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**THE
PRESENT STATE OF
ENGLAND**

ANGLIÆ NOTITIA;
OR
THE PRESENT
STATE
OF
England:

The first Part.

Together with

DIVERS REFLECTIONS
UPON

The Antient State thereof.

By EDWARD CHAMBERLAYNE
L. L. D. R. S. S.

The EIGHTH EDITION
With several ADDITIONS

Spartanæ quam Natus est hanc ornat

In the SAVOY,

Printed by T. N. for J. Martyn, Printer to the
Royal Society, and are to be Sold at the Sign
of the Bell in S. Pauls-Church-Yard, 1674.

TO THE MOST HON^{ble}
HEN. SOMERSET,
MARQUIS AND EARL
OF
WORCESTER,
EARL OF
GLAMORGAN;
LORD HERBERT
OF
RAGLAND, CHEPSTOW,
AND GOURE;
LORD PRESIDENT
OF WALES;
LORD LIEUTENANT
OF
GLOUCESTER, HEREFORD,
MONMOUTH AND BRISTOL;
KNIGHT OF THE MOST
NOBLE ORDER
OF THE GARTER;

ONE OF
HIS MAJESTIES
MOST HONOURABLE
PRIVY COUNCIL, &c.

This Eighth Impression of the First Part of the
Present State of England, is most humbly
Dedicated by the Author.



T O T H E
READER.

IN this small *Treatise*, the *Reader* may not reasonably expect to have his *Fancy* much delighted,

(*Ornari res ipsa negat, contenta doceri,*)
but onely to have his *understanding* informed; and therefore the Author hath industriously avoid-

To the Reader.

ed all curious *Flowers of Rhetorick*, and made it his whole business to feed his Reader with abundant variety of excellent *Fruits*.

Here are interspersed some observations, which though already known to many *Englishmen*, yet may be unknown to most *Strangers* and *Foreigners*, for the information of whom this *Book* is secondarily intended; and for that end is lately translated into the
French

To the Reader.

French Tongue, and
Printed at *Amsterdam*,
and at *Paris*; whereby
may be extinguished in
some measure, the *Thirst*
which *Foreigners* gene-
rally have to know the
Present State of this con-
siderable *Monarchy*.

Although the main
aim is to inform the
World of the *Present*
State of this *Kingdom*;
yet divers *Reflections* are
made upon the *Past State*
thereof; that so by com-
paring that with the *Pre-*
A 4 *sent,*

To the Reader.

sent, some worthy Persons may thereby not only be moved to endeavor the *Restoration* of what was heretofore better, and the *abolition* of what is now worse; but also in some measure may foresee without consulting our *Astrologers* and *Apocalyptick Men*, what will be the *Future State* of this *Nation*: According to that excellent Saying, *Qui respicit præterita & inspicit præsentia, prospicit etiam & futura.*

To the Reader.

futura. A good Historian by running back to Ages past, and by standing still and viewing the present times, and comparing the one with the other, may then run forward, and give a Verdict of the State almost Prophetick.

In the many Reflections upon the Antient State of England, frequent use is made of divers grave Authors, as of Glanville, Bradon, Britton, of Horn in his Mirror of Justice, Fleta, For-

To the Reader.

Fortescue, Linwood, Stamford, Smith, Cosins, Camden, Cook, Speiman, Selden, &c. And for the *Present State*, Consultation was had with several Men of all Faculties and Professions, and some very eminently Learned Personages yet living, to the end that the Reader might receive at least some satisfaction in every particular, without the trouble and charges of a great *Library*. And as the
Author

To the Reader.

Author doth sometimes use both the *V*ords of the *L*iving, and the *V*ritings of the *D*ead, seldome quoting any to avoid *O*stentation; so he hopes that this ingenuous *C*onfession being made at first, no *M*an will be offended, though he give notice but rarely when the *O*bservation is theirs, and when it is his own; having taken special care that both in theirs and his own, there should be nothing but the *T*ruth: And
although

To the Reader.

although the Reader not perceiving every where by what Authority divers things are averred, may be apt to suspect that some things are *gratis dicta*, yet if it shall please him to make search, he will find that generally they are *Vere & cum auctoritate dicta*.

However in a Subject so Multiform as this, where so many Marks are aimed at, no wonder if in some, the Author hath not hit the White; but

To the Reader.

but wheresoever it hath appeared to him, to have been missed in the former Impression, it is in this duly corrected.

Brevity, and a *Lac-
nick Stile*, is aimed at all along, that so there might be *Magnum in Parvo*, that it might be *Mole minimus*, though *Re magnus*: that the whole *State of England* might be seen at once, ὡς ἐν πυρῶ, or, as in a Map; that as it will be a useful Book for all *English Men* at all times:

To the Reader.

times : So every one might without trouble, always carry it about with him, as a Companion to consult upon all occasions:

For compleating this *Structure*, Materials were provided by the Author to give also a brief account of the particular Government of *England*, Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military : Of all the Courts of Justice ; of all chief Offices belonging to these Courts ; of the

To the Reader.

the City of London ; of
the two Universities ; of
the Inns of Court and
Chancery ; of the Col-
ledge of Physicians, &c.
All which is now Publi-
shed in a *Treatise* apart.

THE



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THE



OF ENGLAND

In General.

CHAP. I.

Of its Name, Climate, Dimensions, Division, Air, Soil, Commodities, Moneys, Weights, Measures, and Buildings.

ENgland, the better part of the *Name.*
best *Island* in the whole
World, anciently with *Scot-*
land called *Britain*, and some-
times *Albion*, was about 800
years after the *Incarnation*
of *Christ* (by special Edict of King *Egbert*,
descended from the *Angles*, a People of the
Lower Saxony, in whose possession the great-
est part of this Countrey then was) named
Angle, or *Englelond*, thence by the *French*
called *Angleterre*, by the *Germans* *Engel-*
land, and by the *Inhabitants* *England*.

Climate. It is situated between the Degrees 17 and 22 of *Longitude*, equal with *Britany* and *Normandy* in *France*; and between 50 and 57 of *Northern Latitude*, equal with *Flanders*, *Zealand*, *Holland*, *Lower Saxony*, and *Denmark*.

The longest day in the most Northern part is 17 hours 30 minutes, and the shortest day in the most Southern parts is almost 8 hours long.

Dimensions.

It is in length from *Barwick* to the *Lands End* 386 miles, in breadth from *Sandwich* to the *Lands End* 279, in compass (by reason of the many *Bays* and *Promonteries*) about 1300 miles; in shape triangular, contains by computation about 30 Millions of *Acres*, about the thousandth part of the *Globe*, and 333d. part of the habitable *Earth*; almost ten times as big as the *United Netherlands*, five times as big as the *Spanish Netherlands*; less than all *Italy* by almost one half, and in comparison of *France* is as 30 to 82.

Division. That part of *Britain*, now called *England*, was in the time of the *Romans* divided into *Britannia Prima*, *Britannia Secunda*, and *Maxima Caesariensis*. The first of these contained the South part of *England*; the second all that Western part, now called *Wales*, and the third the Northern parts beyond *Trent*.

When the *Britains* had received the *Christian Faith*, they divided the same for

(for the better Government Ecclesiastical) into Three Provinces or Archbishopricks; viz. the Archbishoprick of *London*, that contained *Britannia Prima*; the Archbishoprick of *York*, which contained that part called *Maxima Caesariensis*; and the Archbishoprick of *Caerleon*, an ancient great City of *South-Wales* upon the River *Uske*, under which was *Britannia Secunda*. Afterward the Heathen Saxons overrunning this Countrey, and dividing it into Seven Kingdoms, the King of *Kent* being first Converted to the Christian Faith by St. *Austine*, who lived and was buried at *Canterbury*, the Archiepiscopal See of *London* was there placed, and the other of *Caerleon* was translated to St. *David's* in *Pembroke-shire*; and at last subjected to the See of *Canterbury*: the North part of *England*, and all *Scotland*, was put under the Archbishop of *York*, and all *England* divided into Dioceses, and in the year 630. it was for better Order and Government distinguish'd into Parishes, by the care and pains of *Honorius*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, almost 200 years before it was divided into Counties or Shires by King *Alfred*: by whom also those Shires (so called from the Saxon word *Scyre*, a Partition or Division) were subdivided into Hundreds, which at first contained ten Tythings, and each Tything ten Families.

At present, *England*, according to its Ecclesiastical Government, is divided first into 2 Provinces or Archbishopricks, viz. *Can-*

terbury and *York* ; these 2 Provinces into 26 Diocesess, which are again divided into 60 Arch-deaconries, and those into Rural Deaneries, and those again into Parishes.

According to the Temporal Government of *England*, it is divided into 52 Counties or Shires, and those into Hundreds, Laths, Rapes, or Wapentakes (as they are called in some Counties) and those again into Tythings.

England without *Wales* is divided into 6 Circuits, allotted to the 12 Judges to hold Assizes twice a year (whereof more in a Treatise apart.) It is also divided by the Kings Justices in *Eyre* of the Forest, and by the Kings at Arms into North and South ; that is, all Counties upon the North and South side of *Trent*.

There are in all *England* 25 Cities, 641 great Towns, called Market Towns, and 9725 Parishes ; under many of which are contained several Hamlets or Villages, as big as ordinary Parishes.

Air. The *Air* is far more mild and temperate (if not more healthy) than any part of the *Continent* under the same Climate.

By reason of the warm vapours of the Sea on every side , and the very often Winds from the huge Western Sea, the Cold in *Winter* is less sharp than in some parts of *France* and *Italy*, which yet are seated far more southerly.

By reason of the continual blasts from Sea, the very often interposition of Clouds
betwixt

betwixt the Sun and the Earth, and the frequent showers of Rain, the *Heat* in *Summer* is less scorching than in some parts of the *Continent*, that lies much more Northward, where neither Rain nor Clouds appear for some moneths, and not much wind.

As in *Summer* the gentle *Winds* and frequent *Showers* qualify all violent *Heats* and *Droughts*, so in *Winter* the *Frosts* do onely meliorate the cultivated *Soyl*, and the *Snow* keep warm the tender *Plants*. In a word, here is no need of *Stoves* in *Winter*, nor *Grotto's* in *Summer*.

It is blessed with a very fertile wholesome *Soyl*, watered abundantly with *Springs* and *Streams*, and in divers parts with great *Navigable Rivers*; few barren *Mountains* or *Craggy Rocks*, but generally gentle pleasant *Hills*, and fruitful *Valleys*, apt for *Grain*, *Grass*, or *Wood*. The Excellency of the English *Soyl* may be learn'd (as *Varro* advis'd of old) from the *Complexion* of the *Inhabitants*, who therein excel all other *Nations*: or else from the high value put upon it by the *Romans* and the *Saxons*, who look'd upon it as such a precious spot of ground, that they thought it worthy to be fenced in like a *Garden-plot* with a mighty *Wall* of fourscore miles in length, viz. from *Tinmouth* on the *German Sea*, to *Solway-Frith* on the *Irish Sea* (whereby the *Caledonian Bore* might be excluded). and with a monstrous *Dike* of fourscore and ten miles, viz. from the mouth of the River

Wg to that of the River *Dee* (whereby the *Cambro-Britan-Foxes* might be kept out :) Lastly, the Excellency of her *Soil* may al-
 to be learn'd from those transcendent *Elogies*
 bestowed on her by Antient and Modern
 Writers, calling *England* the *Granary* of
 the *Western World*, the *Seat* of *Ceres*, &c.
 That her *Valleys* are like *Eden*, her *Hills*
 like *Lebanon*, her *Springs* as *Pisgab*, and
 her *Rivers* as *Jordan*. That she is a *Pa-*
radise of *Pleasure*, and the *Garden* of
God. *O fortunata Omnibus terris beator*
Britannia, te omnibus cœli ac soli ditavit
Natura, tibi nihil inest quod vita offenda,
tibi nihil deest quod vita desideret, ita ut
alter orbis extra orbem poni ad delicias
humani generis videar. O happy and
 blessed *Britain*, above all other Coun-
 tries in the *World*, *Nature* hath enrich'd
 thee with all the blessings of *Heaven* and
Earth: Nothing in thee is hurtful to Man-
 kind, nothing wanting in thee that is desi-
 rable; insomuch that thou seemest an-
 other *World* placed besides, or without the
 great *World*, meerly for the delight and
 pleasure of Mankind.

Commo-
 dities.

As it is divided from the rest of the
World, so by reason of its great abun-
 dance of all things necessary for the life of
 Man, it may without the contribution of any
 other part of the *World*, more easily sub-
 sist than any of its neighbouring Coun-
 tries.

*Terra suis contenta bonis, non indiga
mercis.*

First, for wholesome substantial Food,
what plenty every where of Sheep, Oxen,
Swine, Fallow-Deer, Coney, and Hares?
It wants not Red-Deer, Goats, nor Roes.
What abundance of Hens, Ducks, Geese,
Turkeys, Pigeons, and Larks? Of Par-
tridge, Pheasants, Plovers, Teales, Thrushes,
Merles, Field-fares, Owls, or Blackbirds,
Wild-ducks, Wild-geese, Swans, Peacocks, Bun-
tings, Snipes, Quails, Woodcocks, Lapwings?
It wants not Sandlings, Knot, Curlew, Bayn-
ing, Dotterel, Roe, Chur, Ruff, Maychit, Stint,
Sea-Plover, Petwits, Redshanks, Rayles, and
Wheat-eats; Herons, Cranes, Bitterns, Bu-
fards, Puffins, God-wits, Heath-cocks, More-
poutes, or Grouse-Thrushes, and Thrustles:
What plenty of Salmon, Trouts, Lampernes,
Gudgeons, Carps, Tench, Lampreys, Pikes,
Perches, Eeles, Breemes, Roach, Dace, Grefish,
Flounders, Plaice, Shads, Mulletts? What
great abundance of Herrings, Whitings,
Mackerel, Soles, Smelts, Pilchards, Sprats,
Oysters, Lobsters, Crabs, Shrimps, Thornback,
&c? It wants not Prawnes; Ruffs, Muscles,
Cocles, Conger, Turbots, Cod, Scate, Muds,
Escalops, &c. What great plenty of Ap-
ples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries? How
doth England abound with Wheat, Barley,
Rye, Pulse, Beans, and Oats; with excel-
lent Butter and Cheese; with most sorts of
Edible Roots and Herbs, &c. It wants not
Apricocks, Peaches, Nectarens, Grapes, Mul-
berries,

berries, Figs, Melons, Quinces, &c. Walnuts, Small Nuts, Filberts, Chesnuts, Medlers, Wardens, Raspices, Strawberries, Currans, Gooseberries, &c. Lastly, for Drinks, England abounds with Beer, Ale, Sider, Perry, and in some places with Metheglin, or Mede.

Now of all these things there is such a constant continuance, by reason of the Clemency of the Climate, that scarce the least Famine which frequenteth other Countries, hath been felt in England these 400 years.

Then for Raiment, England produceth generally not onely very Fine Wooll, which makes our Cloth more lasting than other Countrey Cloth, and better conditioned against Wind and Weather; but also such great abundance of Wooll, that not onely all sorts from the highest to the lowest are clothed therewith; but so much hath been heretofore transported beyond the Seas, that in honour of the English Wooll, that then brought such plenty of Gold into the Territories of Philip, surnamed Bonus, Duke of Burgundy, (where the Staple for English Wooll was in those days kept) he instituted (as some write) that famous Military Order of the Golden Fleece, at this day in highest esteem with the whole House of Austria. This abundance and cheapness of Wooll in England, proceeds not onely from the goodness of the Soyl, but also from the freedom from Wolves, and from excessive Heats and Colds, which in other Countreys create a Charge of a constant guarding their Sheep,

Sheep, and honsing them by night, and sometimes by day. Also, for advancing the Manufacture of Cloth, that necessary Earth called *Fullers Earth*, is no where else produced in that abundance and excellency, as in *England*.

It wants not Linnen for all uses, at least not ground to produce *Flax* and *Hemp*, although there be at present much *Linnen* Imported, to the shame and damage of the Nation.

Beside, there is in *England* great plenty of excellent *Leather* for all sorts of uses, in so much that the poorest people wear good Shoos of *Leather*; whereas in our Neighbouring Countries, the poor generally wear either Shoos of Wood, or none at all.

For *Building*, it wants not *Timber* nor *Iron*, *Stone* nor *Slate*, *Brick* nor *Tiles*, *Marble* nor *Alabaster*, *Mortar* nor *Lime*, *Lead* nor *Glass*.

For *Firing*, either *Wood*, *Sea-coal*, or *Pit-coal*, almost every where to be had at reasonable rates.

For *Shipping*, no where better *Oak*, no where such *Knee-timber*, as they call it; or *Iron* to make serviceable and durable *Guns*.

For *War*, for *Coach*, for *High-way*, and *Hunting*, no where such plenty of *Horses*; also for *Plough*, *Cart*, and *Carriages*: in so much as *Mules* and *Asses*, so generally made use of in *France*, *Italy*, and *Spain*, are utterly despised in *England*.

For *Dogs* of all sorts, sizes, and uses, as *Mastiffs*, *Grey-hounds*, *Spaniels* for *Land* and

Water, Hounds for Stag, Buck, Fox, Hare, and Otter; Terriers, Tumblers, Lurchers, Setting-dogs, Curs, little Lap-dogs, &c.

Moreover, *England* produceth, besides a mighty quantity of *Tinne, Lead, and Iron*, some *Brass* and *Copperas*, much *Alome*, *Salt*, *Hops*, *Saffron*, *Liquoris*, *Honey*, *Wax*, *Tallow*, *Coney-Furrs*, *Salt-peter*, *Wood*, and divers other beneficial *Commodities*: It wants not *Mines of Silver*, yielding more in their small quantities of *Ore*, and so, richer than those of *Potosi* in the *West-Indies*, whence the *King of Spain* hath most of his *Silver*; those yielding usually but one *Ounce* and a half of *Silver*, in one hundred *Ounces* of *Ore*; whereas these in *Wales*, *Cornwal*, *Lancashire*, and the *Bishoprick of Durham*, yield ordinarily 6 or 8 *Ounces* per *Cent.* but these lying deep, are hard to come unto, and *Workmen* dear, which is otherwise in *Potosi*.

It wants not *Hot Baths*, and abounds in *Medecinal Springs*.

Vineyards have been heretofore common in most of the *Southern* and *Middle* parts of *England*; and *Silks* might be here produced, as it was once designed by *King James*; but a great part of the *Natives*, prone to *Navigation*, supplying *England* at a very cheap rate with all sorts of *Wines*, *Silks*, and all other *Forreign Commodities*, (according so that of an ancient *Poet*,

*Quicquid amat luxur, quicquid desiderat
usus,*

Ex te proveniet vel aliunde tibi.)

It hath been found far better Husbandry to employ English ground rather for producing *Wool, Corn, and Cattel*, for which it is most proper. In a word, though some Countries excel *England* in some things, yet in general, there is no one Countrey under Heaven whose *Air* is better stored with *Birds* and *Fowls*; *Seas, Rivers, and Ponds*, with *Fishes*; *Fields* with all sorts of *Corn*; the *Pastures* with *Cattel*; the *Forrests, Parks, Warrens, and Woods*, with *Wild Beasts*, onely for Recreation and Food; the *Mines* with *Metals, Coals*, and other *Minerals*; where are fewer ravenous and hurtful *Beasts*, fewer venomous *Serpents*, or noisome *Flies* and *Vermine*, fewer *Droughts, Inundations, or Dearth*s; fewer unwholesome *Serenes, Pestilential Airs, Tempestuous Hurricanes*, or *Destructive Earthquakes*: In a word, where there is a greater abundance of all things necessary for mans life, and more especially for all kind of Food; infomuch that it hath been judged that there is yearly as much *Flesh* and *Beer* consumed in *England* by over-plentiful Tables, as would well serve three times the number of People. Add to all this, that being encompassed with the *Sea*, and well furnish'd with *Ships*, and abundance of commodious and excellent *Havens* and *Ports*, it excels for *safety* and *security* (which is no small praise) all the neighbouring Countries, if not all the *Countries* in the world, and needs not much to fear any Neighbouring Nation, but onely that which grows potent in *Shipping*, for they onely can deprive us of our main security, and of an *Island* can make us a *Continent*. An

Money.

At first all Nations bartered and exchanged one Commodity for another, but that being found troublesome, by a kind of custom, good liking, or usage, amongst all Civilized Nations, *Silver* and *Gold*, as most portable, pliable, beautiful, and less subject to rust, hath been as early as the days of *Abraham*, chosen to be the Instruments of *Exchange* and *Measure* of all things; and were at first paid onely by *Weight*, till the *Romans* about *Three hundred* years before the Birth of *Christ*, invented *Coyning*, or *Stamping* *Gold* and *Silver*.

When *Julius Caesar* first entred this *Island*, here were currant in stead of Money, certain *Iron Rings*; afterwards the *Romans* brought in the use of *Gold*, *Silver*, and *Brass* *Coyns*.

In the time of King *Richard* the First, *Moneys* coyned in the East parts of *Germany*, being for its purity highly esteemed, some of those *Easterlings* were sent for over, and employed in our Mint, and thence our Money called *Easterling* or *Sterling* Money, as some think: (as the first *Gold* coyned in *England* was by King *Edward* the Third, and those pieces called *Florences*, because *Florentines* were the first Coyners thereof) though others say of the *Saxon* word *Ster*, *Weighty*.

King *Edward* the First, since the *Norman* Conquest, established a certain *Standard* for *Coyne* in this manner: Twenty four Grains made one *Penny Sterling*, 20 *Penny* weight

weight one *Ounce*, and 12 *Onnces*, or 5660 Grains made a pound *Sterling*, consisting of 20 Shillings. Of these 12 *Onnces*, 11 *Onnces* two Penny weight *Sterling*, was to be of fine Silver, and the weight of 18 Penny *Sterling* in alloy the Minter did add: So that anciently a *Pound Sterling* was a *Pound Troy* weight, whereas now a *Pound Sterling* is but the third part of a *Pound Troy*, and a little more than a fourth part of *Avoir du pois* weight.

The Money of *England* was abused and falsified for a long time, till Queen *Elizabeth* in the year 1560, to Her great praise, called in all such Money; since which time no base Money hath been coyned in *England*, but onely of pure *Gold* and *Silver*, called *Sterling Money*; onely of latter times, in relation to the necessity of the *Poor*, and Exchange of great Money, a small piece of *Brass* called a *Farthing*, or Fourth part of a Penny, hath been permitted to be Coyned, but no man enforced to receive them in pay for Rent or Debt; which cannot be affirmed of any other State or Nation in the Christian World; in all which there are several sorts of *Copper Money*, as current with them for any payment as the purest *Gold* or *Silver*.

No Moneys in any Mint are made of pure *Silver*, because *Silver* in its purity is almost as flexible as *Lead*; and therefore not so useful, as when hardened with *Copper*.

Gold minted pure, would also be too flexible, and therefore is in all Mints alloyed with some *Copper*; and most Mints differ in more or less alloy.

In the time of the afore-named King Edward the First, the Coins were onely 4 pence, 3 pence, 2 pence, 1 penny, the half-penny, and the farthing, all of Silver.

The pound weight *Troy* of Silver, since the Reign of *Q. Elizabeth*, hath been cut at 61 Shillings, and the several Silver Coyne now current in *England* are, the Crown, of 5 Shillings, which is almost the Ounce *Troy*; then Half-Crowns, Shillings, 6 pence, 4 pence, 3 pence, 2 pence, and 1 penny.

For the Coynage, there was till of late allowed two shillings in the pound *Troy* of Silver, so that the Merchant who brought in the Bullion, received onely 60 shillings for each pound *Troy*, which made the Ounce to be just 5 Shillings; But, by an Act of Parliament 1665. for encouraging of Coynage, the charge of Coynage is defrayed by an Imposition on Brandy, and nothing paid by the bringer in of the Bullion, so that now the Merchant receives 62 Shillings for every pound *Troy* of Bullion.

The pound weight, or 12 Ounces *Troy* of Gold, is divided into 24 parts, which are called Carrats, so that each Carrat is 1 penny weight *Troy*, or half an Ounce; and this Carrat is divided into four parts, which are called Carrat Grains; so that the Carrat Grain is two penny weight and a half, of sixty ordinary Grains, and the Carrat Grain is divided into divers parts. The Standard of Crown Gold is 22 Carrats of fine Gold and two Carrats of Alloy in the pound weight *Troy*. The Alloy of some Gold Coyne is all Silver, as the *Guinea Gold*

and some all Copper, which renders the Gold Coyns, some more white, some more yellow.

In *England* at present the pound weight *Troy* of Gold is cut into 44 parts and a half, each part is to pass for Twenty Shillings, and the half part for Ten Shillings; there are also Coyned some pieces of Forty Shillings, and some of 100 Shillings, which hold proportionably in weight and fineness to the Twenty Shilling piece.

The *English* Gold was Coyned at 44 *l.* 10 *s.* the pound *Troy*, whereof Fifteen Shillings were taken by the King for his Seignorage and charge of Coynage; and then the Merchant for a pound of Gold received but 43 *l.* 15 *s.* whereas now he receives since the said Act of Parliament 44 *l.* 10 *s.*

The *Standard* of *Sterling* Silver in *England* is Eleven Ounces and Two Penny weight of Fine Silver, and 18 Penny weight of *Allay* of Copper out of the Fire, and so proportionably; so that 12 Ounces of pure Silver, without any *Allay*, is worth 3 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.* and an Ounce is worth 5 *s.* 4 *d.* 1 *ob.* but with *allay* is worth but 3 *l.* and the Ounce 5 *s.*

The *Spanish*, *French*, and *Flemish* Gold is almost of equal fineness with the *English*.

The *English* Silver Money hath less *Allay* than the *French* or *Dutch*.

The Moneyers divide the pound weight into 12 Ounces *Troy*.

The	{	Ounce	{	into	20 Pen. w
		Pen. weight			24 Grains.
		Grain			20 Mites.
		Mite			24 Droites:
		Droite			20 Perits.
		Perit			24 Blanks.

The proportion of Gold to Silver in *England*, is as 1 to 14, and about one third; that is to say, one Ounce of Gold is worth in Silver 14 Ounces, and about one third, or 3 l. 14 s. 2 d. of English Money.

That the English Coyn may want neither the *purity* nor the *weight* required, it was most wisely and carefully provided, that once every year the *Chief Officers* of the *Mint* should appear before the *Lords of the Council* in the *Star-chamber* at *Westminster*, with some pieces of all sorts of Money coyned the foregoing year; taken at adventure out of the *Mint*, and kept under several Locks by several persons till that appearance, and then by a *Jury* of 24 able *Goldsmiths*, in the presence of the said *Lords*, every Piece is most exactly essayed and weighed.

Since the happy Restauration of His Majesty, now reigning, the Coyning or Stamping of Money by Hammers hath been laid aside, and all Stampd by a Mill or Serew: whereby it comes to pass, that our *Coyns* for neatness, gracefulness, and Security from counterfeiting, do surpass all the most excellent *Coyns*, not onely of the *Romans*, but

of all the Modern Nations in the World.

For *Weights and Measures* at present used in *England*, there are very many excellent Statutes and Ordinances, and abundance of *Weights* care taken by our Ancestors, to prevent all *and* cheating and deceit therein. *Mea-*

By the 27th. Chapter of *Magna Charta*, *sures*. the *Weights and Measures* ought to be the same over all *England*, and those to be according to the Kings Standards of *Weights and Measures*, kept in the Exchequer by a special Officer of His House, called the Clerk or Comptroler of the Market.

Of *Weights*, there are two sorts used at present throughout all *England*, viz. *Troy Weight*, and *Avoirdupois*. In *Troy Weight*, 24 Grains of Wheat make a Penny Weight Sterling, 20 Penny Weight make an Ounce, 12 Ounces make a Pound; so there are 480 Grains in the Ounce, and 5760 Grains in the Pound.

By this Weight are weighed *Pearls, Precious Stones, Gold, Silver, Bread*, and all manner of Corn and Grain; and this Weight the *Apothecaries* do or ought to use, though by other Divisions and Denominations, their least Measure is a Grain.

20 Grains	} make	a Scruple,	} mark'd	{ 3
3 Scruples		a Drach.		
8 Drachms		an Ounce,		
12 Ounces		a Pound.		
				{ 16

Avoir

Avoir du pois hath 16 Ounces to the pound, but then the Ounce *Avoir du pois* is lighter then the Ounce *Troy* by 42 Grains in 480, that is near a 12th part; so that the *Avoir du pois* Ounce containeth but 438 Grains, and is 75 73 to 80. that is, 73 Ounces *Troy* is as much as 80 Ounces *Avoir du pois*, and 60 pound *Avoir du pois* is equal to 73 pounds *Troy*; and 14 Ounces *Troy* and an half, and the tenth part of a *Troy* Ounce make 16 Ounces *Avoir du pois*.

By this weight are weighed in England all Grocery Ware, Flesh, Butter, Cheese, Iron, Hemp, Flax, Tallow, Wax, Lead, Steel, also all things whereof comes waste; and therefore 112 l. *Avoir du pois* is called a Hundred weight, and 56 l. Half a Hundred, and 28 l. a Quarter of a Hundred, or a Tod. Eight pounds *Avoir du pois* amongst the Butchers is called a Stone.

Note, That when Wheat is at 5 s. the *Bushel*, then the Penny Wheaten Loaf is by Statute to weigh 11 Ounces *Troy*, and 3 Half Penny Wheaten Loaves to weigh as much, and the Household Penny Loaf to weigh 14 *Troy* Ounces, and two third parts of an Ounce, and so more or less proportionably.

Note also, That here, as in other Countreys, Silk-men use a Weight called *Venice* Ounce, which is 13 Penny weight and 12 Grains; so that 12 Ounces *Venice* is but 8 Ounces 4 Penny *Troy*, and 9 Ounces *Avoir du pois*; but of this there is no Standard, nor doth the Magistrate allow of it.

All Measures in England are either *Ap- plicative* or *Receptive*. *Measures.*

The smallest *Mensura applicativa*, or *Ap- plicative Measure*, is a *Barley Corn*, whereof 3 in length make a finger's breadth or *Inch*, 4 *Inches* make a *Handful*, 3 *Handful* a *Foot*, 1 *Foot* and a *half* makes a *Cubit*, 2 *Cubits* a *Yard*, 1 *Yard* and a *quarter* makes an *Ell*, 5 *Foot* makes a *Geometrical pace*, 6 *Foot* a *Fathom*, 16 *Foot* and a *half* make a *Perch*, *Pole*, or *Rod*, 40 *Perch* make a *Furlong*, 8 *Furlongs*, or 320 *Perch* make an *English Mile*; which according to the Statute of 11 H. 7. ought to be 1760 *Yards*, or 5280 *Foot*, that is, 280 *Foot* more then the *Italian Mile*; 60 *Miles*, or more exactly 69 *English Miles* and a *half* make a *Degree*, and 360 *Degrees*, or 25020 *Miles* compass the whole *Globe* of the *Earth*.

For measuring of Land in *England*, 40 *Perch* in Length, and 4 in Breadth, make an *Acre* of Land (so called from the *German* word *Acker*, and that from the *Latine* *Ager*) 30 *Acres* ordinarily make a *Yard Land*, and one hundred *Acres* are accounted a *Hide* of Land; but in this and also in some Weights and other Measures, the Custom of the place is otherwise, yet must be regarded.

In *France* about *Paris* 12 *Inches* make a *Foot*, 22 *Foot* make a *Perch*, and 100 *Perches* make an *Arpent*.

Mensura receptionis, or the *Receptive Measures*, are two-fold, first, of *Liquid* or *Moist* things; secondly, of *Dry* things.

About

About a pound *Arvir du pois* makes the ordinary smallest *Receptive* measure, called a *Pint*, 2 *Pints* make a *Quart*, 2 *Quarts* a *Pottle*, 2 *Pottles* a *Gallon*, 8 *Gallons* a *Firkin* of *Ale*, 2 such *Firkins* make a *Kilderkin*, and 2 *Kilderkins*, or 32 *Gallons*, make a *Barrel* of *Ale*, 9 *Gallons* a *Firkin* of *Beer*, 2 such *Firkins*, or 18 *Gallons*, make a *Kilderkin*, 2 such *Kilderkins*, or 36 *Gallons*, make a *Barrel* of *Beer*, 1 *Barrel* and a half, or 54 *Gallons*, make a *Hogshead*; 2 *Hogsheads* make a *Pipe* or *But*, and 2 *Pipes* a *Tun*, consisting of 1728 *Pints* or *Pounds*; a *Barrel* of *Butter* or *Soap* is the same with a *Barrel* of *Ale*.

The *English Wine Measures* are smaller than those of *Ale* and *Beer*, and hold proportion as 4 to 5; so that 4 *Gallons* of *Beer Measure* are 5 *Gallons* of *Wine Measure*, and each *Gallon* of *Wine* is 8 pounds *Troy weight*. Of these *Gallons*, a *Rundlet* of *Wine* holds 18, half a *Hogshead* 31 *Gallons* and a half, a *Tierce* of *Wine* holds 42 *Gallons*, a *Hogshead* 63 *Gallons*, a *Punchion* 84 *Gallons*, a *Pipe* or *But* holds 126, and a *Tun* 252 *Gallons*, or 2016 *Pints*.

To *Measure dry things*, as *Corn* or *Grain*, there is first the *Gallon*, which is bigger than the *Wine Gallon*, and less than the *Ale* or *Beer Gallon*, and is in proportion to them, as 33 to 28 and 35, and is counted 8 pounds *Troy weight*. Two of these *Gallons* make a *Peck*, 4 *Pecks* a *Bushel*, 4 *Bushels* the *Comb* or *Curnock*, 2 *Curnocks* make a *Quarter*, and 10 *Quarters* a *Last* or *Weight*, which contains 5120 *Pints*, and about so many *Pounds*; so that in a *Garrison* of 5000
Men.

Men, allowing each but a pound of Bread *per diem*, they will consume near a *Last* or 80 Bushels every day; and 250 Men in a Ship of War, will drink a Tun of Beer in two days, allowing each man but his *Pottle per diem*.

Churches throughout all *England*, and *Build-* all publick Edifices, are generally of *Solid* ings. *Stone*, covered with *Lead*; Cathedral and Collegiate Churches every where ample and magnificent; and the Churches in Market-Towns and Opulent Villages spacious and solid enough, beautified either with very high Pyramids, or Steeples, or at least with stately high Towers. Houses in Cities, that were heretofore usually of *Wood*, are now built of good *Stone* or *Brick*, and covered with *Slate* or *Tile*; the Rooms within formerly *Wainscoted*; are now hung with *Tapistry*, or other convenient Stuff; and all Cioled with *Plaster*, excellent against the rage of Fire, against the Cold, and to hinder the passage of all dust and noise.

The Modern Buildings have been far more slight, and of less continuance than the Antient.

The Houses of the Nobles and Rich are abundantly furnished with *Pewter*, *Brass*, *fine Linen*, and *Plate*; The mean Mechanics and ordinary Husbandmen want not Silver Spoons, or some Silver Cups in their Houses.

The Windows every where glazed, not made of *Paper* or *Wood*, as is usual in *Italy* and *Spain*.

Chimnies

Chimneys in most places, no Stoves, although the far more Southern parts of *Germany* can hardly subsist in the Winter without them.

CHAP. II.

Of the Inhabitants, and therein of their Law, Religion. Manners, and Punishments; of their Number, Language, Stature, Dyet, Attire Recreations, Names, and Surnames; of their Computation and manner of Numbring.

Inhabitants.

England hath been possessed by five several Nations, and coveted by many more, and no wonder so fair and rich a *Lady* should have many *Lovers*, it being a Countrey (as was said of the Tree in the midst of *Paradise*) good for food, pleasant to the eyes, and to be desired. Whereas the High-Lands of *Scotland*, *Wales*, *Biscay*, *Switzerland*, and other like Countries, continue still in the possession of their *Aborigines*, of the first that laid claim unto them, none since judging it worth their pains to dispossess them.

The first Inhabitants of *England* are believed to be the *Britains*, descended from the *Gauls*, whose Language was once almost the same; subdued afterward by the *Romans*, who, by reason of their troubles nearer home, were constrained to abandon this Countrey, about 400 years after Christ; whereupon the *Picts*, Inhabitants of *Scotland*, invading the *Britains*, they call to their aid the *Saxons*,

ons, who chasing away the *Picts*, soon made themselves Masters of the *Britains*, but these not able to endure the heavy yoke of the *Saxons*, after many Battels and Attempts to recover their lost Libertie and Country, retired, or were driven, some of them into *Britain* in *France*, from whence some think they first came, but most of them into the two utmost *Western barren, and Mountainous* parts of this Countrey, called afterwards by the *Saxons*, *Walshland*, in stead of *Gaulishland*; as the *Germans* still call *Italy*, *Walshland*, because inhabited by the *Cisalpine Gauls*; and the *French* call our Countrey of *Britains*, *Le pays de Gales*.

The *Saxons* solely possess'd of all the best parts of this *Isle*, were for a long time inest-ed, and for some time almost subdued by the *Danes*, and afterwards wholly by the *Normans*, who drove out the *Saxons*, but mixed with them; so that the *English Blood* at this day is a mixture chiefly of *Norman* and *Saxon*, not without a tincture of *Danish*, *Romish*, and *British Blood*.

The *English*, according to several mat-ters and parts of the Kingdom, are govern-ed by several Laws, viz. *Common Law*, *Sta-tute-Law*, *Civil-Law*, *Canon-Law*, *Forrest Law*, and *Martial Law*; besides particu-lar Customs and *By-Laws*: Of all which in brief, intending in a Treatise apart to speak more largely of them in the particular Go-vernment of *England*, *Ecclesiastic*, *Civil*, and *Military*, together with all the Courts and Officers thereto belonging.

*Their
Laws.*

The

Common Law. The *Common Law* of *England* is the Common Customs of the Kingdome, which have by length of time obtained the force of *Laws* : It is called *Lex non scripta* (not but that we have them written in the old *Norman Dialect*, which being no where vulgarly used, varies no more than the *Latine*) but because it cannot be made by Charter or by Parliament, for those are always matters of *Record* ; whereas Customs are onely matters of *Fact*, and are no where but in the *Memory of the People* ; and of all Laws must be the best for the *English* : for the *Written Laws* made in *England* by Kings or *Privy-Councils*, as *anciently* ; or by *Parliaments*, as of *later times*, are imposed upon the Subject before any probation or trial, whether they are beneficial to the Nation, or agreeable to the Nature of the People ; but Customs bind not the People till they have been tried and approved time out of mind ; during which time no inconvenience arising to hinder, those Customs became Laws ; and therefore when our *Parliaments* have altered any *Fundamental* points of our *Common Law*, (as sometimes hath been done) those alterations have been by experience found so inconvenient, that the same Law by succeeding *Parliaments* hath soon been restored. This *Common Law* is the Quintessence of the Customary Law of the *Mercians*, prevailing before the Conquest in the Middle Counties of *England*, called the Kingdom of *Mercia*, and of the *Saxons* amongst the West and South parts, and of the

Danes

Danes amongst the *East Angles*, all first reduced into one body by King *Edward* the Elder, about the year 900; which for some time almost lost, were revived by the good King *Edward* the Confessor, and by Posterity named his Laws. To these the Conqueror added some of the good Customs of *Normandy*, and then his Successor King *Edward* the First having in his younger years given himself satisfaction in the glory of Arms, bent himself (like another *Justinian*) to endow his Estate with divers notable Fundamental Laws, ever since practised in this Nation. The excellent conveniency and connaturalness of the Common Law of *England* to the temper of English Men, is such, that the serious consideration thereof induced King *James* in a Solemn Speech to prefer it as to this Nation, before the Law of *Moses*.

Where the *Common-Law* is silent, there *Statute* we have excellent *Statute-Laws*, made by *Law*. the several Kings of *England* by and with the Advice and consent of all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and with the Consent of all the Commons of *England*, by their Representatives in Parliament, whereunto the English easily submit, as made at their own earnest desire and request.

Where *Common* and *Statute-Law* take no *Civil* Cognizance, use is made of that Law of *Law*. Laws called the *Civil-Law*; wherein is to be had what all the Wisest and Noblest Men of the most flourishing and puissant State

State that ever was in the World, could in the space of many hundred years by their own Wisdom or Reason devise, or from any other People learn: so that this Law may be lookt on as the Product of the Common Reason of all Mankind, and fitted for the Interest and Welfare not of one Nation onely, but contemplating and taking care for the general affairs of all People. Of this Law use is made in all Ecclesiastical Courts of Bishops, Arch-Deacons, Vicars-General, Chancellours, and Commissaries, when ever Cognizance is taken of Wills and Testaments, of Tythes, Oblations, Mortuaries, of Matrimony, Divorce, Adultery, Incest, Fornication, Chastity attempted; Of Sacred Orders, Institutions to *Church-Livings*, Celebration of Divine Offices, Reparation of Churches, Dilapidations, Procurations; of Heresie, Apostasie, Atheism, Schisme, Simony, Blasphemy, &c. So of this Law is made use in the Court of Admiralty, in all affairs immediately relating to the Royal Fleets, to all other Vessels of Trade, and to their Owners, to Mariners, to Commanders at Sea, to Reprisals, to Pyracies, to Merchants Affairs, to all Contracts made at Sea or beyond Sea, in the way of Marine Trade or Commerce; to all matters touching Wrecks, *Flotsam*, *Futsam*, *Lagam*, Marine Waifs, Deodands, &c. Moreover, use is made of the Civil Law in the Court of the Earl Marshal, taking cognizance of Crimes perpetrated out of *England*, of Contracts made in Forreign parts; of Affairs of War within and without

out *England*; of Controversies about Nobility and Gentry, or bearing of Coats of Arms; of Precedency, &c. Of this Law much use is made in Treaties with Foreign Potentates, where many points are to be determined and concluded, according to the direction of this most excellent and generally approved Law; and for this cause Foreign Princes take especial care to chuse such persons for their Ambassadors as are skilled in the Civil Law; and this Policy was heretofore duly observed by our English Princes, with very good success; Lastly, the two Universities of *England*, serve themselves of the Civil Law; for by their Priviledges no Student is to be sued at *Common Law*, but in the Vice-Chancellours Court for Debts, Accounts, Injuries, &c.

The Canons of many Antient General *Canon-* Councils, of many National and Provinci- *Law.* al English Synods, besides divers Decrees of the Bishops of *Rome*, and Judgments of Antient Fathers had been received by the Church of *England*, and incorporated into the Body of the Canon-Law: by which she did ever proceed in the exercise of her Jurisdiction, and doth still by vertue of the Statute 25 *Hen* 8. so far as the said Canons and Constitutions are not repugnant to the Holy Scriptures, to the Kings Prerogative, or the Laws, Statutes, and Customs of this Realm, and those are called the Kings Ecclesiastical Laws, which have several proceedings, and several ends

from the Temporal Laws; these inflicting punishment upon the Body, Lands, and Goods, and to punish the outward Man; but those *pro salute anima*, to reform the inward Man, both joyning in this, to have the whole Man outwardly and inwardly reformed.

*Forest
Laws.*

The *Forest Laws* are peculiar Laws, different from the Common Law of England. *Forests* in England are exceeding antient, and before the making of *Charta de Foresta*, Offences committed therein, were punished at the pleasure of the King, in so sharp and grievous a manner (as still in *Germany*) that both Nobles and Commons did suffer many horrible inconveniences and oppressions, and even in that Charter, were some hard Articles, which the Clemency of gracious Kings, have since by Statute thought fit to alter *per Assisas Foresta* in the time of *Edward 3. voluntas reputabitur pro facto*; so that if a Man be taken Hunting a *Deer*, he may be arrested as if he had taken a *Deer*. The Forester may take and arrest a Man, if he be taken either at *Dog-draw*, *Stable-stand*, *Back-bear*, or *Bloody-hand*; for in these four a Man is said to be taken with the manner, though three of them may be but presumptions.

*Martial-
Law.*

Lex Castrensis Anglicana, Is that Law that dependeth upon the Kings Will and Pleasure, or his Lieutenant in time of actual War; for although in time of Peace the King

King for the more equal temper of Laws towards all his Subjects, makes no Laws but by the consent of the Three Estates in Parliament: yet in times of war, by reason of great dangers arising suddenly and unexpectedly upon small occasions, he useth absolute Power, in so much as his word goeth for a Law. Martial Law extends onely to Soldiers and Mariners, and is not to be put in practice in times of Peace, but onely in times of War, and then and there where the Kings Army is on foot.

By the Kings Royal Charter granted to divers Cities of *England*, the Magistrates have a power to make such Laws as may be beneficial for the Citizens, and not repugnant to the Laws of the Land; and these are binding only to the Inhabitants of the place, unless such Laws are for a general good, or against a general inconvenience; for then they bind Strangers.

Peculiar and By-Laws.

Because Humane Laws can promote no other good, nor prevent any other evil, but what is open to publick cognizance, it is very necessary for the Society of Mankind, and it is the great Wisdom of God so to ordain, That by Religion a Tribunal should be erected in every Mans Soul, to make him eschew evil and do good, when no humane Law can take notice of either.

Religion.

Of all Religions in the World, antiently only the *Jews* worshipt the true God in the true manner.

The Jews Religion in process of time by Traditions and Superstitions much corrupted, was partly abrogated, and the rest reformed, refined, and sublimated by our Saviour Christ, and since called the *Christian Religion*; which was planted in *England*, *Tempore ut scilicet* (saith *Gildas*) *summo Tiberii Caesaris*, which by computation will fall to be five years before *S. Peter* came to *Rome*, and about five years after the Death of Christ.

It is also affirmed by Antient and Modern Grave Authors expressly, that in the 12th year of the Emperor *Nero*, *St. Peter* Preached here, Baptised many, and ordained Bishops, Priests, and Deacons: That immediately after *St. Stephen's* death, and the Jews dispersion, *Joseph of Arimathea*, with 12 others here Preacht and dyed: That the first Fabrick of a Christian Church or Temple in all the World, was at *Glastenbury* in *Somersetshire*, 31 years after Christs death, and that *St. Paul* was permitted to Preach here, before he was suffered so to do at *Rome*. Afterwards *Anno 180* the Christian Faith was here first professed by publick authority under King *Lucius*, the first Christian King in the World; and with Christianity no doubt came in the Episcopal Government, as may be seen in the Catalogue of *British Bishops*, and it is certain, that at the Council of *Arles Anno 347*. there were three British Archbishops, viz. of *London*, *York*, and *Caerleon*, whereof the first had for his Province under him the *South*, the second all the *North*, and the third

third all beyond *Severn*, or the *West* part of this Island, as afore-mentioned. Under these three Archbishops there were reckoned about that Age 28 Bishops, all which did observe the Customs and Orders of the Greek or Eastern Churches, and particularly that of *Easter*, different from the Custom of the Latine or Western Churches: nor did they acknowledge *Rome* to be the Mother Church of the *Britannick Church*. *Britain* was then a Patriarchal Jurisdiction in substance, though perhaps not in name, and so continued untill about the year 596. when *Austin* the Monk assisted by the fraud of 40 other Monks, and by the Power of the then Heathen *Anglo-Saxons*, (who had long before driven the *Britains* into *Wales*) constrained the British Bishops to submit themselves to the Bishop of *Rome*, after which, by the Convenience or Condescensions of the successive *Saxon* and *Norman* Kings, this Church was in some things subjected to the Bishop of *Rome*, as its Patriarch or Primate; until *Henry* the Eighth by his Royal Authority (as he and all other Kings might remove their Chancellours or other Officers, and dispose of their Offices to others) did remove the Primacy or Metropolitanship from the See of *Rome* to the See of *Canterbury*; as being far more agreeable to Civil Policy and Prudence; that such a high Power should be placed rather in a subject of our own Nation, than in a Sovereign Princee (for so is the Pope over several Territories in *Italy*) and he far remote beyond the Seas: Which

ejection of the Popes Authority was not done, as in other Nations by popular Fury and Faction, but by the mature deliberate Counsel of Godly and Learned Divines assembled in Convocation, with the express Authority of the King, and ratified by the Three States in Parliament.

The minds of English Christians thus delivered from the Spiritual Tyranny of the Bishop of Rome, and the Dignity of English Kings from the Spiritual Slavery under him, the King and Clergy took this occasion to reform the many abuses and errors crept into the Church in length of time by the great negligence and corruption of Governours; wherein the wisdom of the English Reformers is to be admired to all Posterity, which is briefly thus:

First Care was taken lest that (as it oft happens in indiscreet purges, and where ever the People only hath been the Reformer) the good should be taken away with the bad; Care was taken to retain all that could lawfully and conveniently be retained in the Romish Liturgy or Masse-book, in their Ceremonial and Canons; to take out all the Gold, and to leave only the Dross, and this according to the Example of our Lord and Saviour *Jesus Christ*, who in his Reformation of the Jewish Religion, that the Jews might be the less offended, and more easily won, thought fit to retain divers old Elements; as their *Washings* he converted into the Sacrament of *Baptisme*, and so their Custom of *Bread & Wine* in their *Passover* he turned into the other Christian Sa-
crament

erament, &c. In a word it was resolved not to separate farther from the Church of *Rome* in Doctrine or Discipline than that Church had separated from what she was in her purest Times. For Doctrine, they embraced that excellent Council of the Prophet, *Stare super vias antiquas & videte quam sit via recta & ambulate in ea*; they made a stand, and took a view of the purest Primitive Christian Times, and thence saw which was the right way, and followed that. For the Discipline of this Reformed Church, they considered what it was in the purest times of the first good Christian Emperours, for the times of Persecution (before Temporal Princes embraced the Christian Faith) as they were most excellent Times for Doctrine and Manners; so very improper and unfit for a Pattern or Example of outward Government and Policy. And had this Justice, Prudence, and Divine Policy been used in our neighbouring Reformed Churches, doubtless they had seen a far more plentiful Harvest.

The Doctrine of the Church of *England* is contained in express words of the Holy Scripture, in the 39 Articles, and the Book of Homilies.

The Worship and Discipline is seen in the Liturgie and Book of Canons, by all which, it will appear to impartial Forreign eyes, that the Church of *England* may warrantably be said to be the most exact and perfect Pattern of all the Reformed Churches in the World; and whosoever shall be so happy as to be a true Son of that Church,

must confess that it is the most incorrupt, humble, innocent, learned, the most Primitive, most Decent, and Regular Church in *Christendome*; that her Doctrine is built upon the Prophets and Apostles, according to the explication of the Antient Fathers; the Government truly Apostolical, and in all essential parts thereof, of Divine Institution; the Liturgie an extract of the best Primitive Forms; the Ceremonies few but necessary, and such as tend only to Decency and increase of Piety; That she holds the whole truly Catholick Foundation according to the Scripture and the four first General Councils, that she adheres closely to Tradition truly Universal, that is, doth willingly receive *quod ab omnibus, quod ubique, quod semper receptum fuit*; which is the Old Rule of Catholicisme; so that none can say more truly with *Tertullian* than the English, *in ea regula incedimus quam Ecclesia ab Apostolis, Apostoli a Christo, Christus a Deo accepit*. Search all the Religions in the World, none will be found more consonant to Gods Word for Doctrine, nor to the Primitive Example for Government. None will be found that ascribes more to God, or that constitutes more firm Charity amongst Men; none will be found so excellent, not only in the Community as Christian; but also in the special Notion as Reformed, for it keepeth the middle way between the Pomp of Superstitious Tyranny, and the meannesses of Fanatick Anarchy.

In two points the Church of *England* is truly Transcendent ; First, It hath the Grand Mark of the true Church, which most *European* Churches seem to want, and that is, Charity towards other Churches ; for it doth not so engross Heaven to its own Professors, as to damn all others to Hell. Secondly, It is the great glory of the English Protestant Church, that it never resisted Authority, nor ingaged in Rebellion ; a praise that makes much to her advantage, in the minds of all those who have read or heard of the dismal and devillish effects of the Holy League in *France*, by Papists ; of the Holy Covenant in *Scotland*, by Puritans ; and of the late solemn League and Covenant in *England*, by Presbyterians.

As for the Scandal begotten by the late Troubles and Murder of the late King, which some of the *Romish* endeavor to throw upon the English Religion ; it is sufficiently known, that not one person that was a known Favourer and Practiser of that Religion by Law establishd in *England*, was either a beginner or active Prosecutor of that Rebellion, or any way an Abettor of that horrid Murther ; for that our Religion neither gives such Rules, nor ever did set such examples ; nor indeed can that be truly said to be an Act either of the Parliament or people of *England*, but only of a few wretched Miscreants, Sons of *Belial*, that had no fear of God before their eyes.

About

About the year 1635 or 1636 the Church of *England*, as well as the State, seemed to be in her full Stature of Glory, shining in Transcendent Empyrean Lustre and Purity of Evangelical Truth: her Religious Performances, her Holy Offices, ordered and regulated agreeable to the expedient of such Sacred Actions; her Discipline Models suitable to the Apostolic Form; the Sex and Suit of her holy Tribe renowned for Piety and Learning; and these all in so Supereminent a Degree that no Church on this side the Apostolic could hardly, or ever could compare with her in any one. And in this felicity she might probably have continued, had she not been disturbed by a Generation of Hypocritical or at least blind Zealots; whose Predecessors in Queen *Elizabeth's* time began to oppose that excellent begun Reformation, and then to contrive the Alteration of Government; beginning first very low at Caps and Hoods, Surplices, and Episcopal Habits; but these flew higher, proceeding at length to the height of all Impiety, subverted even Liturgy, Episcopacy, and Monarchy it self; all which our most Gracious King upon his Restauration hath most wisely and piously restored, after the example of that good King *Hezekiah*, 2 *Chr.* 29. 2. 3. Since which we are able to render this joyful account of the Religion and Church of *England*, viz. That there is nothing wanting in order to Salvation: We have the Word of God, the Faith of the Apostles, the Creeds of the Primitive Church

Church, the Articles of the Four First General Councils, a Holy Liturgy, Excellent Prayers, Due Administration of the Sacraments, the Ten Commandments, the Sermons of Christ, and all the Precepts and Councils of the Gospel. We teach Faith and Repentance, and the Necessity of Good Works, and strictly exact the severity of a Holy Life. We live in Obedience to God, ready to part with all for his sake; We honour His Most Holy Name; We worship Him at the mention of His Name; we confess his Attributes; we have Places, Times, Persons, and Revenues, Consecrated and set apart for the Service and Worship of our Great God Creator of Heaven and Earth; we honour his Vicegerent the King, holding it damnable to use any other Weapons against him or his Army but Prayers and Tears: we hold a charitable respect toward all Christians: we confess our sins to God and to our Brethren, whom we have offended, and to Gods Ministers the Priests, in cases of Scandal or of a troubled Conscience; and they duly absolve the Penitent Soul. We have an uninterrupted succession of Reverend, Learned, and Pious Bishops, who Ordain Priests and Deacons, Consecrate Churches, Confirm the Baptized at a due age, Bless the People, Intercede for them, Visit oft their respective Diocesses, taking care of all Churches, that they be served with as good and able Pastors as the small Maintenance can invite; they defend the Church Liberties, confer Institutions, inflict Ecclesiastical

ecclesiastical Censures, dispence in certain Cases, keep Hospitality as St. Paul admonisheth, and Preach as oft as necessity requiteth. *Hodie enim neque Concionatorum paucitas uti olim, neque infidelium multitudo hoc exigere videtur.* For now neither that scarcity of Preachers which was amongst the Primitive Christians, nor multitude of Heathens which dwelt among them doth seem to require it, but rather that like good Pilots, who sitting still at the Helm (while others labour and toyle at the Ropes and Sayles) they should make it their whole business (by considering the Winds and Tides, the Rocks and Shelves, the Seasons and Climats) that the Ship may keep her right course, and be safely brought to her desired Haven; for, it hath been unluckily observed, that as a Ship is then in most danger when the Pilot shall quit the Helme to pull at a Rope; so those Diocesses have commonly been Worst Governed, whose Bishops have been most Bookish, and most frequent in the Pulpit.

Even since the beginning of our Reformation, there are some few Families in several parts of *England*, have persisted in the Romish Religion, and are usually called *Papists* from *Papa*, the old usual name of the Bishop of *Rome*. Against these there are divers severe Laws still in force, but their number being not considerable, nor their Loyalty of later years questionable, those Laws are more rarely put in execution: besides the Clemency and gentle usage shown

shewn them here, begets in *Romish* States and Potentates abroad the like gentle treatment of their Protestant Subjects, and of the English living within their Dominions.

As for those other Perswasions, whose Professors are commonly called *Presbyterians*, *Independants*, *Anabaptists*, *Quakers*, *Fifth-Monarchy-Men*, *Ranters*, *Adamites*, *Antinomians*, *Sabbatarians*, *Perfectionists*, *Family of Love*, and the rest of those Mushrooms of *Christianity*; as most of them sprang up suddenly in the late unhappy night of Confusion, so it is to be presumed that they may in a short time vanish in this blessed day of Order; and therefore not worthy to be described here as Religions professed in *England*: for as the State of *England* doth account them no other Members then the *Pudenda* of the Nation, and are ashamed of them, *Quippe ubi cetera Membra moventur ad arbitrium hominis, hac sola tam turbida, inordinata ac effrænata sunt ut præter & contra voluntatem commoveri solent*; so neither doth the Church of *England* look upon those Professors as Sons but Bastards: or make account of any other interest in them then a Man makes of those Vermin which breed out of his excrementitious sweat, or those *Ascarides* which come sometimes in his most uncleanly parts.

Touching the *Jews* which by the late Usurper were admitted at *London* and since continued by the bare permission of the King, and suffered to hire a Private House wherein

wherein to hold their *Synagogue*; they are not considerable either for Number, making not above 30 or 40 Families, nor for their Wealth or Abilities, being for the most part Poor and Ignorant.

Their
Man-
ners.

As some years before the late Troubles, no People of any Kingdom in the World enjoyed more freedom from *Slavery* and *Taxes*, so generally none were freer from evil tempers and humors: none more devoutly Religious, willingly obedient to the *Laws*, truly Loyal to the King, lovingly hospitable to Neighbours, ambitiously civil to Strangers, or more liberally charitable to the Needy.

No Kingdom could shew a more valiant prudent Nobility, a more Learned Pious Clergy, or a more contented Loyal Commonalty.

The Men were generally honest, the Wives and Women chaste and modest, Parents loving, Children obedient, Husbands kind, Masters gentle, and Servants faithful.

In a word, the English were then according to their Native Tempers, the best Neighbours, best Friends, best Subjects, and the best Christians in the World.

Good Nature was a thing so peculiar to the English Nation, and so appropriated by Almighty God to them (as a Great Person observed) that it cannot well be Translated into any other Language or practised by any other People.

Amongst

Amongst these excellent *Temper*s, amongst this goodly *Wheat*, whilst men slept, the Enemy came and sowed *Tares*, there sprang up of later years a sort of People *swore*, *sullen*, *suspicious*, *querulous*, *censorious*, *peevish*, *envious*, *reserved*, *narrow-bearded*, *close-fisted*, *self-conceited*, *ignorant*, *stiff-necked*, Children of *Belial*, (according to the genuine signification of the word) ever prone to *despise Dominion*, to *speak evil of Dignities*; to *gain-say Order*, *Rule*, and *Authority*; who have accounted it their honor to contend with *Kings* and *Governours*, and to *disquiet* the *Peace* of *Kingdoms*, whom no *deserts*, no *clemency* could ever oblige, neither *Oaths* or *Promises* bind, breathing nothing but *sedition* and *calumnies* against the established *Government*, aspiring without measure, *railling* without reason, and making their own *wild fancies* the *Square* and *Rule* of their *Consciences*; hating, despising, or disrespecting the *Nobility*, *Gentry* and *Superiour Clergy*, &c.

These lurking in all quarters of *England*, had at length with their pestilential breath infected some of the *worse natured* and *worse nurtur'd Gentry*, divers of the *inferiour Clergy*, most of the *Tradesmen*, and very many of the *Peasantry*, and prevailed so far, as not only to spoil the best governed State, and ruine the purest and most flourishing Church in *Christendome*, but also to corrupt the *minds*, the *humors*, and very *natures* of so many *English*; that notwithstanding the late happy *Restaurati-*
on

on of the King and Bishops, the incessant joynt endeavors and studies of all our Governors to reduce this people to their *pristin* happiness, yet no man now living can reasonably hope to see in his time the like blessed dayes again; without a transplantation of all those Sons of Belial (as King *James* in his grave Testament to his Son did intimate) without an utter extirpation of those Tares, which yet the Clemency and Meekness of the Protestant Religion seems to forbid; unless they are such who believe themselves obliged in Conscience to take all opportunities, occasions and advantages to extirpate and destroy the present Church Government by Law established in *England*, and in pursuance of the same to venture their Lives and Estates, and constantly to continue in this Belief all the dayes of their lives against all opposition whatsoever, as the Words of their SOLEMN LEAGUE and COVENANT are. To such no Prince, nor Potentate in *Europe* will ever indulge, so far as to suffer them to breathe the same Air with them: And yet such is the Mercy of our Gracious King, and the Lenity of our Reverend Bishops, and of our two Houses of Parliament, that they thought fit hitherto not to banish any one Person for entering into that IMPIOUS COVENANT, nor to exclude any of them from any Office in Church or State, who have been willing to abjure the same.

The Nobility and Chief Gentry of *England* have been even by strangers compared to the finest flower, but the lower sort of common People to the *coarsest bran*; the innate good nature joyned with the liberal education and converse with Strangers in Forreign Countries, render those exceeding civil; whereas the wealth, insolence and pride of these, and the rare converse with Strangers, have rendred them so distasteful, not only to the few Strangers who frequent *England*, but even to their own Gentry, that they could sometimes wish that either the Countrey were less plentiful, or that the Impositions were heavier; for by reason of the great abundance of *Flesh, and Fish, Corn, Leather, Wool, &c.* which the Soyl of its own bounty with little labour doth produce, the *Peasants* at their ease and almost forgetting labour, grow rich, and hereby so proud, insolent, and careless, that they neither give that humble respect and awful reverence, which in other Kingdoms is usually given to *Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy*, nor are they so industrious or so skilful in *Manufactures*, as some of our Neighbor Nations; so that in *England* it is no *Paradox* to affirm; that as too much *indigency* in the inferiour sort of People doth depress the Spirits and dull the minds of them, so too plentiful and wanton a fortune, causeth in them a *laziness* and *less industry*; that State commonly enjoying most peace and order and happiness, where either the moderate barrenness of the Countrey, or

want

want of ground, or multitude of *Imposts* (as in *Holland*) do necessitate the common people to be industrious in their Callings, and so to mind their own, as not to disturb the State and Church affairs.

Moreover, of the *English*, especially of the Peasantry, it hath been formerly and unhappily observed, that then it is *happiest* with them, when they are somewhat pressed and in a complaining condition, according to that old Riming Verse,

*Rustica gens est optima fletu & pessima
ridens*

The *English* Common people antiently were, and at this day are very apt to hearken to *Prophecies*, and to create *Prodigies*; and then to interpret them according to their own extravagant conceits; to invent and then maintain any the most prodigious Opinions and Tenets in *Divinity*: some of the inferiour sort of late holding abominable opinions, unworthy even of men, and such as in no Age were ever broacht before.

The *English* National Vices were antiently *Gluttony* and the effects thereof *Lasciviousness* (when they made four Meals in a day and most excessive *Feasting*, with great plenty of *French Wine*) when Women of *professed Incontinency* were permitted to profer their Bodies to all Comers, in certain places called *Stews* or *Stoves*, or *Bathing Places*; because Men were wont to *bath* themselves there (as still in other Countries) before they address
them.

themselves to *Venerous AEs*. But immediately before the late *Rebellion* (that unhappy fountain from whence is evidently derived whatsoever is almost now amiss in Church or State, in Court, City or Country) no People, unless perhaps the *Higb Germans*, were more modest and chaste, more true to the Marriage Bed, whereby was produced a healthy strong Race fit for all Arts and Sciences, for *Agriculture*, for *Traffic*, for *War and Peace*, for *Navigation and Plantation*, &c.

Another *English National Vice* was *Pride in Apparel*, wherein they were antiently so extravagant and foolish, so superfluous and obscene, that divers *Statutes* before our *Reformation in Religion*, and *Homilies* since, have been made against that Excess; and an English Man was wont to be pictured naked with a pair of *Taylors Scissors* in his hand, a piece of Cloth under his arm, and Verses annext, intimating, that he knew not what fashion of *Clothes* to have.

Excess of Drinking was antiently more rare in *England*, as appears by an old Poet.

*Ecce Britannorum mos est laudabilis iste,
Ut bibat arbitrio pocula quisque suo.*

The *Danes* in the time of King *Edgar* first brought it in, but it was afterward banisht hence, so that we find no antient Statute since the Conquest against it; for though the Statutes heretofore made against
Excess

Excess in *Apparel* and *Dyets* are antient, yet those against *Drunkennes* are but of late date.

As the *English* returning from the Wars in the *Holy Land*, brought home the foul disease of *Leprosie*, now almost extinct here, though not yet in our Neighbouring Countries: so in our Fathers days the *English* returning from the service in the *Neatherlands*, brought with them the foul Vice of *Drunkness*, as besides other Testimonies the Term of *Carous*, from *Gar aux*, *All out*, learnt of the *High-Dutch* there in the same service; so *Quasse*, &c. This Vice of late was more, though at present so much, that some persons, and those of quality may not safely be visited in an afternoon, without running the hazard of excessive drinking of *Healts*, (whereby in a short time twice as much Liquor is consumed as by the *Dutch*, who sip and prate) and in some places it is esteemed a piece of wit to make a Man drunk; for which purpose some *swilling insipid Trencher Buffoon* is always at hand.

However it may be truly affirmed that at present there is generally less Excess in *Drinking* (especially about *London*, since the use of *Coffee*) less Excess in *Dyets*, but principally in *Apparel* than heretofore; insomuch that the poor Tradesman is much pincht thereby; for as it is expedient for the benefit of the whole *Commonwealth*, that divers unnecessary and superfluous *Commodities* should be allowed,

allowed, as *Tobacco*, *Coffee*, *Spices*, *Sugars*, *Raisins*, *Silk*, *Fine Linnen*, &c. so some less hurtful excesses (as in *Apparel*, *Diet*, *Building*, *Rich Furniture of Houses*, *Hangings*, *Beds*, *Plate*, *Jewels*, *Coaches*, *Lacqueys*, &c.) must either be connived at, or much of all the Money of the Nation must lie dead and unemployed (as it now doth in the *private*, *sullen*, *discontented*, *niggardly Non-Conformists* hand) and Tradesmen must either starve or be sustained by Almes.

The Sin of *Buggery* brought into *England* by the *Lombards*, as appears not only by the word *Bugeria*, but also by *Rot. Parl.* 50 *Ed.* 3. N. 58. is now rarely practised amongst *English*, although sometimes discovered amongst *Aliens* in *England*, and then punished by Death without any remission.

Imprisonments, so ordinary in *Italy*, are so abominable amongst *English*, as 21 *H.* 8. it was made High Treason, though since repealed; after which the punishment for it was to be put alive in a Caldron of Water, and there boyled to death: at present it is Felony without benefit of Clergy.

Stabbing in *England* is much more seldom than in *Italy*, the *English* being easie to be reconciled, to pardon and remit offences, not apt to seek Revenge; the true well bred *English* have more of inclination to goodness, which the *Greeks* called *Philanthropia*, than other Nations; the Nobility and well-bred Gentry delighting

lighting to be gracious and courteous to Strangers; compassionate to the afflicted, and grateful to Benefactors, when their Pulse or Estate not diverted by other extravagant expences, will give them leave to remember them.

Duelling so common heretofore, is now almost laid aside here as well as in *France*.

The English according to the *Climate*, are of a *middle temper*. The Northern *Saturnine*, and the Southern *Mercurial temper* meeting in their Constitutions, render them *ingenious* and *active*, yet *solid* and *persevering*, which nourisht under a suitable liberty, inspires a courage *generous* and *lasting*.

Their *Ingenuity* will not allow them to be excellent at the *Cheat*, but subject in that point rather to take than give, and supposing others as open-hearted as themselves, are many times in Treaties over-matched by them whom they over-match in *Arms* and true *Valour*: which hath been very eminent in all Ages, and almost in all Lands and Seas too of the whole World.

The *English* since the Reformation are so much given to Literature, that all sorts are generally the most knowing people in the World. They have been so much addicted to Writing, and especially in their own Language, and with so much licence or connivance, that according to the observation of a Learned Man, there have been during our late Troubles and Confusions, *more good* and *more bad Books*
printed

printed and published in the *English* Tongue, than in all the Vulgar Languages of *Europe*.

For solidity of Matter, for elegance of Style and Method in their *Sermons*, *Comedies*, *Romances*, as also in their Books of *Divinity*, *Philosophy*, *Physick*, *History*, and all other solid Learning, no Nation hath surpassed the *English*, and few equal'd them.

The *English*, especially the *Gentry*, are so much given to *Prodigality*, *Sports*, and *Pastimes*, that Estates are oftner spent and sold than in any other Countrey: They think it a piece of frugality beneath a Gentleman to bargain before-hand, or to count afterward, for what they eat in any place, though the rate be most unreasonable; whereby it comes to pass, that *Cooks*, *Vintners*, *Inn-keepers*, and such mean fellows, enrich themselves, and begger and insult over the *Gentry*. In a word, by *their prodigality* it comes to pass, that not ouely those, but *Tailors*, *Dancing Masters*, and such *Trifling Fellows*, arrive to that riches and pride, as to ride in their *Coaches*, keep their *Summer-houses*, to be served in Plate, &c. an insolence insupportable in other well-govern'd Nations.

Because the several *Punishments* inflicted for several Crimes, are different in most Countries; and those of *England* much different from those of all other Countreys; a brief account of them may probably not be unacceptable, to Forreigners especially.

All Crimes in England that touch the life of a Man, are either *High-Treason*, *Petty-Treason*, or *Felony*. Although some *High-Treasons* are much more heinous and odious than others ; yet the punishment by Law is the same for all sorts (except for Coyning of Money) and that is , that the Traitor laid upon a Hurdle or Sledge be drawn to the Gallows, there hanged by the Neck, presently cut down alive, his entrails to be suddenly pulled out of his Belly, and burnt before the face of the Criminal, then his Head to be cut off, his Body to be divided into four parts, and lastly, that the Head and Body be hung up, or impaled where the King shall command.

Besides all this, he shall forfeit all his Lands and Goods whatsoever, his Wife shall lose her Dower, his Children their Nobility, and all their right of Inheriting him or any other Ancestor : Our Law thinking it most reasonable, that he who endeavoured to destroy the King, the Breath of our Nostrils, and thereby to rend the Majesty of Government ; his Body, Lands, Goods, and Posterity, should be rent, torn, and destroyed. For Coyning of Money, though adjudged *High-Treason*, the Punishment having been onely Drawing and Hanging, before the Statute of 25 Ed. 3. it remains so still.

Petit Treason, is either when a Servant killeth his Master or Mistris, or a Wife killeth her Husband; or a Clergy-man his Prelate, to whom he oweth obedience ; and for this Crime the Punishment is to be drawn

drawn (as before) and to be hanged by the Neck till he be dead. The punishment for a Woman convicted of *High Treason*, or *Petit Treason*, is all one; and that is, to be drawn and burnt alive.

Felonies are all other Capital Crimes, for which anciently there were several sorts of Punishments, till *Hen. 1.* ordained, that the Punishments for all *Felonies* should be to be hanged by the Neck till they be dead.

But if a Peer of the Realm commit *High-Treason*, *Petit-Treason*, or *Felony*, although his Judgment be the same with that of common persons; yet the King doth usually extend so much favour to such, as to cause them onely to be beheaded with an Ax upon a Block lying on the ground, and not as in all other Countries, by a Sword kneeling or standing.

If a Criminal Indicted of *Petit-Treason* or *Felony*, refuseth to answer, or to put himself upon a Legal Trial; then for such standing Mute, and Contumacy, he is presently to undergo that horrible punishment called *Paine forte & dure*; that is, to be sent back to the Prison from whence he came, and there laid in some low dark Room, upon the bare ground, on h s back, all naked besides his Privy parts, his Arms and Legs drawn with Cords fastened to the several quarters of the Room; then shall be laid upon his Body Iron and Stone, so much as he may bear, or more: the next day he shall have three Morsels of Barley-Bread without Drink; and the third day shall have Drink of the Water next to the

Prison Door, except it be Running Water, without Bread; and this shall be his Diet till he die. Which grievous kind of death some stout fellows have sometimes chosen, that so not being tried and convicted of their Crimes, their Estates may not be forfeited to the King, but descend to their Children; nor their Bloud stained.

But, in case of *High-Treason*; though the Criminal stand mute, yet Judgment shall be given against him as if he had been convicted, and his Estate confiscated.

After Beheading or Hanging, the Criminals friends usually interr the Body decently where they please; onely if the Crime be very enormous, as for Murdering and Robbing any person, then by Order is the Criminal usually hanged by the Neck till he be dead, and afterwards hanged in Chains till the Body rot; and in some Cases his Right hand is first cut off, and then hanged.

In all such *Felonies*, where the *Benefit of Clergy* is allowed (as it is in many) there the Criminal is to be mark'd with a hot Iron with a *T.* or *M.* for *Thief* or *Man-slayer* on the left Hand; and Wandring Rogues are to be burnt on the Shoulder with an *R.*

Anciently in the time of the *Saxon* Christian Kings, and sometime after the coming of the *Norman* Kings, men were rarely put to death for any Crime, but either paid grievous Fines, or for the more enormous Crimes, to lose their Eyes or their Testicles;

Testicles; and so remaining living Monuments of their Impieties, as punishments far worse than death; which among Christians is believed to be but a passage for all truly penitent, from this life to a far better, and so more a Reward than a Punishment.

For *Petit Larceny* or *Small Theft*, that is of the value of 12 *d.* or under, the punishment anciently was sometimes by loss of an Ear, sometimes by Cudgelling, but since *Edw. 3.* onely by Whipping; but if such *Petit Thief* be found by the Jury, to have fled for the same, he forfeiteth all his Goods.

Perjury, by bearing false Witness upon Oath, is punish'd with the Pillory, called *Collistrigium*, burnt in the forehead with a P. his Trees growing upon his ground to be rooted up, and his Goods confiscated.

Forgery, *Cheating*, *Libelling*, *False Weights* and *Measures*, *Fore-stalling* the *Market*, *Offences* in *Baking* and *Brewing*, are commonly punish'd with standing in the Pillory, and sometimes to have one or both Ears nailed to the Pillory, and cut off, or there bored through the Tongue with a hot Iron.

The Punishment for *Misprision* of *High-Treason*, that is, for neglecting or concealing it, is forfeiture of the profits of his Lands during life, and of all Goods, and also Imprisonment for life.

For *Striking in the Kings Court*, whereby Bloud is drawn, the Punishment is, that

the Criminal shall have his Right Hand stricken off in a most sad and solemn manner ; as more at large may be seen in the Chapter of the Kings Court.

For striking in *Westminster-Hall* whilst the Courts of Justice are sitting, is Imprisonment during life, and forfeiture of all his Estate.

For one found in a *Præmunire*, that is, one who incurs the same punishment which was inflicted on those who transgressed the Statute of 16 *Rich. 2. cap. 5.* commonly called the Statute of *Præmunire*, corruptly, as some think, from the Writ *Præmunire*, for *Præmonere facias*, &c. for such an one the punishment is forfeiture of all his Estate, to be put out of the Kings Protection, and Imprisonment during the Kings pleasure.

The Punishment of *Petit Jurors* attainted of giving a Verdict contrary to Evidence wittingly, is severe and terrible; they are condemned to lose the Franchise or Freedom of the Law, that is, become infamous and of no credit, incapable of being a Witness, or of a Jury; their Houses, Lands, and Goods, shall be seised into the Kings hands, their Houses pulled down, their Meadows ploughed up, their Trees rooted up, all their Lands laid waste, and their Bodies imprisoned.

The like Punishment is also for those who shall conspire to indict an Innocent falsely and maliciously of *Felony*.

Any Man or Woman convicted in the Bishops Court of *Hereſie*, is to be delivered over to the Secular Power, and to be burnt alive.

Felo de ſe, that is, one, who wittingly killeth himſelf, is to be buried out of *Chriſtian Burial*, with a ſtake driven through the Corps, and to forfeit his Goods.

Drunkards, Vagabonds, &c. are puniſhed, by ſetting their Legs in the Stocks for certain hours.

Scolding Women are to be ſeated in a *Trebucket*, commonly called a *Cucking-ſtool*, perhaps from the French *Coquine*, and the German *Stul*, the *Queans Chair*, placed over ſome deep water, into which they are let down and plunged under water thrice, to cool their choler and heat.

Other miſdemeanors are commonly puniſhed with Imprisonments or Fines, and ſometimes with both.

As for breaking on the Wheel, and other like Torturing Deaths, common in other Chriſtian Countries, the Engliſh look upon them as too cruel for Chriſtian Profeſſors to uſe.

For putting any to the Rack, (unleſs perhaps in ſome caſes of *High-Treaſon*) it is by the Engliſh believed to favour of too much ſlaviſhneſs; beſides, they conſemning and deſpiſing death, and yet not enduring Torture, will ſooner acknowledge themſelves guilty of any the fouleſt Crimes whatſoever, then be put to the Rack, and the People not accuſtomed to ſuch cruelty,

would be apt to pity the Party tortured, and abominate the Sovereign and his Judges, for introducing such a Custom, the Jury would easily quit the Prisoner of whatever Confession should be thus extorted.

Number
of Inha-
bitants.

To give the Reader an exact account of the number of People in *England*, will be very difficult, but a near conjecture may thus be made.

England contains 9725 Parishes, now allowing to each Parish one with another 80 Families, there will be 778000 Families, and to each Family 7 persons, there will be found in all Five millions four hundred fourty six thousand souls, and amongst them about one Million of fighting men.

Their
Lan-
guage.

The *English Tongue* being at present much refined, exceedingly copious, expressive, and significant (by reason of a liberty taken by the Natives of borrowing out of all other Languages, whatever might conduce thereunto) is (as their bloud) a mixture chiefly of the old *Saxon* (a *Dialect* of the *Teutonick*) and the old *Norman* (a *Dialect* of the *French*) not without some favour of the *Britains*, *Romans*, and *Danes Languages*.

The *Romans* possessing *England*, caused their Tongue, the *Latine* once, to be generally used in this Countrey.

The *Saxons* succeeding, introduced their Language; wheresoever they seated themselves.

The

The *Normans* afterwards getting possession of *England*, caused the *Norman* or *French* Tongue to be learnt at School by the *Saxons*, and for a long time had all *Laws, Pleadings, Sermons, &c.* in *French*.

The *Latin* Tongue at present is made use of in *Court Rolls, Records, Processes of Courts, in Charters, Commissions, Patents, Writs, Bonds, and some Statutes*, are still kept in that Language.

The Names of *Shires, Cities, Towns and Villages, Places, and Men in England*, are generally *Saxon*, and so are most *Nouns Appellative*, and a great part of the *Verbs*.

In *French*, or rather *Norman*, are still written the *Common Laws*, and learnt by young Students thereof. Also some *Pleadings*, and all *Myots and Law Exercises*, are wholly *French*. Declarations upon Original Writs, and all Records are written in *French*, some old Statutes are still in that Tongue. In Parliament, the assent or dissent to Bills made by the King, Lords, or Commons, is in *French*: Almost all our Terms in *Hunting, Hawking, Dicing, Dancing, Singing, &c.* are still *French*.

The *Natives of England* (by reason of *Stature*, the *Temperate Climate, Mild Air*, not rendered unequal by *Highb Mountains*, and unhealthy by many *Marshes*, plenty of wholesome food, and the use of Beer rather than Wine) *Pour la belle taille & le beau teint au visage*, as the *French* say, for a just handsome large proportion of Body, for

clear *complexions* and pleasing *features*, do surpass all the Nations in the World. And perhaps for some of the same reasons most other Animals, as the *Horses*, *Oxen*, *Sheep*, *Swine*, *Dogs*, *Cocks*, &c. are observed by Strangers to be generally better shaped, than in any other Countrey of *Europe*.

Diet. The *English* are generally great *Flesh-eaters*, although by the nearness of the *Sea*, and abundance of *Rivers* and *Fish-ponds*, there is no want of *Fish*. In former times their Table was in many places covered four times a day; they had *Break-fasts*, *Dinners*, *Beverages*, and *Suppers*, and every where *Set Dinners* and *Suppers*, until the time of the late Troubles; wherein many eminent Families being much impoverished, a Custom was taken up by some of the Nobility and Gentry, of eating a more plentiful *Dinner*, but little or no *Supper*; as on the contrary, the *Romans* and *Jews* anciently, and the hotter *Climates* at this day, have little or no *Dinners*, but *Set Suppers*.

The *English* are not now so much addicted to *Gluttony* and *Drunkeness*, as of late years, but unto *Tobacco* more.

Feasting also is not so common and profuse as anciently; for although the *Feasts* at *Coronations*, at the *Installation* of *Knights* of the *Garter*, *Consecration* of *Bishops*, *Entertainments* of *Ambassadors*, the *Feasts* of the *Lord Mayor* of *London*, of *Sergeants at Law*, and *Readers Feasts* in the *Inns of Court*, are all very sumptuous and magnificent in these times; yet compared

red to the *Feasts* of our *Ancestors* seem to be but niggardly and sparing : for *Richard Earl of Cornwall*, Brother to *Henry 3d.* had at his Marriage Feast, as is Recorded ; Thirty thousand Dishes of Meat, and King *Richard the Second* at a *Christmas* spent daily 26 Oxen, 300 Sheep, besides Fowl and all other Provision proportionably : So anciently at a *Call of Sergeants at Law* each *Sergeant* (saith *Fortescue*) spent Sixteen hundred *Crowns* in Feasting, which in those dayes was more than 1600 l. now.

The *English* that feed not over liberally (whereto the great plenty and variety of Viands entice them) nor drink much *Wine*, but content themselves with *Smale Ale* or *Sider*, (but especially the later) are observed to be much more *healthy* and far longer lived than any of our Neighbouring Nations.

Since the late Rebellion, *England* hath abounded in variety of Drinks (as it did lately in variety of Religions) above any Nation in *Europe*. Besides all sorts of the best *Wines* from *Spain*, *France*, *Italy*, *Germany*, *Greece* ; there are sold in *London* above 20 sorts of other Drinks, as *Brandy*, *Coffee*, *Chocolate*, *Tee*, *Aromatick*, *Mum*, *Sider*, *Perry*, *Beer*, *Ale*, many sorts of *Ales* very different, as *Cock*, *Stepeny*, *Stieb-Back*, *Hull*, *North-Down*, *Sambidge*, *Betony*, *Scurvygrass*, *Sage Ale*, &c a piece of Wantonness whereof none of our *Ancestors*, were ever guilty.

Attire. For *Apparel* or *Clothing*, the *French Mode* hath been generally used in *England* of late years: In the time of *Queen Elizabeth* sometimes the *High Dutch*, sometimes the *Spanish*, and sometimes the *Turkish* and *Morisco Habits*, were by the *English* worn in *England*, when the *Women* wore *Doublets* with *Pendant Codpieces* on the *Breast*, full of *Tags* and *Cuts*; moreover *Gallygascous*, *Fardingales*, and *Stockings* of divers *Colours*: but since the *Restoration* of the *King* now *Raigning*, *England* never saw, for matter of *Wearing Apparel*, less prodigality, and more modesty in *Clothes*, more plainness and comeliness then amongst her *Nobility*, *Gentry*, and *Superiour Clergy*; onely the *Citizens*, the *Countrey People*, and the *Servants*, appear clothed for the most part above and beyond their *Qualities*, *Estates*, or *Conditions*, and far more gay than that sort of people was wont to be heretofore. Since our last breach with *France*, the *English Men* (though not the *Women*) have quitted the *French Mode*, and taken a grave *Wear*, much according with the *Oriental Nations*, but that is now left, and the *French Mode* again taken up.

Recreations. For *Variety of Divertisements*, *Sports*, and *Recreations*, no Nation doth excel the *English*.

The *King* hath abroad his *Forests*, *Chases*, and *Parks*, full of variety of *Games*; for *Hunting Red and Fallow Deer*, *Foxes*, *Otters*; *Hawking*, his *Paddock Courses*, *Horse Races*,

Races, &c. and at home, Tennis, Pelmel, Billiard, Enterludes, Balls, Ballets, Masks, &c. The Nobility and chief Gentry have their Parks, Warrens, Decoys, Paddock Courses, Horse-Races, Huntings, Coursing, Fishing, Fowling, Hawking, Setting-dogs, Tumblers, Lurchers, Duck-hunting, Cock-Fighting, Guns for Birding, Low-Bells, Bat-Fowling; Angling, Nets, Tennis, Bowling, Billiards, Tables, Chess, Draughts, Cards, Dice, Catches, Questions, Purposes, Stage-Plays, Masks, Balls, Dancing, Singing, all sorts of Musical Instruments, &c. The Citizens and Peasants have Hand-Ball, Foot-Ball, Skittles, or Nine Pins, Skovel-Boards, Straw-Ball, Goffe, Trol Madam, Cudgels, Bear-Baiting; Bull-Baiting, Bow and Arrow, Throwing at Cocks, Shuttlecock, Bowling, Quoits, Leaping, Wrestling, Pitching the Bar, and Ringing of Bell, a Recreation used in no other Countrey of the World.

Amongst these Cock-fighting seems to all Forreigners too childish and unfuitable for the Gentry, and for the common people Bull-baiting, and Bear-Baiting seem too cruel, and for the Citizens, Foot-ball, and throwing at Cocks, very uncivil, rude, and barbarous, within the City.

Nomina quasi Notamina, Names were *English* first imposed upon Men for distinction sake *Names*. by the Jews at their Circumcision, by the Romans at the ninth day after Birth, and by the Christians at the Baptisme; of such signification for the most part that might de-
note

note the future good hope or good wishes of Parents towards their *Children*.

The English Names of *Baptism* are generally either Saxon, as Robert, Richard, Henry, William, Edward, Edmund, Edwin, Gilbert, Walter, Leonard, &c. which are all very significative, or else out of the Old and New Testament, as Abraham, Isack, Jacob, John, Thomas, James, &c. Or sometimes the Mothers Surname, and rarely two Christian Names, which yet is usual in other Countries, especially in *Germany*.

Surnames.

Names super-added to the Christian Names the French call *Surnames* (i. e.) *super nomina*.

The *Hebrews*, *Greeks*, and most other ancient Nations had no Surnames fixt to their Families as in these days, but counted thus, for example among the *Hebrews*, *Melehi Ben Addi*, *Addi Ben Casam*, &c. So the *Britains*, *Hugh ap Owen*, *Owen ap Rhese*, so the *Irish* *Neal, mac Con*, *Con mac Dermoti*, &c.

As Christian Names were first given for distinction of Persons, so Surnames for distinction of Families.

About *Anno* 1000 the French Nation began to take Surnames with *de* prefixt of a place, and *le* prefixt for some other qualification; as at this day is their usual manner. The English also took to themselves Surnames, but not generally by the Common People, till the Reign of *Edward the First*.

Great

Great Offices of Honour have brought divers Surnames, as *Edward Fitz-Theobald*, being long ago made Butler of *Ireland*, the Duke of *Ormond* and his Ancestors descended from him, took the Surname of *Butler*; so *John Count Tanquerville* of *Normandy*, being made Chamberlain to the King of *England*, above 400 years ago, his Descendants of *Sherborn Castle* in *Oxfordshire*, and of *Prestbury* in *Glocestershire*, bear still the same Coat of Arms, by the Name of *Chamberlayne*.

At first, for Surnames the English Gentry took the Name of their Birth-place or Habitation, as *Thomas* of *Aston*, or *East-Town*, *John* of *Sutton* or *South-Town*; and as they altered their Habitation, so they altered their Surname. After, when they became Lords of places, they called themselves *Thomas Aston* of *Aston*, *John Sutton* of *Sutton*.

The Saxon Common People for Surnames added their Fathers Name with *Son* at the end thereof, as *Thomas Johnson*, *Robert Richardson*. They also oft took their Fathers Nick-name or Abbreviation, with addition of *s*. as *Gibs* the Nick-Name or Abbreviation of *Gilbert*, *Hobs* of *Robert*, *Nicks* of *Nicholas*, *Bates* of *Bartholemew*, *Sams* of *Samuel*, *Hodges* of *Roger*; and thence also *Gibson*, *Hobson*, *Nicksen*; *Batson*, *Sampson*, *Hodson*, and *Hutchinson*; &c. Many also were surnamed from their Trade, as *Smith*, *Joyner*, *Weaver*, *Walker*, that is *Fuller* in old English; and *Goff*, that is, *Smith* in *Welsh*, &c. Or
from

from their Offices, as *Porter, Steward, Shepherd, Carter, Spencer*, that is, *Steward, Cook, Butler, Kemp*, that in Old English *Soldier*: Or from their place of abode, as *Underwood, Underhill*, also *Atwood, Atwell, Athil*; which three last are shrunk into *Wood, Wells, Hill*, Or from their Colour or Complexion, as *Fairfaix*, that is, *Fair Locks, Pigot*, that is, *Speckled, Blunt or Blund*, that is, *Flaxen Hair*; so from *Birds*, as *Arun-del*, that is *Swallow, Corbet*, that is *Raven, Wren, Finch, Woodcock, &c.* so from *Beasts*, as *Lamb, Fox, Moyle*, that is *Mule*.

The *Normans* at their first coming into *England*, brought Surnames for many of their Gentry, with *de* prefixt, as the French Gentry doth generally at this day, and their Christian Names were generally German; they being originally descended from *Norway* Inhabited by *Germans*. And some for about 200 years after the Conquest; took for Surnames their Fathers Christian Name, with *Fitz* or *Fils* prefixt, as *Robert Fitz William, Henry Fitz-Gerard*, which is as much as *Williamson, Gerardson, &c.*

The *Britains* or *Welsh* more lately refined did not take Surnames till of late years, and that for the most part onely, by leaving out *a* in *ap*, and annexing the *p* to their Fathers Christian Name; as instead of *Evan ap Rice*, now *Evan Price*, so instead of *ap Howel, Powel*; *ap Hughe, Fughe*, *ap Rogers, Progers, &c.*

The most ancient Families, and of best account for Surnames in *England*, are either those that are taken from Places in *Normandy* and thereabouts in *France*, and from some other *Transmarine* Countreys, or else from Places in *England* and *Scotland*, as *Evreux*, *Charworth* *Seymour*, *Nevile*, *Montague*, *Mokun*, *Biron*, *Bruges*, *Clifford*, *Berkeley*, *Arcey*, *Stourton*, *Morley*, *Courtney*, *Grandison*, *Hastings*, &c. which anciently had all *de* prefixt, but of latter times generally neglected, or made one word, as *Devreux*, *Darcy*, &c.

In *England* at the beginning of Christianity they counted as all other Christians, according to the then Roman Account by *Olympiads*, or space of five years. Afterwards (in the Reign of *Constantine* the first Christian Emperor) by *Indictions* or Fifteen years; at length in the Reign of the Emperor *Justinian* 532 years after Christs Incarnation (and not before) all Christians generally began to count *ab Anno Christi incarnati*, at which time one *Dionysius Exiguus* or *Abas*, a worthy Roman, had finisht a *Cycle* for the Observation of *Easter*, which was then generally received, and is still observed by the Church of *England*, the ground whereof is this. The *Vernal Equinox* at that time was accounted to be the 21 of *March*, and by consequence must be the earliest *Full Moon*, and then *March* the 8 must be the earliest *New Moon*, and *April* the 18 the latest *Full Moon*; which happening on a *Sunday* (as it will when the

Domi-

Dominical Letter is C. and the Golden Number 8.) then *Easter* that year will be *April 25*. So when the *New Moon* shall be on *March 2*. (as it will when the *Dominical Letter is D*: and the *Golden Number 16*) then *Easter* will be on the *22 March*, as was in the year 1668.

But the *Romish Church* inventing new Rules for finding of *Easter*, it happens sometimes that their *Easter* is full 5 weeks before ours, and sometimes with ours, but never after ours, for *Pope Gregory* the 13 in the year 1582, having observed that upon exact account the year contained above 365 dayes, not full 6 hours (as had been from the time of *Julius Caesar* hitherto reckoned) but only 5 hours 49 Minutes and 16 Seconds, and that this difference of almost 12 Minutes in the space of about 134 years, maketh one whole day, which not considered since the Regulation of *Easter*, had brought back the year at least 10 days; in so much that the *Vernal Equinox* which was at first on the 21 of *March*; was now on the 11 of *March*; by reason whereof sometimes two Full Moons past between the *Equinox* and *Easter*, contrary to the Primitive Institution thereof, which was, that *Easter* should alwayes be observed on the Sunday following the first full Moon after the *Vernal Equinox*, *Pope Gregory* then having observed these Inconveniences, resolved at once to take away 10 days, and that out of the Month of *October*, by calling the 5th day thereof the 15th, and that for that year those Festivals which fell in those

those ten days, which by reason of the Vintage time were but few, should be celebrated upon the 15, 16 and 17th days of that Month. And that the *Equinox* might never *retrocede* for the future, it was then provided that every 400 years 3 *Bissextile* years should be left out, that is, in the years 1700, 1800, and 1900, and so again in 2100, 2200, and 2300, leaving the year 2000 to have its *Bissextile*, and so every 400th year.

The English Nation, as all other States that withdrew themselves from under the Bishop of Rome's usurped Authority, before the said year 1582, except *Holland* and *Zealand* observe still the antient Account made by *Julius Caesar* 43 years before the Birth of Christ; and is therefore called the *Old Style* or *Julian Account*: the other observed by those still under the *Romish Yoke*, is called the *New Stile* or *Gregorian Account*; and is, (by reason of the aforesaid 10 dayes taken away) 10 days before ours for the beginning of Months, and for all fixt Festivals; but various for all Movable Feasts.

Easter and the other *Moveable Feasts* in *England*, are most certainly thus found. *Shrove-Tuesday* as always the first *Tuesday* after the first *New Moon* after *January*, and the *Sunday* following is *Quadragesima*, and the Sixth *Sunday* after is *Easter-day*, and the Fifth *Sunday* after *Easter* is *Rogation Sunday*, and the *Thursday* following, being forty days after the *Resurrection*, is *Ascension Day*; Ten days after which,
or

or 50 days after *Easter* is *Pentecost* or *Whitsunday*, and the Sunday following is *Trinity Sunday*; which computation of the Church of *England* agrees with all the Eastern Christian Churches, for they and we find *Easter* by the Rules which were generally received by all *Christendom*, *An.* 532 and ever since, till 1582, it was altered by the Pope, as aforesaid, yet cannot it be denyed, but that this old Computation is become erroneous; for by our Rules, two *Easters* will be observed in one year, as in the year 1667, and not one *Easter* in another year as in 1668, as this Author observed formerly in his Proposals to the Parliament.

But to reduce all to the same order as it was at the Birth of Christ, that so the Annunciation or Conception of our Saviour may be at the *Vernal Equinox*, his Nativity at the *Winter Solstice*, and *St. John* his fore-runner at the *Summer Solstice*, as it ought to be, may easily be effected if His Majesty pleased to Command that from this Year 1672 forward, there may be omitted 15 Leap years, that is, let there be no more *Dies intercalares*, for the next 60 years to come, but that every year may consist of 365 days only, for thereby would the year be brought back just 12 days 11 hours, 6 Minutes and 8 seconds, for the year consisting of 365 days 5 hours 49 Minutes, and 16 seconds every 4th year, putting in a whole day or 24 hours, there is put in too much by 42 Minutes, and 56 seconds, which by 418 Leap years now since Christs Birth, have thrust back our year just 12 days, 11 hours, 6 minutes and 8 seconds.

Ad.

Advent Sunday hath a peculiar Rule, and is always the Fourth Sunday before *Christmas-day*, or the nearest Sunday to *St. Andrews day*, whether before or after.

The year in *England* according to the Cycles of the Sun and Moon, and according to *Almanacks*, begins on the first of *January*, but the English Church and State begins the year from the day of *Christs Incarnation*, viz. on the 25 of *March*, which is also observed in *Spain*; yet the *Portuguese* (as in divers Countries in *Africa*) begin their year on the 29th of *August*, the *Venetians* on the first of *March*, according to the *Epaſt*, the *Grecians* on the longest day, as the old *Romans* did on the shortest day; which two last seem to have most reason, as beginning just at the Periodical day of the Suns return.

The *Natural* day consisting of 24 hours, is begun in *England*, according to the Custom of the *Egyptians* and antient *Romans*, at *Midnight*, and counted by 12 hours to *Midday*, and again by 12 hours to next *Midnight*, whereas in *Italy*, *Bohemia*, *Poland*, and some other Countries, their account is from *Sun-ſetting* by 24 of the Clock to the next *Sun-ſetting*, and at *Noremberg* and *Wittemburgh* in *Germany*, according to the old *Babylonian* Account, they begin at the first hour after *Sun-riſing*, to count one of the Clock, and so again at the first hour after *Sun-ſet*. But *Aſtronomers* accommodating their Calculations to the most noble time of the day, begin their Account from *Noon* to *Noon*, as do still the *Arabians* and some other.

There

*English
Number-
ring.*

There was a time when those Names of Number now in use amongst all civiliz'd Nations were unknown to them, and probably they then applyed the Fingers of one, and sometimes of both Hands to things whereof they desired to keep Account, (as is yet done amongst the Illiterate Indians) and thence it may be that the Numeral words are but Ten in any Nation, and in some Nations but Five; and then they begin again, as after *decem*, *undecem*, *duodecim*, &c.

The *Hebrews* and the *Greeks* instead of Numeral Words used the Letters of their Alphabets, beginning again after the tenth Letter.

The *Latines* made use only of 7 of their Capital Alphabets, viz.



M D C L X V I, all comprehended in this Figure, and all made use of in the same order, in the fatal year 1666, which never did happen before, nor ever will happen again; and therefore in Memory thereof for the future, it might be expedient, especially for the *Londoners* to count thus (X) 7 I. 2672. (X) VII. 1673 &c.

The *English* (as all the Western Christian World till about 400 years ago) used only Numeral Words in all Writings; but since use the Figure 1, 2, 3, &c. which the Christians learnt first of the *Maures* or *Arabs*, and they of the *Indians*.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

*Of the Government of ENGLAND
in general.*

OF Governments there can be but *Three* Kinds, for either *One* or *More*, or *All*, must have the *Soverain Power* of a Nation. If *One*, then it is a *Monarchy*; If *More* (that is, an *Assembly of Choice Persons*) then it is *Aristocracy*; If *All* (that is, the *General Assembly of the People*) then it is a *Democracy*.

Of all Governments the *Monarchical*, as most resembling the *Divinity*, and nearest approaching to *perfection* (Unity being the perfection of all things) hath ever been esteemed the most excellent.

Ὁὐκ ἀγαθὸν πολυκοιρανίη : εἰς κύριον
ἔσω,
"Εἰς βασιλέως—

For the *Transgressions* of a Land, many are the *Princes* or *Rulers* thereof, Prov. 28 2.

Of *Monarchies*, some are *Despotical*, where the *Subjects* like *Servants*, are at the *Arbitrary Power* and *Will* of their *Soveraign*, as the *Turks* and *Barbarians*, Others *Political* or *Paternal*, where the *Subjects* like *Children* under a *Father*, are *Governed* by equal and just *Laws* consented and sworn unto by the *King*; as is done by all *Christians Princes* at their *Coronations*.
Of

Of *Paternal Monarchies*, some are *Hereditary*, where the Crown descends either only to Heirs Male, as in *France*, hath been long practised; or to next of Blood, as in *Spain*, *England*, &c. Others *Elective*, whereupon the death of every Prince, without respect had to their Heirs or next of Blood, another by Solemn Election is appointed to succeed, as in *Poland* and *Hungary*, and till of late in *Denmark* and *Bohemia*.

Of *Hereditary Paternal Monarchies*, some are dependent and holden of Earthly Potentates, and are obliged to do homage for the same; as the Kingdoms of *Scotland* (though this be stiffly denied by Scotch Writers) and of *Man*, that held in *Capite* of the Crown of *England*, and the Kingdom of *Naples*, holden of the Pope; others independent, holden only of God, acknowledging no other Superiour upon Earth.

England is an *Hereditary Paternal Monarchy*, governed by one *Supreme Independent*, and *Undeposable Head*, according to the known *Laws & Customs* of the Kingdom.

It is a *Free Monarchy*, challenging above many other *European Kingdoms*, a freedom from all subjection to the *Emperor* or *Laws* of the Empire; for that the *Roman Emperours* obtaining antiently the Dominion of this Land by force of Arms; and afterwards abandoning the same, the Right by the Law of Nations returned to the former Owners *pro derelicto*, as *Civilians* speak.

It is a Monarchy free from all manner of Subjection to the *Bishop of Rome*, and there-

thereby from divers inconveniences and burdens, under which the neighbouring Kingdoms groan: as *Appeals to Rome* in sundry *Ecclesiastical Suits, Provisions, and Dispensations*, on several cases to be procured from thence; many *Tributes and Taxes* paid to that B.shop, &c

It is a *Monarchy* free from all *Interregnum*, and with it from many mischiefs whercunto Elective Kingdoms are subject.

England is such a Monarchy, as that, by the necessary subordinate concurrence of the Lords and Commons in the making and repealing all Statutes or Acts of Parliament, it hath the main advantages of an *Aristocracy*, and of a *Democracy*, and yet free from the disadvantages and evils of either.

It is such a Monarchy, as by a most admirable temperament affords very much to the *Industry, Liberty, and Happiness* of the Subject, and reserves enough for the Majesty and Prerogative of any King that will own his People as Subjects, not as Slaves.

It is a Kingdom, that of all the Kingdoms of the World, is most like the Kingdom of *Jesus Christ*, whose yoke is easie, whose burden is light.

It is a Monarchy that without Interruption hath been continued almost 1000 years, (and till of late) without any attempts of change of that Government: so that to this sort of Government the English seem to be naturally inclined, and therefore during the late *Bouleversations*, or overturnings, when all the Art that the Devil or

Man could imagine was industriously made use of to change this Monarchy into a *Democracy*, this Kingdom into a Commonwealth, the most and the best of Englishmen, the general Spirit and Genius of the Nation (not so much the Presbyterian or Royalist) by mighty, though invisible, influence, concurred at once to restore their exiled Sovereign, and re-establish that ancient Government.

CHAP. IV.

Of the KING of ENGLAND, and therein of His Name, Title, Arms, Dominions, Patrimony, Revenue, and Strength: Of His Person, Office, Power, Prerogative, Supremacy, Sovereignty, Divinity, and Respect.

Name. **T**He King is so called from the Saxon word *Koning*, intimating Power and Knowledge, wherewith every Sovereign should especially be invested.

Title. The Title antiently of the Saxon King Edgar, was, *Anglorum Basileus & Dominus quatuor Marium*, viz. the British, German, Irish, and Deucaledonian Seas; and sometimes *Anglorum Basileus omniumque Regum, Insularum, Oceanique, Britanniam circumjacentis, cunctarumque Nationum quae infra eam includuntur, Imperator & Dominus.*

The Modern Title more Modest, is, *Dei gratia*, of *England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith*.

The King onely is *Dei Gratia* simply (i.e.) from the favour of None but God; and the Archbishops and Bishops, to whom that Title is given, must understand, *Dei gratia* & *Regis*, or *Dei gratia* & *voluntate Regis*.

Defender of the Faith, was anciently used by the Kings of *England*, as appears by several Charters granted to the University of *Oxford*; but in the Year 1521, more affixt by a Bull from Pope *Leo* the Tenth, for a Book written by *Henry* the Eighth against *Luther*, in defence of some points of the Romish Religion; but since continued by Act of Parliament for defence of the *Antient, Catholick, and Apostolical Faith*.

Primogenitus Ecclesia belongs to the Kings of *England*, because their Predecessor *Lucius* was the first King in the world that embraced Christianity.

Christianissimus was by the *Lateran Council* under Pope *Julius* the 2^d. conferred on the Kings of *England*, in the fifth year of *Henry* the 8th. though before used by *Henry* the 7th. and since onely by the *French King*.

The Title of *Grace* was first given to the King about the time of *H. 4.* to *H. 6.* *Excellent Grace*, to *Ed. 4.* *High and Mighty Prince*; to *Hen. 8.* first *Highness*, then *Majesty*, and now *Sacred Majesty*, after the Custom of the Eastern Emperours, that used *Αγια Βασιλεία*.

The King of *England* in his Publick Instruments and Letters, styles himself *Nos*, *We*, in the Plural Number; before King *John's* time, the Kings used the Singular Number, which Custom is still seen in the End of Writs, *Teste me ipso apud West.*

In speaking to the King is used often (besides *Your Majesty*) *Syr*, from *Cyr*, in the Greek *Κύρ*, an Abbreviation of *Κύριος*, and *Κύριος*, *Dominus*, much used to the Greek Emperours; but *Syr* or *Dominus* is now in *England* become the ordinary word to all of better rank, even from the King to the Gentleman. It was antiently in *England* given to Lords, afterwards to Knights, and to Clergy-men, prefixt before their Christian names; now in that manner onely to *Baronets* and *Knights* of the *Bath*, and *Knights Batchelours*; yet in *France*, *Syr*, or *Syre*, is reserved onely for their King.

About the time that our Saviour lived on Earth, there was a Jewish Sect, whose Ring-leader was one *Judas* of *Galilee*, mentioned *Acts* 5. 37. that would not give this Title of *Sir* or *Dominus* to any man; affirming that it was proper onely to God, and stood (not unlike our new Fanaticks, called *Quakers*) so perversely for such Nominal Liberty (being in other points meer *Pharisees*) that no penalties could force them to give this Honourary Title to any man, no not to the Emperour: *Vix videtur est apud Josephum & alios. Sed hoc obiter.*

Arms are Ensigns of Honour born in a *Arms.* Shield for distinction of Families, and descendable as hereditary to Posterity; but were not fixed generally in *England* nor *France*, till after the Wars in the *Holy-land*, about 400 years ago, unless it were in the Kings of *Europe*.

The *Saxon* Kings before the Conquest bare *Azure* a Cross *Formy* between four *Martlets Or*.

Afterward the *Danish* Kings Reigning in *England*, bare *Or* *Scmi de Harts Gules*, 3 *Lions Passant Gardant Azure*.

After the Conquest the Kings of *England* bare two *Leopards*, born first by the Conqueror as Duke of *Normandy*, till the time of *Henry* the Second, who in right of his Mother annext her Paternal Coat, the *Lion* of *Acquitane*, which being of the same *Field*, *Metal*, and form with the *Leopards*, from thenceforward they were joyntly Marshall'd in one *Shield*, and *Blazoned* 3 *Lions*, as at present.

King *Edward* the Third in right of his Mother claiming the Crown of *France*, with the Arms of *England* quartered the Arms of *France*, which then were *Azure*, *Semy Flower deluces Or*; afterwards changed to three *Flower-deluces*; whereupon *Henry* the Fifth of *England* caused the *English* Arms to be changed likewise: King *James* upon the Union of *England* and *Scotland*, caused the Arms of *France* and *England* to be quartered with *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and are thus blazoned:

The King of England beareth for his Sovereign *Ensigns Armorial* as followeth.

In the first place *Azure*, 3 *Flower de-luces Or*; or the *Regal Arms of France*, quartered with the *Imperial Ensigns of England*, which are *Gules three Lions Passant Gardant in Pale Or*. In the second place, within a double *Tressure counter-flowered de lys Or*, a *Lion Rampant Gules*, for the *Royal Arms of Scotland*. In the third place, *Azure*, an *Irish Harp Or, stringed Argent*, for the *Royal Ensigns of Ireland*. In the fourth place as in the first. All within the *Garb*, the chief *Ensign* of that most Honourable Order; above the same an *Helmet*, answerable to His Majesties Sovereign Jurisdiction; upon the same a rich *Mantle* of Cloth of Gold doubled *Ermin*, adorned with an *Imperial Crown*, and surmounted for a *Crest* by a *Lion Passant Gardant Crowned* with the like; supported by a *Lion Rampant Gardant Or, Crowned* as the former, and an *Unicorn Argent Gorged*, with a *Crown*, thereto a *Chain* affixt, passing between his fore-legs, and reflex'd over his back *Or*; both standing upon a *Compartment* placed underneath, and in the *Table* of the *Compartment* His Majesties *Royal Motto, Dieu Et mon Droit*.

The *Supporters* used before the *Union of England and Scotland*, were the *Dragon* and *Lion*.

The *Arms of France* placed first, for that *France* is the greater Kingdom, and because from the first bearing those *Flowers* have

have been always *Ensigns* of a *Kingdom*; whereas the Arms of *England* were originally of *Dukedoms* as aforesaid, and probably because thereby the French might be the more easily induced to acknowledge the *English Title*.

The Motto upon the Garter, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*; that is, *Shame be to him that evil thereof thinketh*, was first given by *Edward the Third*, the Founder of that Order, who at first made a solemn Invitation to the most Illustrious Martial Persons of *Europe* to be of this new Order; and that none might believe his design therein was any other than just and honourable, he caused those words to be wrought in every Garter that he bestowed; whereof more in the Chapter of the Knights of the Garter.

The Motto *Dieu Et mon Droit*, that is, *God and my Right*, was first given by *Richard the First*, to intimate, that the King of *England* holdeth his Empire not in Vassallage of any mortal Man, but of God only; and afterward taken up by *Edward the Third*, when he first claimed the Kingdom of *France*. The devise of a *Portcullis* of a Castle, yet to be seen in many places, was the Badge or Cognizance of the *Beauforts*, Sons of *John of Ghaut* Duke of *Lancaster*, because they were born at his Castle of *Beaufort* in *France*.

The antient *Dominions* of the Kings of *Domini-England*, were first *England*, and all the *ons*.
Seas round about *Great Britain* and *Ireland*,

land, and all the *Iſles adjacent*, even to the *ſhores* of all the Neighbour-Nations; and our Law ſaith, the *Sea* is of the *Liegeance* of the King, as well as the *Land*; and as a mark thereof, all Ships of *Forreigners* have antiently demanded leave to Fiſh, and paſs in theſe Seas; and do at this day *Lower* their *Top-fails* to all the Kings Ships of War; and therefore children born upon thoſe Seas (as it ſometimes hath hapned) are accounted natural born Subjects of the King of *England*, and need no Naturalization, as others born out of his Dominions.

To *England*, *Henry* the Firſt annext *Normandy*, and *Henry* the Second *Ireland*, being ſtyled onely Lord of *Ireland*, till 33 H.8. although they had all Kingly Jurisdiction before.

Henry the Second alſo annext the Dukedoms of *Guien* and *Anjou*, the Counties of *Poitou*, *Tourain*, and *Mayn*; *Edward* the Firſt all *Wales*, and *Edward* the Third the Right, though not the poſſeſſion of all *France*.

King *James* added *Scotland*, and ſince that time there have been ſuper-added ſundry conſiderable Plantations in *America*.

The Dominions of the King of *England* are at this day in poſſeſſion (beſides his juſt Right and Title to the Kingdom of *France*) all *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, three Kingdoms of large extent, with all the *Iſles* about it, above 40 in number, ſmall and great, whereof ſome
very

very considerable; and all the Seas adjacent. Moreover the Islands of *Fersey*, *Garnesey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*, which are Parcel of the Dutchy of Normandy; besides those profitable Plantations of *New-England*, *Virginia*, *Barbados*, *Jamaica*, *Florida*, *Bermudos*, *New-Neatherlands*, with several other Isles and Places in those Quarters, and some in the *East-Indies*, and upon the Coast of *Africa*; also upon the North-parts of *America*, by right of first discovery to *Esloitland*, *Terra Carolina*, *New-found-Land*, and to *Guiana* in the South, the King of England hath a Legal Right, though not Possession.

King *William* the Conquerour getting by *Patrimony* right of Conquest all the Lands of *England* (except lands belonging to the Church, to Monasteries, and Religious Houses) into his own hands in *Demefn*, as Lawyers speak, soon bestowed among his Subjects a great part thereof, reserving some Retribution of Rents, or Services, or both, to him and his Heirs Kings of *England*; which reservation is now, as it was before the Conquest, called the Tenure of Lands; the rest he reserved to himself in *Demefne*, called *Corona Regis Dominica*, *Domains*, and *Sacra Patrimonia*, *Pradium Domini Regis*, *Directum Dominium*, *cujus nullus est Author nisi Deus*: all other Lands in *England* being held now of some Superior, depend mediately or immediately on the Crown, but the Lands poss-

left by the Crown, being held of none, can *escheat* to none; being Sacred, cannot become *Profane*, are or should be permanent and inalienable. And yet they have been (by Time, the Gift and Bounty of our King, and some Necessities for the preservation of the Weal Publick) much alienated. However there is yet left, or was lately, almost in every County of *England*, a *Forest*, a *Park*, a *Castle*, or Royal Palace belonging to the King; and in divers Counties there are many *Parks*, *Castles*, or *Palaces*, and *Forests*, still belonging to His Majesty, for to receive and divert Him, when he shall please in His Royal Progresses to visit those Parts: A Grandeur not to be parallel'd perhaps by any King in the World.

Reve-
nues.

The certain *Revenues* of the Kings of *England* were antiently greater than of any King in *Europe*, they enjoying in Domains and Fee-Farm Rents, almost enough to discharge all the ordinary Expences of the Crown, without any Tax or Impost upon the Subject.

Upon the happy Restauration of our present King, the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament finding the Crown Revenues much alienated, and the Crown Charges exceedingly increased, by reason of the late vast Augmentation of the Revenues and strength by Sea and Land of our two next Neighbour-Nations abroad, and of the many Factionous, Mutinous, and Rebellious spirits at home, did unanimously
con-

conclude, that for the Peace and Security, for the Wealth and Honour of the King and Kingdom, it would be necessary to settle upon His Majesty a yearly Revenue of Twelve hundred thousand pounds; and accordingly with the Kings consent, at the humble Request of the Lords and Commons, there was establish'd by Imposts upon Imported and Exported Goods, upon Liquors drank in *England*, and upon Fire-Hearths, so much as was judged would bring up the former impaired Crown Revenues to the said Sum. Notwithstanding which, the whole yearly Revenues of the King of *England* are not above the Twelfth part of the Revenues of his Kingdom; whereas the King of *France* hath yearly above one hundred and fifty Millions of Livers, that is, above Eleven Millions of Pounds *Sterling*, and above a Fifth part of the whole Revenues of *France*. And the publick Revenues of the United *Netherlands* coming all out of the Subjects Purse, are near Seven Millions of Pounds *Sterling*.

If this Revenue of our King be truly paid to the King, and brought into the Kings Exchequer (that great Sea, whereinto so many Rivers and Rivolets empty themselves, and from whence are exhaled by the Sun those kind vapours, wherewith it watereth this whole Land, and whereby all His Majesties Land and Sea-forces (by whose vigilance we sleep quietly in our Beds) are maintained; and whereby do subsist the several Courts of the King and

Royal

Royal Family (by which the Honour and Splendor of this Nation is preserved) the several Ambassadors abroad, Great Officers of the Crown, and Judges at home, &c.) If this Revenue be truly paid, and brought into the Exchequer, it is sure that in all *Europe* there is no one Treasury, that with less deceit, or less charge of Officers proportionably doth re-imburse the same.

It was complained by *H. 4. of France*, *Que les despens que faisoient les Officiers de l'Espargne montoient a plus que la Taille*; That the Charges of the Exchequer Officers exceeded the Income; and that there were then Thirty thousand Officers to collect and wait on the Revenues; whereas there cannot be any other just complaint in *England*, but onely that the necessary Charges of the Crown are of late so great, that the Kings settled Revenue cannot defray them; and yet too many of his Subjects grudge to have those Revenues augmented, looking upon every little payment through a *Magnifying-Glass*, whereby it appears a great grievance, and never making use of those *Prospective-Glasses* (*Moral and Civil Science*) whereby they might see afar off the Calamity that is coming on like an armed man, and cannot without such Payments be prevented.

The King of *England's* Revenues were never raised by any of those sordid base ways used in other Countreys, as by sale of Honours, sale of Magistracies, sale
of

of Offices of Justice and Law, by Merchandising, by a General Impost upon all manner of Victuals and Clothes, by *Puertos secos*, or Impost upon all Goods at the entrance into any Inland County, or Inland City; by Pensions from Confederates, upon pretence of Protection, &c.

But the Revenues of the King of England consist either in Demefnes, (as afore) or in Lands belonging to the Principality of *Wales*, Dutchy of *Cornwal*, and Dutchy of *Lancaster*, in Tenth and First-Fruits, in Reliefs, Fines, Amercements, and Confiscations; but more especially of late in those few Imposts afore-mentioned.

The mighty power of the King of England before the Conjunction of Scotland, and total subjection of Ireland, which were usually at enmity with him, was notoriously known to the World, and sufficiently felt by our Neighbour-Nations. What his Strength hath been since, was never fully tried by King *James* or King *Charles* the First, their Parliaments and People having upon all occasions been refractory, and thwarting those Good Kings Designs: but now, that the Parliaments of all the three Kingdoms seem to vie which shall more readily comply with their Sovereigns Desires and Designs, it is not easie to comprehend what mighty things His Majesty now Reigning might attempt and effect. But let him be considered abstractly, as King onely of England,

land, which is like a huge Fortress or Garrisoned Town, fenced not onely with strong Works, her Port Towns with a wide and deep Ditch the Sea, but guarded also with excellent Out-works, the strongest and best built Ships of War in the World; then so abundantly furnish'd within with Men and Horse, with Victuals and Ammunition, with Clothes and Money, that if all the Potentates of *Europe* should conspire, (which God forbid) they could hardly distress it. *Her home-bred Wares are sufficient to maintain her, and nothing but her home-bred Wars enough to destroy her.*

This for the defensive strength of the King of *England*; now for his Offensive Puissance, how formidable must he be to the World, when they shall understand that the King of *England* is well able, when ever he is willing, to raise of English-men Two hundred thousand, and of English Horse Fifty thousand, (for so many during the late Rebellion were computed to be in Arms on both sides) yet (which is admirable) scarce any miss of them in any City, Town or Village; and when they shall consider that the valiant and martial Spirit of the English, their natural Agility of Body, their patience, hardiness, and steadfastness is such, and their fear of death so little, that no Neighbour Nation, upon *equal Number and Terms*, scarce durst ever abide Battel with them, either at Sea or at Land: when they shall consider, that for transporting of an Army,

my, the King of *England* hath at command 160 excellent Ships of War, and can hire 200 stout English Merchant Ships, little inferior to Ships of War; that he can soon Man the same with the best Sea-soldiers (if not the best Mariners) in the whole World. And that for maintaining such a mighty Fleet, sufficient Money for a competent time may be raised onely by a Land Tax, and for a long time by a moderate Excise, and that upon such Commodities onely, as naturally occasion Excess or Luxury, Wantonness, Idleness, Pride, or Corruption of Manners.

In a word, when they shall consider, that by the most commodious and advantageous Scituation of *England*, the King thereof (if he be not wanting to himself, or his subjects wanting to him): must be Master of the Sea, and that as on Land, whosoever is Master of the Field, is said to be also Master of every Town when it shall please him; so he that is Master of the Sea, may be said in some sort to be Master of every Countrey, at least bordering upon the Sea; for he is at liberty to begin or end a War, where, when, and upon what terms he pleaseth, and to extend his Conquests even to the *Antipodes*.

Rex Anglia est Persona mixta cum Sa- Person.
cerdote, say our Lawyers. He is a Priest
as well as a King.

He is anointed with Oyl, as the Priests were at first, and afterward the Kings of *Israel*, to intimate that his Person is Sa-
cra

ered and *Spiritual*: and therefore at the Coronation hath put upon him a *Sacerdotal Garment*, called the *Dalmatica*, or *Colobium*, and other Priestly Vests; and before the Reformation of *England*, when the Cup in the Lords Supper was denied to the Laity, the King as a *Spiritual Person* received in both kinds: He is capable of *Spiritual Jurisdiction*, of holding of *Tithes*; all *Extra-Parochial Tithes*, some Proxies, and other *Spiritual Profits* belong to the King, of which Lay-men both by *Common* and *Canon Law* are pronounced uncapable.

He is an *External Bishop* of the Church, as *Constantine* the Emperour said of himself, *Ἐγὼ δὲ τῶν ἐκτὸς ὑπὲρ Θεοῦ καθίσταμαι*. *Ἐπίσκοπος* ἂν εἴμην: But I am constituted Bishop for External things of the Church.

Rex idem hominum Pæbique Sacerdos.

He is, as the Roman Emperours, Christian as well as Heathen, styled themselves, *Pontifex Max.* He is the Supreme *Pastor* of *England*, and hath not onely Right of Ecclesiastical Government, but also of exercising some Ecclesiastical Function, so far as *Solomon* did, 1 *Kings* 8. when he Blessed the People, Consecrated the Temple, and pronounced that Prayer which is the Pattern now for Consecration of all Churches and Chappels; but all the Ministerial Offices are left to the *Bishops* and *Priests*, as the Administration of Sacraments.

ments, Preaching, and other Church Offices and Duties.

Of this *Sacred Person* of the King, of the *Life* and *Safety* thereof, the Laws and Customs of *England* are so tender, that they have made it *High Treason*, onely to imagine or intend the death of the King. And because by imagining or conspiring the death of the Kings Counsellors or Great Officers of his Household, the destruction of the King hath thereby sometimes ensued, and is usually aimed at (saith *Stat. 3 H. 7.*) that also was made *Felony*, to be punish'd with death, although in all other Cases Capital, the Rule is, *Voluntas non reputabitur pro facto*; and an Englishman may not in other Cases be punish'd with death, unless the Act follow the intent.

The Law of *England* hath so high esteem of the Kings Person, that to offend against those *Persons* and those things that represent his *Sacred Person*, as to kill some of the Crown Officers, or to kill any of the Kings Judges executing their Office, or to counterfeit the Kings Seals, or his Moneys, is made *High-Treason*; because by all these the Kings Person is represented: and *High-Treason* is in the Eye of the Law so horrid, that besides loss of Life and Honour, Real and Personal Estate of the Criminal, his *Heirs* also are to lose the same for ever, and to be ranked amongst the *Peasantry* and *Ignoble*, till the King shall please to restore them. *Est enim tam grave crimen* (saith *Brañon*) *ut vix permittatur heredibus quod vivant.* High
Treason

Treason is so grievous a Crime, that the Law not content with the Life, and Estate, and Honour of the Criminal, can hardly endure to see his Heirs survive him.

And rather than Treason against the Kings Person shall go unpunish'd, the Innocent in some Cases shall be punished; for if an Idiot or Lunatick (who cannot be said to have any Will, and so cannot offend) during his Idiocy or Lunacy, shall kill, or go about to kill the King, he shall be punish'd as a Traitor; and yet being *Non compos mentis*, the Law holds that he cannot commit Felony or Petit-Treason, nor other sorts of High-Treason.

Moreover, for the precious regard of the Person of the King, by an antient Record it is declared, that no *Physick* ought to be administred to him, without good Warrant, this Warrant to be signed by the Advice of his Council; no other *Physick* but what is mentioned in the Warrant to Administer to him; the *Physicians* to prepare all things with their own hands, and not by the hands of any *Apothecary*; and to use the assistance onely of such *Chyrurgeons*, as are prescribed in the Warrant.

And so precious is the *Person* and *Life* of the King, that every Subject is obliged and bound by his Allegiance to defend his Person in his *Natural* as well as *Politick* Capacity, with his own *Life* and *Limbs*; wherefore the Law saith, that the *Life* and *Member* of every Subject is at the Service of the *Sovereign*. He is *Pater Patriæ* & *dulce erit pro Patre Patriæ mori*, to lose
Life

Life or Limb in defending him from Conspiracies, Rebellions, or Invasions; or assisting him in the Execution of his Laws, should seem a pleasant thing to every Loyal hearted Subject.

The *Office* of the King of England in *Office*. the Laws of King Edward the Confessor, is thus described, *Rex quia Vicarius summi Regis est, ad hoc constituitur ut Regnum terrenum & populum Domini & super omnia Sanctam Ecclesiam ejus veneretur, regat & ab injuriis defendat*; and (according to the Learned Fortescue) is, *Pugnare bella populi sui & eos rectissime judicare*. To fight the Battles of his People, and to see Right and Justice done unto them.

Or (according to another) it is to Protect and govern his People, so that they may (if possible) lead quiet and peaceable lives in all Godliness and Honesty under him.

Or more particular (as is promised at the Coronation) to preserve the Rights and Priviledges of the Church and Clergy, the Royal *Prerogatives* belonging to the Crown, the Laws and Customs of the Realm, to do Justice, shew mercy, keep Peace and Unity, &c.

The King for the better performance of this great and weighty Office, hath certain *Jura Majestatis*, extraordinary Powers, Preeminences, and Priviledges, inherent in the Crown, called antiently *Power and Prerogative*.
by

by Lawyers, *Sacra Sacrorum*, and *Flowers of the Crown*, but commonly *Royal Prerogatives*; whereof some the King holds by the Law of Nations, others by Common Law, (excellent above all Laws in upholding a free Monarchy, and exalting the Kings Prerogative) and some by Statute-Law.

The King onely, and the King alone, by his Royal Prerogative, hath Power without Act of Parliament, to *declare War, make Peace, send and receive Ambassadors, make Leagues and Treaties* with any Foreign States, give *Commissions* for levying Men and Arms by Sea and Land, or for Pressing Men if need require, dispose of all *Magazines, Ammunition, Castles, Fortresses, Ports, Havens, Ships of War* and *Publick Moneys*; appoint the *Metall, Weight, Purity, and Value* thereof, and by his *Proclamation* make any *Forreign Coyne* to be lawful Money of England.

By his Royal Prerogative may of his meer Will and Pleasure *Convoke, Adjourn, Prorogue, Remove, and Dissolve Parliaments*; may to any *Bill* passed by both Houses of Parliament, refuse to give (without rendring any reason) His *Royal Assent*, without which, a *Bill* is as a Body without a Soul. May at his pleasure encrease the Number of the Members of both Houses, by creating more *Barons*, and bestowing *Privileges* upon any other Towns to send *Burgeesses* to Parliament. May call to Parliament by Writ whom he in His Princely Wisdom thinketh fit,
and

and may refuse to send His Writ to some others that have sate in former *Parliaments*. Hath alone the choice and nomination of all Commanders and other Officers at Land and Sea; the choice and nomination of all *Magistrates, Counsellors, and Officers of State*; of all *Bishops*, and other *High Dignities* in the Church, the bestowing of all Honours both of Higher and of lower Nobility of *England*; the Power of determining *Rewards and Punishments*.

By his *Letters Patent* may erect new *Counties, Universities, Cities, Burroughs, Colledges, Hospitals, Schools, Laws, Markets, Courts of Justice, Forests, Chases, Free-Warrens, &c.*

The King by his Prerogative hath power to *Enfranchise* an *Alien*, and make him a *Denizen*, whereby he is enabled to purchase Houses and Lands, and to bear some Offices. Hath power to grant *Letters of Mart* or *Reprisal*, to grant *Safe Conduits, &c.*

The King by His Prerogative hath had at all times the Right of *Purveyance* or *Pre-emption* of all sorts of *Victuals* near the Court; and to take *Horses, Carts, Boats, Ships*, for his Carriages, at reasonable Rates; also by Proclamation to set reasonable Rates and Prices upon *Flesh, Fish, Fowl, Oats, Hay, &c.* which his Majesty now Reigning was pleased to release, and in lieu thereof, to accept of some other recompence.

Debts due to the King are in the first place to be satisfied in case of *Executors*hip and *Administrator*ship ; and until the Kings Debt be satisfied, he may protect the *Debtor* from the *Arrest* of other *Creditors*.

May distrain for the whole Rent upon one Tenant, that holdeth not the whole Land ; may require the *Ancestors* Debt of the *Heir*, though not especially bound, is not obliged to *demand* his Rent as others are. May Sue in what Court he please, and distrain where he list.

No Proclamation can be made but by the King.

No Protection for a Defendant to be kept off from a Suit, but by him, and that because he is actually in his Service.

He onely can give *Patents*, in case of losses by Fire or otherwise, to receive the *Charitable Benevolences* of the People, without which, no man may ask it publicly.

No Forrest, Chase, or Park to be made, nor Castle to be built, without the Kings Authority.

The sale of his *Goods* in an open Market will not take away his property therein.

Where the King hath granted a Fair with Toll to be paid, yet his Goods there shall be exempted from all Toll.

No Occupancy shall be good against the King, nor shall Entry before him prejudice him.

His *Servants* in Ordinary are priviledged from serving in any Offices that require their attendance, as *Sberiff*, *Constable*, *Churchwarden*, &c.

All *Receivers* of Moneys for the King, or *Accomptants* to him for any of his *Revenues*, their *Persons*, *Lands*, *Goods*, *Heirs*, *Executors*, *Administrators*, are chargeable for the same at all times; for, *Nullum tempus occurrit Regi*.

His Debtor hath a kind of Prerogative remedy by a *Quo minus* in the Exchequer against all other Debtors, or against whom they have any cause of Personal Action; supposing that he is thereby disabled to pay the King, and in this Suit the Kings Debtor being Plaintiff, hath some Priviledges above others.

In *Doubtful Cases*, *Semper præsумitur pro Rege*.

No Statute restraineth the King, except he be especially named therein. The quality of his Person alters the descent of *Gavelkind*, the Rules of *Joynt Tenancy*; no *Estoppel* can bind him, nor *Judgment final* in a *Writ of Right*.

Judgments entred against the Kings Title, are entred with a *Salvo Jure Domini Regis*, That if at any time the Kings Council at Law can make out his Title better; that judgment shall not prejudice him, which is not permitted to the Subject.

The King by His Prerogative might have demanded reasonable *Aid-mony* of His Subjects, to Knight his eldest Son at the age

age of Fifteen, and to Marry His Eldest Daughter at the age of Seven years : Which reasonable Aid is Twenty Shillings for every Knights Fee, and as much for every Twenty pound a year in *Soccage*. Moreover, if the King be taken Prisoner, Aid-money is to be paid by the Subjects to set him at liberty.

The King upon reasonable causes, Him thereunto moving, may *protect* any man against Suits at Law, &c.

In all Cases where the King is *Party*, His Officers with an *Arrest* by force of a Process at Law, may enter and (if entrance be denied) may break open the house of any man, although every mans House is said to be his Castle, and hath a Priviledge to protect him against all other Arrests.

A Benefice or Spiritual Living is not *full* against the King by *Institution* onely, without *Induction*, although it be so against a subject.

None but the King can hold plea of false Judgments in the Court of his Tenants.

The King of *England* by His Prerogative is *Summus Regni Custos*, and hath the custody of the Persons and Estates of such, as for want of understanding cannot govern themselves, or serve the King ; so the Persons and Estates of *Idiots* and *Lunaticks* are in the custody of the King, that of *Idiots* to his own use, and that of *Lunaticks* to the use of the next Heir. So the Custody or Wardships of all such Infants, whose Ancestors held their Lands by Tenure in *Capite*, or Knights-service, were ever since the
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Conquest in the Kings of *England*, to the great honour and benefit of the King and Kingdom ; though some abuses made some of the people out of love with their good, and the right of that part of his just Prerogative.

The King by His Prerogative is *Ultimus Hares Regni*, and is (as the *Great Ocean* is of all Rivers) the *Receptacle* of all Estates when no Heir appears ; for this cause all Estates for want of Heirs, or by Forfeiture, Revert or Escheat to the King. All Spiritual Benefices for want of Presentation by the Bishop, are lapsed at last to the King : All *Treasure-Trove*, (that is, Money, Gold, Silver, Plate, or Bullion, found and the owners unknown) belongs to the King ; so all *Wayfs, Strages, Wrecks*, not granted away by him, or any former Kings ; all *Waste Ground* or *Land* recovered from the *Sea* ; all *Land* of *Aliens* dying before *Naturalization* or *Denization*, and all things whereof the property is not known. All *Gold* and *Silver Mines*, in whose Ground soever they are found ; *Royal Fishes*, as *Whales, Sturgeons, Dolphins, &c.* *Royal Fowl*, as *Swans*, not markt and swimming at Liberty on the River, belong to the King.

In the Church, the *Kings Prerogative* and Power is extraordinary great. He only hath the *Patronage* of all *Bishopricks*, none can be chosen but by his *Conge d'Eslire*, whom he hath first nominated ; none can be consecrated Bishop, or take possession of the Revenues of the Bishoprick, without
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the Kings special Writ or Assent. He is the *Guardian or Nursing Father* of the Church, which our Kings of *England* did so reckon amongst their principal cares, as in the Three and twentieth year of King *Edward* the First, it was alleadged in a pleading and allowed. The King hath Power to call a *National or Provincial Synod*, and with the advice and consent thereof to make *Canons, Orders, Ordinances, and Constitutions*, to introduce into the Church what *Ceremonies* he shall think fit; reform and correct all *Heresies, Schisms*, punish *Contempts, &c.* and therein, and thereby to declare what *Doctrines* in the Church, are fit to be published or professed. What *Translation of the Bible* to be allowed; what *Books of the Bible* are *Canonical*, and what *Apocryphal, &c.*

The King hath a power, not onely to unite, consolidate, separate, enlarge or contract the limits of any old *Bishoprick*; or other *Ecclesiastical Benefice*; but also by his Letters Patents, may erect new *Bishopricks*, as *Henry* the Eighth did six at one time; and the late King *Charles* the Martyr intended to do at *St. Albans*, for the honor of the *First Martyr of England*, and for contracting the too large extent of the *Bishoprick of Lincoln*, may also erect new *Archbishopricks, Patriarchats, &c.*

In the Twenty eighth of *Elizabeth*, when the House of Commons would have passed Bills touching Bishops granting *Faculties*, conferring *Holy Orders, Ecclesiastical Censures,*

sures, the Oath *Ex Officio*, *Non-Residency*, &c. The Queen much incensed, forbade them to meddle in any *Ecclesiastical Affairs*, for that it belonged to her Prerogative, &c.

The King hath power to pardon the violation of *Ecclesiastical Laws*, or to abrogate such as are unfitting or useless; to dispence with the rigor of *Ecclesiastical Laws*, and with any thing that is only *Prohibitum* & *malum per accidens*, & *non malum in se*. As for a *Bastard* to be a *Priest*, for a *Priest* to hold two *Benefices*, or to succeed his *Father* in a *Benefice*, or to be *Non-Resident*, &c. For a *Bishop* to hold a vacant *Bishoprick*, or other *Ecclesiastical Benefice* in *Commendam* or *Trust*.

Hath power to dispence with some *Acts of Parliament*, *Penal Statutes*, by *Non-Obstantes*, where himself is onely concerned, to moderate the rigor of the Laws according to *Equity* and *Conscience*, to alter or suspend any particular Law, that he judgeth hurtful to the *Commonwealth*; to grant special *Priviledges* and *Charters* to any Subject, to pardon a Man, by Law condemned; to Interpret by his Judges, Statutes, and in Cases not defined by Law, to determine and pass Sentence.

And this is that *Royal Prerogative*, which in the Hand of a King, is a *Scepter of Gold*; but in the Hands of Subjects, is a *Rod of Iron*.

This is that *Jus Corona*, a Law that is parcel of the Law of the Land; part of the *Common Law*, and contained in it; and

hath the precedence of all Laws and Customs of *England*; and therefore void in Law, is every Custom *Quæ exaltet se in Prærogativam Regis.*

Some of these Prerogatives, especially those that relate to Justice and Peace, are so essential to Royalty, that they are for ever inherent in the Crown, and make the Crown; they are like the Sun-beams in the Sun, and as inseperable from it; and therefore it is held by great Lawyers, that a Prerogative in Point of Government, cannot be restrained or bound by Act of Parliament, but is as unalterable as the Laws of the *Medes* and *Persians*: Wherefore the Lords and Commons (*Rot. Parl* 42 Ed. 3. Numb. 7.) declared, that they could not assent in Parliament to any thing, that tended to the dispersion of the King and the Crown, whereunto they were sworn; no, though the King should desire it. And every King of *England*, as he is *Debitor Justitiæ* to his People, so is he in Conscience, obliged to defend and maintain all the Rights of the Crown in possession, and to endeavor the recovery of those, wherof the Crown hath been dispossessed; and when any King hath not religiously observed his duty in this point, it hath proved of very dreadful consequence; as the first fatal blow to the Church of *England*, was given when *Henry* the Eighth, waving his own Royal Prerogative, referred the Redress of the Church to the House of Commons (as the Lord *Herbert* observes, *Hist. Hen.* 8.) So
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the greatest blow that ever was given to Church and State, was, when the late King parting with his absolute Power of *Dissolving Parliaments*, gave it (though only *Pro illa vice*) to the *Two Houses of Parliament*. And indeed, it greatly concerns all Subjects (though it seem a *Paradox*) to be far more solicitous, that the King should maintain and defend his own Prerogative and Preeminence, then their Rights and Liberties, the truth whereof will appear to any Man that sadly considers the mischiefs and inconveniences that necessarily follow the diminution of the *Kings Prerogative*, above all that can be occasioned by some particular infringements of the Peoples Liberties. As on the other side, it much concerns every King of *England*; to be very careful of the Subjects just Liberties, according to that Golden Rule of the best of Kings, *Charles the First*, That the *Kings Prerogative is to defend the Peoples Liberties*, and the *Peoples Liberties strengthen the Kings Prerogative*.

Whatsoever things are proper to *Supream Magistrates*, as *Crowns, Scepters, Purple Robe, Golden Globe, and Holy Unction*, have as long appertained to the King of *England*, as to any other Prince in *Europe*; he holdeth not his Kingdom in *Vassallage*, nor receiveth his Investiture or Instalment from another. Acknowledgeth no *Superiority* to any, but God onely. Not to the Emperor, for, *Omnem potestatem habet Rex Anglia in Regno suo quam Imperator*

Supremacy and Sovereignty.

vindicat in Imperio ; and therefore the Crown of *England* , hath been declared in *Parliaments* long ago to be an *Imperial Crown* , and the King to be Emperor of *England* and *Ireland* , and might wear an *Imperial Crown* , although he chooseth rather to wear a *Triumphant Crown* : such as was antiently worn by the Emperors of *Rome* , and that , because his Predecessors have triumphed ; not onely over Five Kings of *Ireland* , but also over the *Welsh* , *Scotch* , and *French* Kings.

He acknowledgeth onely Precedence to the Emperor , *Eo quod Antiquitate Imperium omnia Regna superare creditur*.

As the King is *Ἀυτοκράτωρ* in the State , so he is *Ἀρχιεπίσκοπος* in the Church. He acknowledgeth no *Superiority* to the Bishop of *Rome* , whose long arrogated *Authority* in *England* was , one thousand five hundred thirty five , in a full Parliament of all the Lords *Spiritual* as well as *Temporal* , declared null , and the King of *England* declared to be by Antient Right , in all Causes , over all Persons , as well Ecclesiastical as Civil , *Supream Governor*.

The King is *Summus totius Ecclesie Anglicanae Ordinarius* , *Supream Ordinary* in all the Diocesses of *England* , *Ἐπίσκοπος τῶν Ἐπισκόπων* , and for his Superintendency over the whole Church , hath the *Tents* and *First Fruits* of all Ecclesiastical Benefices.

The King hath the *Supream Right* of Patronage through all *England* , called *Patronage Paramount* , over all the Ecclesiastical

feſtical Benefices in *England*; ſo that if the mean Patron as aforeſaid, preſent not in due time; nor the Ordinary, nor Metropolitan, the Right of Preſentation comes to the King, beyond whom it cannot go. The King is *Lord Paramount, Supream Landlord* of all the Lands of *England*; and all Landed Men are mediately, or immediately his Tenants, by ſome Tenure or other: For no Man in *England*, but the King, hath *Allodium & directum Dominium*, the ſole and Independent Property or Domain in any Land. He that hath the Fee, the *Fus perpetuum*, and *Utile Dominium*, is obliged to a duty to his Sovereign for it: ſo it is not ſimply his own, he muſt ſwear Fealty to ſome Superior.

The King is *Summus totius Regni Anglicani Juſticiarius*, *Supream Judge*, or *Lord Chief Juſtice* of all *England*. He is the Fountain from whence all Juſtice is derived, no ſubject having here as in *France*, *Haute moyenne & baſſe Juſtice*. He alone hath the Sovereign Power in the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and in the Execution of the Law, and whatſoever power is by him committed to others, the *dernier reſort* is ſtill remaining in himſelf, ſo that he may ſit in any Court, and take Cogniſance of any Cauſe (as anciently Kings ſate in the Court, now called the *The Kings Bench*, Henry the Third in his Court of *Exchequer*, and Henry the Seventh; and King James ſometimes in the *Star-Chamber*) except in Felonies, Treasons, &c. wherein the King being Plaintiff, and ſo Party, he

sits not personally in Judgment, but doth perform it by Delegates.

From the King of *England*, there lies no Appeal in Ecclesiastical Affairs to the Bishop of *Rome*, as it doth in other principal Kingdoms of *Europe*; nor in Civil Affairs to the Emperor, as in some of the *Sparish*, and other Dominions of *Christendome*: nor in either to the People of *England* (as some of late have dreamed) who in themselves, or by their Representatives in the House of Commons in Parliament, were ever *Subordinate*, and never *Superior*, nor so much as co-ordinate to the King of *England*.

The King being the onely Sovereign, and Supream Head, is furnished with Plenary Power, Prerogative, and Jurisdiction to render Justice to every Member within his Dominions; whereas some Neighbor Kings do want a full power to do Justice in all Causes, to all their Subjects, or to punish all Crimes committed within their own Dominions, especially in *Causes Ecclesiastical*.

In a word, *Rex Angliæ neminem habet in suis dominiis Superiorem nec Parem, sed omnes sub illo, ille sub nullo nisi tantum sub Deo, a quo secundus, post quem primus, ante omnes & super omnes (in suis ditionibus) Deus & Homines.*

Divinity. The Title of *Dii*, or *Gods*, plurally is often in *Holy Writ*, by *God himself*, attributed to *Great Princes*; both because as *Gods Vicars* or *Vice Dei* upon Earth, they repre-

represent the Majesty and Power of the God of Heaven and Earth, and to the end, that the people might have so much the higher esteem, and more reverend awfulness of them; for if that fails, all Order fails, and thence all Impiety and Calamity follows in a Nation.

Frequently in the *Civil Law* those Divine Titles, *Numen, Oraculum, Sacratissimus, &c.* were given to the Emperors: moreover the substance of the Titles of God was used by the Antient Christian Emperors, as *Divinitas nostra & Eternitas nostra, &c.* As imperfectly and analogically in them, though essentially and perfectly onely in God; and the good Christians of those times, out of their excess of respect, were wont to swear by the Majesty of the Emperor (as Joseph was wont by the life of Pharaoh) and Vegetius, a Learned Writer of that Age, seems to justify it, *Nam Imperatori (saith he) tanquam praesenti & corporali Deo fidelis est praestanda Devotio & perzigit impendendae famulatus; Deo enim servimus. cum fideliter diligimus eum, qui Deo regnat Autore.* For a faithful devotion to the Emperor, as to a corporal god upon Earth, ought to be performed, and a very diligent service to be paid; for then we truly serve God, when with a Loyal affection we love him, whom God hath placed to Reign over us.

So the Laws of England looking upon the King, as a God upon Earth, do attribute unto him divers Excellencies that be-
 longing properly to God alone, as Justice in-
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the Abstract, *Rex Anglia non potest cuiquam injuriam facere*. So also Infallibility, *Rex Anglia non potest errare*. And as God is perfect, so the Law will have no imperfection found in the King.

No Negligence or Laches, no Folly, no Infamy, no Stain or Corruption of Blood, for by taking of the Crown, all former, though just Attainders (and such Attainder made by *Act of Parliament*) is *ipso facto* purged. No Nonage or Minority; for his Grant of Lands, though held in his Natural, not Politick capacity, cannot be avoided by Nonage: Higher then this the Law attributeth a kind of Immortality to the King, *Rex Anglia non moritur*; his Death is in Law termed the *Demise* of the King, because thereby the Kingdom is demised to another. He is said not subject to Death, because he is a Corporation in himself, that liveth for ever, all *Interregna*, being in *England* unknown, the same moment that one King dies, the next Heir is King fully and absolutely without any Coronation, Ceremony, or Act to be done. *Ex post facto*.

Moreover, the Law seemeth to attribute to the King a certain *Omnipresency*, That the King is in a manner every where, in all his *Courts of Justice*; and therefore cannot be non-suited, (as Lawyers speak) in all his Palaces, and therefore all Subjects stand bare in the Presence Chamber, wheresoever the Chair of *State* is placed, though the King be many miles distant from

from thence. And His Majesties good Subjects usually bow towards the said Chair, when they enter into the Presence Chamber, or into the House of Lords in Parliament.

He hath a kind of *Universal Influence*, over all his Dominions, every Soul within his Territories, may be said to feel at all times his *Power* and his *Goodness*, *Omnium Domos Regis Vigilia defendit*, *Omnium Otium illius Labor*, *Omnium Delicias illius Industria*, *Omnium vacationem illius Occupatio*, &c.

So a kind of *Omnipotency*, that the King can, as it were, raise Men from Death to Life, by pardoning whom the Law hath condemned, can create to the Highest Dignity, as Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, &c. and annihilate the same at pleasure.

Divers other Semblances of the *Eternal Deity* belong to the King. He in his own Dominions (as God) saith, *Indignus est mihi*; for all punishments do proceed from him, in some of his Courts of Justice, and it is not lawful for any Subject to revenge himself.

So He onely can be Judge in his own Cause, though he deliver his Judgment by the Mouth of his Judges.

And yet there are some things that the King of England cannot do. *Rex Angliæ nihil injuste potest*, and the King cannot divest himself, or his Successors, of any part of his *Regal Power*, *Prerogative*, and *Authority*, inherent and annexed to the
Crown.

Crown : Not that there is any defect in the Kings Power (as there is none in Gods Power, though he cannot lie, nor do any thing that implies Contradiction :) Not but that the King of England hath as absolute a Power over all his Subjects, as any Christian Prince rightfully and lawfully hath: or ever had: Not but that he still hath a kind of Omnipotency, not to be disputed, but adored by his Subjects, *Nemo quidem de factis ejus præsumat disputare* (saith Bracton) *multo minus contra factum ejus ire, nam de Chartis & Factis ejus non debent nec possunt Justiciarii, multo minus privata personæ, disputare.* Not but that the King may do what he please, without either opposition or resistance, and without being questioned by his Subjects; for the King cannot be impleaded for any Crime; no Action lieth against his Person, because the Writ goeth forth in his own Name, and he cannot Arrest himself. If the King should seise the Lands (which God forbid) or should take away the Goods of any particular Subject, having no Title by Law so to do; there is no remedy. Onely this, *Locus erit* (saith the same Bracton) *supplicationi quod factum suum corrigat & emendet, quod quidem si non fecerit, sufficit ei ad pœnam quod Dominum Deum expectet Ultorem.* There may be Petitions and Supplications made, that His Majesty will be pleased to Rule according to Law, which if he shall refuse to do, it is sufficient that he must expect that the King of Kings will

will be the *Avenger* of oppressed Loyal Subjects.

His Councellours may also dissuade him, his Officers may decline his unlawful Commands, the persecuted may flee, all may use Prayers and Tears, the onely Weapons of the Primitive and best Christians, and (rather then resist by force and Arm.) meekly to suffer Martyrdom, the Crown whereof is utterly taken away by all resistance.

But there are also divers things which the King cannot do, *Salvo Jure, Salvo Juramento, & salva Conscientia sua*; because by an Oath at his Coronation, and indeed without any Oath, by the Law of Nature, Nations, and of Christianity, he holds himself bound (as do all other Christian Kings) to protect and defend his People, to do Justice, and shew Mercy, to preserve Peace and Quietness amongst them; to allow them their just Rights and Liberties, to consent to the Repealing of bad Laws, and to the enacting of good Laws. Two things especially the King of *England* doth not usually do without the consent of his Subjects, viz. *Make new Laws*, and raise *new Taxes*, there being something of *odium* in both of them, the one seeming to diminish the Subjects Liberty, and the other to infringe his Property; Therefore, that all occasion of Disaffection towards the King, (the Breath of our Nostrils, and the Light of our Eyes, as he is Stiled in *Holy Scripture*) might be avoided; it was most wisely

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ly contrived by our Ancestors, that for both these, should Petitions and Supplications be first made by the Subject.

These, and divers other *Prerogatives*, rightfully belong, and are enjoyed by the King of *England*.

Nevertheless, the Kings of *England*, usually govern this Kingdom, by the ordinary known Laws and Customs of the Land, (as the Great God doth the World by the Laws of Nature) yet in some cases, for the benefit, not damage of this Realm, they make use of their *Prerogatives*, as the King of Kings doth of his extraordinary power of working of *Miracles*.

Lastly, to the Kings of *England* *Quatenus* Kings, doth appertain one *Prerogative* that may be stiled *Super-excellent*, if not *Miraculous*, which was first enjoyed by that pious and good King *Edward* the Confessor, that is, to remove and to cure the *Struma* or *Scrofula*, that stubborn disease, commonly called the *Kings Evil*.

Which manifest Cure, is ascribed by some Malignant *Non-Conformists*, to the power of Fancy, and exalted Imagination; but what can that contribute to small Infants, whereof great numbers are cured every year. The manner of the Cure is briefly thus.

Upon certain days almost every week, so long as the cool Seasons last, His Majesty is Graciously pleased to permit all the sick of that disease to be brought into his Royal Presence, after they have been carefully viewed and allowed by His Majesties Surgeons;

geons; then there is an appointed short Form of *Divine Service*, wherein are read (besides some short Prayers pertinent to the occasion) two portions of Scripture taken out of the *Gospel*, and at these words (*They shall lay their hands on the sick, and they shall recover*) the King gently draws both His Hands over the fore of the sick person; and those words are repeated at the touch of every one.

Again, at these words (*That Light was the true Light, which Lighteth every Man that cometh into the World*) pertinently used, If it be considered that that Light did never shine more comfortably, if not more visibly, than in the healing of so many leprous and sick persons. At those words, the King putteth about the neck of each sick person a piece of Gold, called (from the impression) an *Angel*, being in value about two Thirds of a French Pistol.

In consideration of these and other transcendent Excellencies, no King in Christendom, nor other Potentate receives from his Subjects more Reverence, Honor, and Respect, than the King of England. All his people at their first addresses kneel to him; he is at all times served upon the Kneel, all persons (not the Prince, or other His Apparent excepted) stand bare in the Presence of the King, and in the Presence Chamber (though in the Kings absence) all Men are not only bare, but also do, or ought to do reverence to the Chair

Chair of State. Onely it was one indulged by *Queen Mary*, for some eminent Services performed by *Henry Ratcliff*, Earl of *Suffex*, that (by Patent) he might at any time be covered in her Presence, but perhaps, in imitation of the like liberty, allowed by *King Philip* her Husband, and other Kings of *Spain* at this day, to some of the Principal Nobility there called *Grandees of Spain*.

Any thing or Act done in the Kings Presence, is presumed to be void of all deceit and evil meaning; and therefore a *Fine* levied in the Kings Court, where the King is presumed to be present, doth bind a *Feme Covert*, a Married Woman, and others whom ordinarily the Law doth disable to transact.

The Kings onely Testimony of any thing done in his Presence, is of as high a nature and credit as any *Record*; and in all *Writs* sent forth for the dispatch of *Justice*, he useth no other witnesses but himself, viz. *Teste me ipso*.

C H A P. V.

Of Succession to the Crown of England, and of the Kings Minority, Incapacity, and Absence.

THE King of *England* hath right to the Crown by *Inheritance*, and the Laws and Customs of *England*. Upon.

Upon the death of the King, the next of Kinred, though born out of the Dominions of *England*, or born of Parents, not Subjects of *England*, as by the Law, and many examples in the *English Histories*, it doth manifestly appear, is, and is immediately King before any *Proclamation*, *Coronation*, *Publication*, or consent of *Peers* or *People*.

The Crown of *England* descends from Father to Son, and his Heirs; for want of Sons, to the Eldest Daughter, and her Heirs; for want of Daughters, to the Brother and his Heirs; and for want of Brother to the Sister and her Heirs. The *Salique Law*, or rather Custom of *France*, hath here no more force then it had anciently among the *Jews*, or now in *Spain*, and other Christian Hereditary Kingdoms. Among *Turks* and *Barbarians*, that French Custom is still and ever was in use.

In case of descent of the Crown (contrary to the Custom of the descent of Estates among Subjects) the *Half Blood* shall inherit, so from King *Edward the Sixth* the Crown and Crown Lands descended to Queen *Mary* of the half blood, and again to Queen *Elizabeth* of the half blood to the last Possessor.

At the death of every King, die not only the Offices of the Court, but all Commissions granted to the Judges *durante bene placito*, and of all Justices of Peace.

During

Minority During the Minority of the King of *England*, whatsoever is Enacted in Parliament, he may afterwards at the Age of 24 revoke; and utterly null by his Letters Patent under his Great Seal, and this by *Stat. 28. H. 8. c. 17.*

If the King be likely to leave his Crown to an Infant, he doth usually by *Testament* appoint the person or persons that shall have the tuition of him; and sometimes for want of such appointment, a fit person of the Nobility or Bishops is made choice of by the Three States assembled in the name of the Infant King, who by Nature or Alliance hath most Interest in the preservation of the Life and Authority of the Infant, and to whom least benefit can accrue by his Death or Diminution; as the *Uncle* by the *Mother's side*, if the Crown come by the *Father*, and so *vice versa*; is made Protector; so during the minority of *Edward* the Sixth, his Uncle by the *Mother's side*, the Duke of *Somerset* had the Tuition of him, and was called Protector; and when this Rule hath not been observed (as in the Minority of *Edward* the Fifth) it hath proved of ill consequence.

Incapacity. If the King of *England* be *Non compos mentis*, or by reason of an incurable disease, weakness, or old Age, become incapable of Governing, then is made a *Regent*, *Protector*, or *Guardian*, to Govern.

King

King *Edward* the Third being at last aged, sick, and weak, and by grief for the Death of the *Black Prince*, sore broken in Body and Mind, did of his own Will Create his Fourth Son, *John* Duke of *Lancaster*, Guardian, or Regent of *England*.

If the King be absent upon any For-*Absence*
 reign Expedition, or otherwise, (which antiently was very usual) the Custom was to constitute a *Viceregent* by Commission under the *Great Seal*, giving him several Titles and Powers, according as the necessity of affairs have required; sometimes he hath been called *Lord Warden*, or *Lord Keeper* of the *Kingdom*, and therewith hath had the general power of a King, as was practised during the *Absence* of *Edward* the First, Second, and Third, and of *Henry* the Fifth, but *Henry* the Sixth to the Title of Warden or Guardian, added the Stile of Protector of the *Kingdom*, and of the Church of *England*, and gave him so great Power in his absence, that he was *tantum non Rex*, swaying the *Scepter*, but not wearing the Crown; executing Laws, Summoning Parliaments under his own *Teste* as King, and giving his assent to Bills in Parliament, whereby they became as binding as any other Acts.

Sometimes during the Kings absence the Kingdom hath been committed to the care of several Noblemen, and sometimes of *Bishops*, as less dangerous for attempting any

any usurpation of the Crown; sometimes to one Bishop, as *Hubert* Archbishop of *Canterbury* was Vice-Roy of *England* for many years; and when *Edward* the Third was in *Flanders*, though his Son then but nine years old, had the Name of Protector) *John Stratford* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was Governour both of the Kings Son and of the Realm; so King *Henry* the First during his absence (which was sometimes three or four years together) usually constituted *Roger*, that famous Bishop of *Salisbury*, sole Governor of the Realm, a Man excellently qualified for Government.

Lastly, sometimes to the Queen, as two several times during the absence of *Henry* the Eighth in *France*.

C H A P. VI.

the Queen of England.

Name.

THE Queen so called from the *Saxon* *Koningen*, whereof the last syllable is pronounced by Forreigners as *gheen* in English, it being not unusual to cut off the first Syllables, as an *Almes-house* is sometimes called a *Spital* from *Hospital*, and *Sander* from *Alexander*.

She hath as high Prerogatives, Dignity, and State, during the Life of the King, as any Queen of *Europe*.

From

From the *Saxon* times the Queen *Con-* *Prerogative.*
sort of England, though she be an Alien
 born, and though during the Life of the
 King she be *femme covert*, (as our Law
 speaks) yet without any Act of Parlia-
 ment for *Naturalization*, or Letters Pa-
 tents for *Denization*, she may purchase
 Lands in *Fee Simple*, make Leases and
 Grants in her own Name without the
 King, hath power to give to sue, to con-
 tract, as a *femme sole* may receive by gift
 from her Husband, which no other *femme*
covert may do.

She may present by her self to a Spiritual
 Benefice; and in a *Quare Impedit* brought
 by her, plenarty by the presentation of
 another is no more a Bar against her, then
 it is against the King.

She shall not be amerced if she be Non-
 suited in any Action, &c.

Had anciently a Revenue of *Queen-*
Gold, or *Aurum Regina*, as the Records
 call it, which was the tenth part of so
 much as by the Name of *Oblata* upon Par-
 dons, Gifts, and Grants, &c. came to the
 King.

Of latter times hath had as large a Dow-
 er, as any Queen in Christendom; hath her
 Royal Court apart, her Courts and Offi-
 cers, &c.

The Queen may not be impleaded till
 first petitioned, if she be *Plaintiff* the Sum-
 mons in the Process need not to have the
 solemnity of 15 days, &c.

It

Dignity. Is reputed the Second Person in the Kingdom.

The Law setteth so high a valew upon her, as to make it High-Treason to conspire Her Death, or to violate Her Chastity.

Her Officers, as *Attorney* and *Solicitor*, for the Queens sake have respect above others, and place within the *Bar* with the *Kings Council*.

The like Honor, the like Reverence and Respect that is due to the *King*, is exhibited to the *Queen* both by Subjects and Forreigners; and also to the *Queen Dowager* or *Widow-Queen*, who also above other Subjects loseth not her Dignity, though she should Marry a private Gentleman; so *Queen Katherine*, Widow to *King Henry the Fifth*, being Married to *Owen ap Theodore* Esquire, did maintain her Action as *Queen of England*, much less doth a *Queen* by inheritance, or a *Queen Sovereign of England*, follow her Husbands condition, nor is subject as other *Queens*; but Sovereign to her own Husband, as *Queen Mary* was to *King Philip*.

C H A P. VII.

Of the Sons and Daughters of ENGLAND.

THe Children of the King of *England* are called the *Sons and Daughters of England*; because all the Subjects of *England* have a special interest in them, though the whole Power of Education, Marriage, and disposing of them, is onely in the King.

The Eldest Son of the King is born Duke of *Cornwall*, and as to that Dutchy, and all the Lands, Honours, Rents, and great Revenues belonging thereunto, he is upon his Birth-day presumed, and by Law taken to be of full age, so that he may that day sue for the Livery of the said Dukedom, and ought of right to obtain the same, as if he had been full 21 years of age. Afterwards he is created Prince of *Wales*, whose *Investiture* is performed by the Imposition of a *Cap of Estate* and Coronet on his Head, as a Token of Principality, and putting into his hand a *Verge of Gold*, the Embleme of Government, and a *Ring of Gold* on his Finger, to intimate, that he must be a Husband to his Countrey, and Father to her Children. Also to him is given and granted Letters Patent to hold the said Principality to him and his Heirs Kings of *England*, by which words the separation

paration of this Principality is prohibited; His Mantle, which he wears in Parliament is once more doubled; or hath one Guard more then a Dukes, and his Coronet of *Crosses* and *Flower-de-luce*, and his Cap of State indented.

Since our present Kings happy Restauration, it was solemnly ordered, that the Son and Heir apparent of the Crown of *England*, shall use and bear his Coronet of *Crosses* and *Flower-de-luces* with one Arch, and in the midst a *Ball* and *Cross*, as hath the Royal *Diadem*. That the Duke of *York* and all the immediate Sons and Brothers of the Kings of *England*, shall use and bear their Coronets, composed of *Crosses* and *Flower-de-luces* only, but all their Sons respectively having the Title of Dukes, shall bear and use their Coronets composed of *Crosses* and *Flower-de-luces*, such as are used in the Composure of the Coronets of Dukes, not being of the Royal Family.

From the day of his Birth he is commonly stiled the Prince, a Title in *England* given to no other Subject. The Title of Prince of *Wales* is Antient, and was first given by King *Edward* the First to his Eldest Son, for the *Welsh* Nation till that time, unwilling to submit to the Yoke of strangers, that King so ordered, that his Queen was delivered of her first Child in *Caernavan Castle* in *Wales*, and then demanded of the *Welsh*, as some affirm, If they would be content to subject themselves

to one of their own Nation, that could not speak one word of English, and against whose Life they could take no just exception. Whereunto they readily consenting, the King Nominated this his new born Son, and afterwards Created him Prince of Wales, and bestowed on him all the Lands, Honours and Revenues belonging to the said Principality.

The Prince hath ever since been stiled Prince of Wales, Duke of Aquitaine and Cornwall, and Earl of Chester and Flint, which Earldoms are always conferred upon him by Letters Patent. Since the Union of England and Scotland, his Title hath been *Magna Britannia Princeps*, but more ordinarily the Prince of Wales. As Eldest Son to the King of Scotland, he is Duke of Rothsay and Seneschal of Scotland from his Birth.

The King of Englands Eldest Son (so long as Normandy remained in their hands) was alwayes stiled Duke of Normandy.

Antiently the Princes Arms of Wales, whilst they were Sovereigns, bare quarterly Gules, and Or, 4 Lyons passant gardant counterchanged.

The Armes of the Prince of Wales at this day, differ from those of the King only by addition of a Label of three points charged with nine Torteaux, and the Device of the Prince is a Coronet beautified with three Ostrich Feathers, inscribed with *Ich diu*, which in the German, or old Saxon Tongue is, *I serve*, alluding perhaps to

that in the Gospel, *The Heir whilst his Father liveth, differeth not from a Servant.* This Device was born at the Battle of Cressy by John King of Bohemia, as serving there under the King of the French, and there slain by Edward the Black Prince, and since worn by the Princes of Wales, and by the Vulgar, called the *Princes Arms.*

Dignity. The Prince by our Law is reputed as the same Person with the King, and so declared by a Statute of Henry the Eighth, *Coruscat enim Princeps* (say our Lawyers) *Radius Regis Patris sui & censeatur una persona cum ipso.* And the Civilians say, the Kings eldest Son may be styled a King.

Privileges. He hath certain Priviledges above other persons.

To imagine the Death of the Prince, to violate the Wife of the Prince, is made High-Treason.

Hath therefore had Priviledge of having a *Purveyour*, and taking *Purveyants* as the King.

To retain and qualifie as many *Chaplains* as he shall please.

To the Prince at the Age of 15 was certain Aid of Money from all the Kings Tenants, and all that held of him in *Capite*, by *Knights-Service*, and *Free-Socage*, to make him a Knight.

Yet as the Prince in nature is a distinct Person from the King, so in Law also in some cases he is a Subject, holdeth his Principalities and Seignories of the King, giveth
the

the same respect to the King, as other Subjects do.

The Revenues belonging to the Prince ; *Revenues*
 since much of the Lands and Demefnes
 of that Dutchy have been alienated ; are
 especially out of the *Tinn Mines* in *Corn-*
wall, which with all other Profits of that
 Dutchy amount yearly to the summe of
 14000 *l.*

The Revenues of the Principality
 of *Wales*, surveyed 300 years ago was
 above 4680 *l.* yearly, a rich Estate ac-
 cording to the valew of Money in those
 dayes.

At present his whole Revenues may
 amount to about 20000 *l.*

Till the Prince come to be 14 years old,
 all things belonging to the Principality
 of *Wales* ; were wont to be disposed of
 by Commissioners consisting of some prin-
 cipal Persons of the Clergy and Nobili-
 ty.

The *Cadets* or younger Sons of *Eng-* *Cadets.*
land, are created, (not born) Dukes or
 Earls of what Places or Titles the King
 pleaseth.

They have no certain *Appanages* as
 in *France*, but onely what the good
 pleasure of the King bestowes upon
 them.

All the Kings Sons are *Consiliarii nati*,
 by Birth-right Councillors of State, that
 so they may grow up in the weighty affairs
 of the Kingdom.

The Daughters of *England* are stiled Princesses, the eldest of which had an *Aid*, or certain Rate of Money paid by every Tenant in *Capite*, *Knights Service*, and *Succage*, towards her Dowry or Marriage Portion; and to violate her unmarried, is High-Treason at this day.

To all the Kings Children belong the Title of *Royal Highness*; All Subjects are to be uncovered in their presence, to kneel when they are admitted to kiss their hands, and at Table they are (*out of the Kings Presence*) served on the *Knee*.

The Children, the Brothers and Sisters of the King, if *Plaintiffs*, the Summons in the Process need not have the solemnity of 15 days, as in case of other Subjects.

All the Kings Sons, Grandsons, Brothers, Uncles, and Nephews of the King, are by *Stat 31 Henry Eight*, to precede others in *England*; It is true, the word *Grandson* is not there in *terminis*, but is understood, as *Sir Edward Coke* holds, by *Nephew*, which in Latine being *Nepos*, signifies also, and chiefly a *Grandson*.

The *Natural*, or illegitimate Sons and Daughters of the King, after they are acknowledged by the King, have had here as in *France*, precedence of all the Nobles under those of the Blood Royal.

They

They bear what Surname the King pleaseth to give them, and for Armes the Armes of *England*, with a *Baston*, or a *Border Gobionne*, or some other Mark of Illegitimation. Some Kings of *England* have acknowledged many, and had more Illegitimate Sons and Daughters.

King *Henry* the First had no fewer than Sixteen Illegitimate Children.

Henry the Eighth amongst others had one by *Elizabeth Blount*, Named *Henry Fitzroy*, Created by him Duke of *Somerset* and *Richmond*, Earl of *Nottingham*, and Lord High Admiral of *England*, *Ireland*, and *Aquitain*.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the present KING of ENGLAND, and therein of His Name, Surname, Genealogie, Birth, Baptisme, Court, Education, Restauration, Marriage, &c.

THE King now Raiging is *CHARLES*, Name. the Second of that Name. His Name of Baptisme *Charles*, in the German Tongue signifies one of a Masculine Strength or Vertue.

The Royal, and also the most Princely Surname and Antient Families of *Europe*, at this day

day have properly no *Surnames*, for neither is *Burbon* the Surname, but the Title of the Royal Family of *France*, nor *Austria* of *Spain*, nor *Stuart* of *England*, since the coming in of King *James*, nor *Theodore* or *Tudor* for his five immediate Ancestors in *England*, nor *Plantagenet* for eleven Successions before; as some vainly think, for although *Geffery* Duke of *Anjou* was surnamed *Plantagenet* from a *Broom Stalk*, commonly worn in his Bonnet, yet his Son *Henry* the Second King of *England*, was surnamed *Fitz-Empress*, and his Son *Richard*, *Cœur de Lyon*: So *Owen* Grandfather to King *Henry* the Seventh, was *ap Meridith*, and he *ap Theodore*, pronounced *Tyder*, Surnames being then but little in use amongst the *Cambrobritains*, So *Walter* Father to *Robert* King of *Scotland*, from whom our present King is descended, was only by Office *Grand Seneschal* or *High Steward* or *Stuart* of *Scotland*, though of later times by a long vulgar error it hath so prevailed, that it is accounted the Surname of many Families descended from him.

Steward is a Contraction from the *Saxon* word *Stedeward*, that is in *Latine* *Locumtenens*, in *French* *Lieutenant*, because the Lord High-Steward was *Regis locum tenens*, a Name not unfit for any King, who is *Dei locum tenens*, Gods Stuart, or Lieutenant, or Vice-Gerent upon Earth.

Genealogies.

Our Sovereign Lord the King now Raigning, is Son to King *Charles* the Martyr, and the

the Princess *Henrietta Maria*, Daughter of King *Henry the Great of France*; from which two Royal Stocks he hath in his Veins some of all the Royal Blood of *Europe* concentred.

Is descended lineally and lawfully from the *British, Saxon, Danish, Norman, and Scottish Kings* and Princes of this Island.

From the first *British Kings* the 159th Monarch, from the *Scottish* in a continued succession for almost 2000 years the 109th, from the *Saxon* the 46th, and from the first of the *Norman Line* the 26th King. So that for Royal Extraction and long Line of just descent, his Majesty now Raigning excels all the Monarchs of all the *Christian*, if not of the whole World.

Is the first Prince of *Great Britain* so Born, and hath in possession larger Dominions than any of his Ancestors.

He was Born the 29 of *May*, 1630. at *Birth*. the Royal Palace of *St. James*, over which House the same day at Noon was by thousands seen a Star, and soon after the Sun suffered an Eclipse, a sad refage as some then divined, that this Princes Power should for sometime be eclipsed, as it hath been; and some subject signified by a Star, should have extraordinary splendor.

Was Christened the 27 of *June* follow. *Baptisme* ing, by the then Bishop of *London* Doctor *Laud*.

Had for his *Godfathers* his two Uncles, *Lewis* the Thirteenth King of *France*, and

Frederick Prince Palatine of the Rhine, then called King of *Bohemia*, represented by the Duke of *Richmond* and Marquis *Hamilton*; his Godmother being his Grand-mother, then Queen-Mother of *France*, represented by the Dutcheſs of *Richmond*.

Had for Governeſs *Mary Counteſs of Dorſet*, Wife to *Edward Earl of Dorſet*. In *May 1638*. he was firſt Knighted, and immediately after he was made Knight of the Garter, and installed at *Windſor*.

Court. About this time by Order, not Creation, he was firſt called Prince of *Wales*, and had all the Profits of that Principality, and divers other Lands annexed, and Earldome of *Cheſter* granted unto him, and held his Court apart from the King.

Education. At the Age of Eight he had for Governor the Earl, afterwards Marquis, and now Duke of *Newcaſtel*, and after him the late Earl of *Berkſhire*; and for Tutor or Preceptor, Doctor *Duppa* then Dean of *Chriſt-Church*, after Biſhop of *Salisbury*, and lately of *Wincheſter*.

At the Age of 12 was with the King his Father at the Battle of *Edgehill*, and ſoon after at *Oxford* was committed to the care of the Marquis of *Hertford*.

About 14 years old was in the Head of an Army in the *West of England*.

At

At the Age of 15 a Marriage was proposed between him and the Eldest Daughter of the King of Portugal, the *Infanta Joanna* since deceased.

Two years after was from *Cornwall* transported to the Isle of *Scilly*, and after to *Fersey*, and thence to his Royal Mother to *St. Germain's* near *Paris*.

In 1648 was at Sea with some Naval Forces, endeavouring to rescue the King his Father, then in the Isle of *Wight*, out of the wicked hands of his Rebellious Subjects. Not many Months after, upon the sad news of the horrid Murther of his Royal Father, he was in *Holland* first saluted King, and soon after Proclaimed in *Scotland*, being not yet 19 years of Age.

At the Age of 20 from *Holland* he landed in *Scotland*; June 1650, and in January following was Crowned at *Scoon*.

The Third of September 1651 fought the Battle of *Worcester*, whence after the unfortunate loss of his whole Army, wandering in disguise about *England* for Six Weeks, and most wonderfully preserved he was at length transported from a Creek near *Shorham* in *Suffex* to *Feccam* near *Hauvre de Grace* in *France*; in which Kingdom with his Royal Brothers and divers English Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, he was for some years received and Treated as King of *England*, and by his Mediations and Interest with the Prince of *Condé*, and the Duke of *Lorrain*, then in the head of two Great and Mighty Armies against the French King, quenched the then newly kindled fires of a

great and universal Rebellion against him, much resembling that of *England*; and was a means of recalling the then fled and banished Cardinal *Mazarine*: After which in *Germany*, *Flanders*, *Spain*, &c. he passed the residue of his time in the Studies and Exercises most befitting a Prince; in Soliciting the Aid of Christian Princes, and in advising and vigourously promoting the several attempts of his Friends in *England*, untill the year 1660, at which time being at *Brussels* within the Spanish Territories, and perceiving a general inclination and disposition of all *England* to receive him, he providently removed himself to *Breda*, within the Dominions of the *United Netherlands*, in the Month of *April*, thence in *May* to the *Hague*, from whence, after a magnificent Entertainment, and an humble Invitation by English Commissioners, sent from the then Convention at *Westminster*, he embarkt at *Scheveling* the 23 of *May* 1660, and with a gallant English Fleet, and a gentle gale of Wind, landed the 25 at *Dover*, and on the 29th following, being his Birthday, and then just 30 years of Age, he entered into *London*, was there received with the greatest and most universal Joy, Acclamations, and Magnificence that could possibly be expressed on so short a warning.

On the first of *June* following, his Majesty sat in Parliament, and on the 22 of *April* 1661 rode in triumph from the *Tower* to *Westminster*, on the next day, being *St. Georges*, was Crowned with great Ceremony.

On the 28 of *May* following, declared to his Parliament, his Intention to Marry the *Infanta* of *Portugal*, who accordingly, in *May* 1682, being Landed at *Portsmouth*, was there Espoused to the King, by the then Bishop of *London*, now Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

His Majesties life hath been full of wonders, but three passages especially seem miraculous. First, at his Birth a bright Star seen over him at Noon-day by many thousands. Secondly, his Escape in and after the *Battle of Worcester*, when being in the very heart of *England*, forsaken by all, a sum of Money by publick Act promised to those that should discover him, and penalty of High-Treason to any one that should conceal him; when he was seen and known to many persons of all sorts and conditions; whereof divers were very indigent, and so very subject to be tempted with the proposed reward, and divers of the Female Sex, and so most unapt to retain a secret; when he was necessitated to wait so many weeks, and appear in so many places and companies, before a fit opportunity of Transportation could be found. Thirdly, his Majesties Restauration (*quippe impossibile fuit Filium tot Precationum; tot Lacrymarum, & tot Miraculorum perire*) that after so many years dispossession, his most inveterate, potent, subtil enemies in full and quiet possession, on a sudden the desire of him should like Lightning, or a mighty Torrent, run over all *England* in such a manner, that he should be

solemnly invited, magnificently conducted, triumphantly received, without Blood, Blows, Bargain, or any Obligation to any Foreign Prince or Potentate.

This was the Lords doing, and must for ever be marvellous in our eyes.

C H A P. XI.

Of the present Queen of England.

D^ONNA C^ATHERINA, *Infanta of Portugal*, being Queen Consort of *England*, and the Second Person in the Kingdom, was Daughter of Don Juan the Fourth of that Name, King of *Portugal*, descended from our *English John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, and King of *Castile*; and *Leon*, Fourth Son of *Edward the Third*, King of *England*; and of *Donna Lucia*, Daughter of *Don Guzman el bueno*, a Spaniard; Duke of *Medina Sidonia*, who was lineally descended from *Ferdinando de la Cerde*, and his Consort *Blanche*, to whom *St. Lewis* King of *France* her Father, relinquished his Right and Title to *Spain*, descended to him by his Mother *Blanch*, Eldest Daughter and Heir of *Alphonso*, the Spanish King.

She was born the Fourteenth of *November* 1638. at *Villa Vicoſa* in *Portugal*, she was Baptized *Catherina*, signifying in *Greek Pure*; Her Father being then Duke of

of *Braganza* (though right Heir of the Crown of *Portugal*) the most potent Subject in *Europe*; for a third part of *Portugal* was then holden of him in Vassalage; and is onely Sister at present of Don *Alphonso* the Sixth of that Name, and the Three and Twentieth King of *Portugal*, 1643.

Hath one Brother more called Don *Pedro*, born 1648. now called Prince of *Portugal*.

Had another Brother called Don *Theodosio*; the Eldest Son of that King, who was the most gallant and hopeful Prince of all *Europe*, but Died 1653, Aged but 18 years, yet his Life thought worthy to be written by divers grave Authors of *Portugal*.

Having been most carefully and piously educated by her Mother, and at the age of 22. desired in Marriage by King *CHARLES* the Second, and the Marriage not long after concluded by the Negotiation of Don *Francesco de Melo Conde de Ponte Marquis de Sande*, the Extraordinary Ambassadour of the King of *Portugal*, and Solemnised at *Lisbon*. She embarkt for *England* upon the 23 of *April* 1662. being the Festival of *St. George*, Patron as well of *Portugal* as *England*, and was safely by the Earl of *Sandwich*, conducted by a Squadron of Ships to *Portsmouth*; where the King first met her, and was re-married.

On the 23 of *August* 1662 Her Majesty coming by Water from *Hampton-Court*, was with great Pomp and Magnificence

fiſcence firſt received by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of *London* at *Chelſey*, and thence Conducted by Water to *White-hall*.

The portion ſhe brought with her was Eight hundred Millions of *Reas*, or two Millions of *Crufado's*, being about three hundred thouſand pounds *Sterling*, together with that important place of *Tangier*, upon the Coaſt of *Africk*, and the Iſle of *Bombaim* near *Goa* in the *East-Indies*, with a Priviledge that any Subjects of the King of *England*, may Trade freely in the *East* and *West-Indie* Plantations belonging to the *Portugueſſes*.

Her Majesties Joynture by the Articles of Marriage, is Thirty thouſand pounds *Sterling per Annum*, and the King out of his great affection toward her, hath as an Addition, ſetled upon her 10000 *l. per Annum* more.

The Queens Arms as Daughter of *Portugal*, is *Argent 5 Scutcheons, Azure croſſe-wiſe, each Scutcheon charged with 5 Plates Argent Sailer-wiſe, with a Point Sable.* The Border *Gules*, charged with 7 *Caſtles Or.* This Coat was firſt worn by the Kings of *Portugal*, in Memory of a Signal Battle obtained by the firſt King of *Portugal* *Don Alphonſo*, againſt five Kings of the *Moors*, before which Battle appeared Chriſt Crucified in the Air, and a Voice heard as once to *Conſtantine the Great*, *In hoc ſigno vinces*: before the *Portugal* Arms were *Argent a Croſs Azure.*

Queen

Queen *CATHERINE* is a Personage of such rare perfections of Mind and Body, of such eminent Piety, Modesty, and other Vertues, that the English Nation may yet promise all the happiness they are capable of, from a Succession of Princes to govern them to the end of the World.

C H A P. X.

Of the Queen Mother.

THE Third Person in the Kingdom was the *Queen Mother*, or *Dowager*, *Henrietta Maria de Bourbon*, Daughter to the Great King *Henry* the Fourth, Sister to the just King *Lewis* the 13. Wife to the Glorious *Martyr* King *Charles* the First, Mother to our Gracious Sovereign King *Charles* the Second, and Aunt to the present Puissant King *Lewis* the 14th.

She was born the 16 of *November*, Married first at *Nostre Dame* in *Paris* by Proxy 1625, and shortly after in the Month of *June*, arriving at *Dover*, was at *Canterbury* Espoused to King *Charles* the First. In the Year 1629 was Delivered of her First born, a Son that Dyed shortly after; In 1630 of her Second, our present Sovereign whom God long preserve; In 1631 of her Third, *Mary*, the late Princess of *Grange*, a Lady of Admirable Vertues, who

who had the happiness to see the King her Brother restored, 6 or 7 Months before her death. In 1633 of her Fourth, *James*, now Duke of *York*. In 1635, of her Fifth, named *Elizabeth*, who being a Princess of incomperable Abilities and Vertues, Died for Grief soon after the Murther of her Father. In 1636 of her Sixth, named *Anna*, who died young. In the year 1640 of her Seventh Child *Henry* of *Outland*, design'd Duke of *Glocester*, who living till above 20, being most excellently accomplished in all Princely Endowments, died four Months after the Restoration of the King. In the year 1644 of her Eighth, the Lady *Henrietta*, late Dutcheß of *Orleans*.

In the year 1641, her Majesty foreseeing the ensuing storm of Rebellion, and seeing the groundless *Odium* raised already against her Royal Person, timely withdrew her self with her Eldest Daughter (then newly Married to Prince *William*, only Son to *Henry* Prince of *Orange*) into *Holland*, whence in 1643, after a most furious storm, and barbarous fierce pursuit of the English Rebels at Sea, she landed at *Burlington Bay*, with Men, Money, and Ammunition, and soon after with a considerable Army met the King at *Edge-Hill*, and thence was conducted to *Oxford*.

In *April* 1644, marching with competent Forces from *Oxford* towards *Exeter*, at *Abington* took her last farwell of the King, whom she never saw again.

In *July* following embarkt at *Penden-
nis Castle*, she sailed into *France*, where
entertained at the charges of her Nephew
the present King of *France*, she passed a
solitary retired Life until the Month of
October 1660, when upon the Restauration
of her Son to the Crown of *England*,
she came to *London*, and having settled
her Revenues here, she went again
with her youngest Daughter the Lady
Henrietta into *France*, to see her Esponsored
to the then Duke of *Anjou*, now
of *Orleans*; and in the Month of *July*
1662. being returned into *England*, she
settled her Court at *Somerset-House*, where
she continued till *May* 1665, then crossed
the Seas again, and hath ever since conti-
nued in *France* her Native Countrey till
her death.

She needeth no other Character, then
what is found in the Seventh Chapter of
that inimitable Book, compiled by him that
knew her best.

CHAP.

C H A P. XI.

*Of the present Princes and Princesses
of the Blood.*

THe first Prince of the Blood (in *France* called *Monsieur sans queue*) is the Most Illustrious Prince *James* Duke of *York*, Second Son to King *Charles* the Martyr, and onely Brother to the present King our Sovereign.

He was Born *Octob. 14. 1633.* and forthwith Proclaimed at the Court Gates, Duke of *York*, the 24th of the same Month was Baptised, and afterward committed to the Government of the then Countess of *Dorset*.

The 27th of *July 1643*, at *Oxford* was Created by Letters Patent Duke of *York*, (though called so by special Command from his Birth) without those Solemnities (the iniquity of the times not admitting thereof) that were used to the King his Father 1605, when being Second Son to King *James*, and so Duke of *Albany* in *Scotland*, was Created Duke of *York* with the preceding Solemn Creation of divers young Noblemen to be Knights of the *Bath*, and the Robes of State put upon him, the Cap of State on his Head, and the Golden Rod into his hand, the Prime Nobility and the Heralds assisting at that Ceremony.

After

After the Surrender of *Oxford*, his Royal Highness was in 1646, conveyed to *London* by the then prevailing disloyal part of the two Houses of Parliament, and committed with his Brother *Gloster* and Sister *Elizabeth*, to the care of the Earl of *Northumberland*.

In 1648 aged about 15, was by Colonel *Bampfild* conveyed in a disguise or habit of a Girl beyond Sea, first to his Sister the Princess Royal of *Orange* in *Holland*, and afterward to the Queen his Mother, then at *Paris*, where he was carefully educated in the Religion of the Church of *England*, and in all Exercises meet for such a Prince.

About the Age of 20 in *France* went into the *Campagne*, and served with much Gallantry under that great Commander the then Protestant *Mareschal de Turenne* for the French King against the Spanish Forces in *Flanders*.

Notwithstanding which, upon a Treaty between the French King and *Cromwell* in 1655, being obliged with all his retinue to leave the French Dominions, and invited into *Flanders* by Don *Juan* of *Austria*, he there served under him against the French King, then Leagued with the *English* Rebels against *Spain*, where his *Magnanimity and Dexterity in Martial Affairs*, (though unsuccessful) were very eminent.

In the Year 1660 came over with the King into *England*, and being Lord High Admiral, in the Year 1665, in the War against the *United States of the Neatherlands*,

lands, commanded in person the whole Royal Navy on the Seas between *England* and *Holland*, where with incomparable Valour, and extraordinary hazard of his own Royal Person, after a most sharp dispute, he obtained a *Signal Victory* over the whole Dutch Fleet, commanded by Admiral *Opdam*, who perisht with his own and many more Dutch Ships in that Fight.

In the Year 1672. in a second War against the *United Neatherlands*, he again commanded the whole English Fleet, and put the Dutch to flight, after a long and fierce Fight, with exceeding great peril of Life.

He Married *Ann* the Eldest Daughter of *Edward Earl of Clarendon*, late Lord High Chancellour of *England*, by whom he hath had a numerous Issue, whereof are living, First the Lady *Mary*, born 30 April 1662, whose Godfather was Prince *Rupert*, and Godmothers the Duchesses of *Buckingham* and *Ormond*. Secondly, the Lady *Anne*, born in Febr. 1664. whose Godfather was *Gilbert Lord Archbishop of Canterbury*, her Godmothers were the young Lady *Mary* her Sister, and the Duchesses of *Monmouth*. She was lately for her health transported into *France*. Thirdly, the Lady *Catherine*; born the 19 of February 1670, whose Godmothers were the Queen and the Marchioness of *Worcester*, and the Godfather the Prince of *Orange* then in *England*.

The Titles of his Royal Highness, are Duke of York and *Albany*, Earl of *Ulster*, Lord High Admiral of *England, Ireland*, and all Forreign Plantations, Constable of *Dover Castle*, Lord Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, Governour of *Portsmouth*, &c.

Of the Prince of Orange.

NExt to the Duke of York and his Issue, is *William of Nassau* Prince of *Orange*, only Issue of the lately deceased Princess Royal *Mary*, Eldest Daughter to King *Charles the First*, and wedded 1641, to *William of Nassau*, the onely Son to *Henry* Prince of *Orange*, then Commander in Chief of all the Forces of the States General both by Land and Sea.

His Highness the present Prince was born 9 days after his Fathers Death, on the 14 of *November* 1650, had for God-fathers, the Lords *States General* of *Holland* and *Zealand*, and the Cities of *Delft*, *Leiden*, and *Amsterdam*.

His Governess was the English Lady *Stanhope*, then Wife to the Heer van *Hemmeliet*.

At eight years of age was sent to the University of *Leiden*.

His yearly Revenue is about 60000 l. *Sterling*, besides Military advantages enjoyed by his Father and Ancestors, which amounted

amounted yearly to about 3000 *l. Sterling* more.

He is a Prince in whom the high and Princely qualities of his Ancestors already appear.

Of the Princess Henrietta.

THe next Heir (after the fore-named) to the English Crown, was the Princess *Henrietta* youngest Sister to the present King of *England*.

She was born the 16th day of *June* 1644 at *Exeter*, during the heat of the late Rebellion, after the Surrender of *Exeter*, conveyed to *Oxford*, and thence 1646, to *London*, whence with her Governess the Lady *Dalkeith*, she escaped into *France*, was there Educated as became her High Birth and Quality, but being left wholly to the care and maintainance of the Queen her Mother at *Paris*, embraced the *Romish Religion*.

At the Age of 16 years came with the Queen Mother into *England*, and six Months after returning into *France*, was Married to the only Brother of the French King, the Illustrious Prince *Philip*, then Duke of *Anjou*, till the Death of his Uncle, and now Duke of *Orleans*, whose Revenue is 1100000 *Livers Tournois*, besides his *Appanage*, not yet settled.

Her

Her Portion was 40000 l. *Sterling*, her Joynture was to be the same with the present *Duchess Dowager of Orleans*.

This Princess left Issue two Daughters, she was usually stiled *Madame* only, as being the first Lady in *France*, she died suddenly in *June 1670*.

The Elder called *Mademoiselle* only, or *sans queue par' égoïsme* because she is the first Gentlewoman of *France*.

The younger Sister is called *Mademoiselle de Valois*; if she had had a Son, the French King was to allow him 50000 Crowns yearly, and the *Appanage* after the death of the present Duke, reverts to the Crown.

Of the Prince Elector Palatine.

THere being left alive no more of the Off-spring of King *Charles* the First, the next Heirs of the Crown of *England*, are the Issue and Descendents of *Elizabeth*, late Queen of *Bohemia*, only Sister to the said King, who was Married to *Frederick*, Prince *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, afterwards Stiled King of *Bohemia*, whose Eldest Son living, is *Charles Lodowick*, Prince Elector *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, commonly called the *Palsgrave*, from the High Dutch *Psaltzgraff*, *Palatii Comes*, was Born the Two and Twentieth of *December*, 1617.
at

at *Heidelberg* ; and afterwards at the Age of Three or Four years, conveyed thence into the Countries of *Wittenbergh* and *Brandenburgh*, then into *Holland*, and at the *Hague*, and the University of *Leyden*, was Educated in a Princely manner. At the Age of Six een was made Knight of the Garter, and at the Age of Eighteen years came into *England*, about two years after, fought a Battle at *Olota* in *Westphalia*. In the year 1633. passing incognito thorow *France*, to take possession of *Brijsach* upon the *Rhine*, which the Duke of *Saxon Weymar* intended to deliver up unto him, together with the Command of his Army, he was by that quick-sighted Cardinal *Richlieu* discovered at *Moulins*, and thence sent back Prisoner to the *Bois de Vincennes*, whence after Twenty three weeks Imprisonment, he was by the mediation of the King of *England* set at liberty.

In the year 1643, he came again into *England*, and with the Kings secret consent (because the King could not continue unto him the wonted Pension, whilst the Rebels posselt the greatest part of his Majesties Revenues) made his Addresses to, and abode with the disloyal part of the Lords and Commons at *Westminster*, until the Murder of the said King and the Restauration of the *Lower Palatinat*, according to the famous Treaty at *Munster* 1648, for which he was constrained to quit all his right to the *Uppr Palatinat*, and accept of an *Eight Electorship*, at a jun-
cture

ture of time when the King of *England*, (had he not been engaged at home by an impious Rebellion) had been the most considerable of all other at that Treaty, and this Prince his Nephew would have had the greatest advantages there.

In 1650, he Espoused the Lady *Charlotte*, at *Cassel*, Daughter to *William* the Fifth, Landgrave of *Hesse*, and of *Elizabeth Emilia* of *Hanaw*, by whom he hath one Son named *Charles*, born 31 of *March* 1651, to whom is lately Married the Sister of *Christiern*, the present King of *Danemark*, and Fifth of that Name; and one Daughter Named *Louise*, born in *May* 1651. now Married to the Duke of *Orleans*, only Brother to the French King.

Of Prince Rupert.

NEXT to the Issue of the Prince *Eleſor Palatine*, is Prince *Rupert*, born at *Prague* 17 *December* 1619, not long before that very unfortunate Battle there fought, whereby not only all *Bohemia* was lost, but the *Palatine Family* was for almost 30 years dispossest of all their Possessions in *Germany*.

At 13 years of age, he marcht with the then Prince of *Orange*, to the Siege of *Reinberg*.

And at the age of 18 he commanded a Regiment of Horse in the German Wars,
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and in the Battel of *Lemgou* 1638, being taken by the Imperialists under the Command of Count *Hatzfeld*, he continued a Prisoner above three years

In 1642, came into *England*, in April this Prince at a Chapter held at *York*, was Elected Knight of the Garter, and soon after made General of the Horse to the King, fights and defeats Colonel *Sands* near *Worcester*, routed the Rebels Horse at *Edge Hill*, took *Cirencester*, raised the Siege of *Newark*, recovered *Lichfield* and *Bristol*, raised the long Siege before *Latham House*, fought the great Battle at *Marston Moor*, was created Earl of *Holderness*, and Duke of *Cumberland*, after the extinction of the Male Line of the *Cliffords* 1643. Finally the Kings Forces at Land being totally defeated, he transported himself into *France*, and was afterward made Admiral of such Ships of War as submitted to King *Charles* the Second, to whom after divers disasters at Sea, and wonderful preservations, he returned to *Paris* 1652, where, and in *Germany*, sometimes at the Emperors Court, and sometimes at *Heydelbergh*, he passed his time in Princely Studies and Exercises, till the Restauration of His Majesty now Raigning, after which, returning into *England*, was made a Privy Counsellor in 1662, and in 1666, being joyned Admiral with the Duke of *Albemarle*, first attacked the whole *Dutch Fleet* with his Squadron, in such a bold resolute way, that he put the Enemy soon to flight.

He

He enjoys a Pension from his Majesty of 4000 *l. per Annum*, and the Government of the Castle of *Windsor*.

After Prince *Rupert*, the next Heirs to the Crown of *England* are 3 French Ladies, Daughters of Prince *Edward* lately deceased, who was a younger Son of the Queen of *Bohemia*, whose Widow the Princess Dowager, Mother to the said three Ladies, as Sister to the late Queen of *Poland*, Daughter and Coheir to the last Duke of *Nevers* in *France*, amongst which three Daughters there is a Revenue of about 12000 *l. Sterling* a year.

The Eldest of these is Married to the Duke d'*Enghien* Eldest Son to the Prince of *Conde*. The Second is Married to *John Frederick* Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg* at *Hanover*.

After these is the Princess *Elizabeth*, Eldest Sister living to the Prince Elector *Palatine*, born 26 *Decemb.* 1618. unmarried and living in *Germany*, is Abbess of *Hervorden*, but of the Protestant Religion.

The next is another Sister, called the Princess *Louisa*, bred up at the *Hague*, with the Queen her Mother in the Religion of the Church of *England*, at length embracing the *Romish Religion*, is now Lady Abbess of *Maubuisson* at *Ponthoise*, not far from *Paris*.

Last of all is the Princess *Sophia*, youngest Daughter to the Queen of *Bohemia*, born at the *Hague* 13 *Octob.* 1630. and in 1658 Wedded to *Ernest Auguste* Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenbourg*, Bishop of *Osnaburgh*, by whom she hath three Sons and a Daughter.

Of these three Princesses it is said, that the first is the most Learned, the second the greatest Artist, and the last one of the best address and the most accomplished Ladies in *Europe*.

C H A P. XII.

Of the Great Officers of the Crown.

NEXT to the King and Princes of the Blood are reckoned the *Great Officers of the Crown*, whereof there are Nine, viz. the Lord High Steward of *England*, the Lord High Chancellor, the Lord High Treasurer, Lord President of the Kings Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable, the Earl Marshal, and the Lord High Admiral.

High-Steward. The first Great Officer of the Crown, according to the account of our Ancestors, was the Lord High Steward of *England*, or *Viceroy*, for so the word *Steward* imports in the *Saxon Tongue*, from *Stede* and

and ward, *Locum tenens*, in French *Lieutenant*, and was the same Officer with the *Reichs Dreyer*, that is, *Regni vice Rex* in Sweden, and the Stadtholder in Denmark, who is also called *Vice-Roy* or *Lieutenant du Roy*. Our Common Lawyers stile him *Magnus Anglie Seneschallus*, of Sen in Saxen *Justice*, and *Schals* a Governor or Officer.

He was antiently the Highest Officer under the King, and his power so exorbitant, that it was thought fit not longer to trust it in the hands of any Subject; for his Office was *Supervidere & regulare sub Rege & immediate post Regem* (as an Ancient Record speaks) *Totum Regnum Angliae & omnes ministros Legum infra idem regnum temporibus pacis & guerrarum*.

The last that had a State of Inheritance in this High Office, was *Henry of Bul-
lingbrook* (Son and Heir to the Great Duke of Lancaster *John of Gaunt*, afterwards King of England) since which time, they have been made only *pro hac vice*, to officiate either at a Coronation, by virtue of which Office he sitteth judicially, and keepeth his Court in the Kings Palace at *Westminster*, and there receiveth the Bills and Petitions of all such Noblemen and others, who by reason of their Tenure, or otherwise, claim to do Services at the New Kings Coronation, and to receive the Fees and Allowances due and accustomed; as lately at the Coronation of King *Charles the Second*, the

Duke of Ormond was made for that occasion Lord High Steward of England, and (marching immediately before the King, above all other Officers of the Crown) bore in his hands *St. Edwards Crown*: Or else for the Arraignment of some Peer of the Realm, their Wives or Widows, for Treason or Felony, or some other great Crime, to judge and give sentence, as the ancient High Stewards were wont to do; which ended, his Commission expireth: so at the late Arraignment of the Lord *Murley* for Homicide, the Earl of *Clarendon*, then Lord High Chancellor of England, was made Lord High Steward *pro illa vice*: During such Trial he sitteth under a Cloth of Estate, and they that speak to him say, *May it please your Grace my Lord High Steward of England*. His Commission is to proceed *Secundum Legem & consuetudinem Angliæ*. He is sole Judge, yet doth call all the Twelve Judges of the Land to assist him: Is not sworn, nor the Lords who are the Tryers of the Peer arraigned.

During his Stewardship he bears a *White Staff* in his Hand, and the Trial being over, openly breaks it, and so his Office takes an end.

Lord
Chancel-
lour.

Next, The Lord High Chancellor, *Summus Cancellarius*, so called, because all Patents, Commissions, Warrants, coming from the King, and perused by him, are signed, if well; or cancelled if amiss; or else because antiently he sat *intra cancel-*

les, that is, such a partition as usually now separates the Church from the Chancel.

He is after the King and Princes of the *Dignity*. Blood in Civil Affairs (there being now no Lord High Steward) the highest Person in the Kingdom, as the Archbishop of *Canterbury* is in Ecclesiastical Affairs.

His Office is to keep the Kings Great *Office*. Seal, to judge, not according to the *Common Law*, as other Civil Courts do, but to moderate the rigor of the Law, and to judge according to Equity, Conscience, or Reason. To bestow all Ecclesiastical Benefices in the Kings gift under 20 *l.* yearly in the Kings Books, and for this and other causes, he was ever till of late years a Clergy-man.

His Oath is to do right to all manner of *Oath*. People poor and rich, after the Laws and Customs of the Realm, and truly Counsel the King, to keep secret the Kings Counsel, nor suffer so far as he may, that the Rights of the Crown be diminished, &c.

From the time of *Henry 2.* the Chancellors of *England* have been ordinarily made of Bishops, or other Clergy-men-learned in the Civil Laws, till *Henry 8* made Chancellour first Sir *Thomas More*, and after him *Thomas Audely*. After whom also was made Lord Chancellor Sir *Richard Rich* Knight, Lord *Rich* (a Common Lawyer) who had been first the said

Kings Solicitor, and afterwards Chancellour of his Court of Augmentation, from whom is descended the present Earl of *Warwick*, and the Earl of *Holland*, since which time there have been some Bishops, but most Common Lawyers.

This High Office is in *France durante vita*, but here, is *durante bene placito Regis*.

Salary. The Salary from the King is 848 *l. per Annum*, and when the Star-Chamber was up, 200 *l. per Annum* more for his Attendance there.

Creation The *Lord Chancellour* and the *Lord Keeper* are the same in Authority and Power and Precedence, yet they differ in Patent, in Height and Favor of the King, they are Created *per Traditionem magni Sigilli sibi per Dominum Regem*, and by taking an Oath, onely the *Lord Chancellour* hath besides a Patent.

This Great Seal, is at present in the Custody of a Lord Keeper, who is *Henage Lord Finch*, Baron of *Darenty*, advanced by His Majesty to that High Office, in the place of the Earl of *Shaftsbury*, late Lord High Chancellour of *England*; for his eminent Abilities and good Services performed in the discharge of the places of both Solicitor and Attorney General.

Lord Treasurer. The Third Great Officer of the Crown, is the *Lord High Treasurer of England*, who
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receives this High Office by delivery of a *White Staffe* to him by the King, and holds it *durante bene placito Regis*.

Antiently he received this Dignity by the Delivery of the Golden Keys of the Treasury.

His Oath is little different from that of *Oath* the *Lord Chancellor*.

He is *Præfectus Aerarii*, a Lord by *Office*. his Office, under whose Charge and Government, is all the Kings Revenue kept in the *Exchequer*. He hath also the check of all the Officers any way employed in collecting *Imposts*, *Customs*, *Tributes*, or other Revenues belonging to the Crown. He hath the Gift of All *Customers*, *Controlers*, and *Searchers* in all the Ports of *England*.

He hath the nomination of the *Escheators* in every County, and in some Cases by Statute is to appoint a Measurer for the length and breadth of Clothes.

He, with others joyued in Commission with him, or without, lettereth Leases of all the Lands belonging to the Crown. He giveth Warrants to certain persons of Quality to have their *Wine* Custom free.

The Antient Annual Salary of the Lord High Treasurer of *England*, was in all 383 l. 7 s. 8 d. but the late Salary was eight thousand pounds per *Annum*.

This Office hath been executed by a Commission granted to three eminent Persons, viz. The Lord *Ashley*, now Earl of *Shaftsbury*, Sir *Thomas Clifford*, late Lord *Clifford*,

ford, and Sir John Duncomb, until the last day of *Michaelmas Term*, when by His Majesties especial favor, the said Lord Clifford, was Created *Lord Treasurer of England*

The present Lord High Treasurer of England, is *Thomas Viscount Lister*, Created upon the Resignation of the late Lord Clifford since Deceased.

Lord
Presi-
dent.

The Fourth Great Officer named in the Statute 31 H. 8. is the *Lord President* of the Kings Privy Council, an Officer as antient as King John's time, was usually called *Consiliarius Capitalis*. His Office is to attend upon the King, to propose business at Council Table, and then to report to the King the several Transactions there. It hath been always granted by Letters Patents under the Kings Great Seal *Durante bene placito*.

This Office of later times is grown obsolete, the last that had this honour, was the first Earl of *Manchester*. Now the Lord Chancellour usually supplies his place.

Lord
Privy
Seal.

The Fifth, the *Lord Privy Seal*, who is a Lord by his Office, under whose hands pass all *Charters* and *Grants* of the King, and *Pardons* Signed by the King, before, they come to the *Great Seal of England*; also divers other Matters of less concernment, as for Payments of Money, &c. which do not pass the *Great Seal*.

He is by his Place of the *Kings Privy Council*, and Chief Judge of the *Court of Requests*, when it shall be re-continued; and

and besides his Oath of *Privy Councillor*, takes a particular Oath as *Lord Privy Seal*.

His Salary is 1500 l. per annum.

His place according to Statute is next to the *Lord President* of the *Kings Council*.

It is an Office of great trust and skill, *Dignity* that he put not this Seal to any Grant without good Warrant under the *Kings Privy Signet*; nor with Warrant, if it be against *Law* or *Custom*, until that the King be first acquainted.

This great Office is mentioned in the Statute of 2. Rich. 2. and then Ranked amongst the Chief Persons of the Realm.

And is at present enjoyed by *Arthur* Earl of *Anglesey*.

The Sixth Great Officer of the Crown, *Chamberlain* is the *Lord Great Chamberlain* of England, an Officer of *Great Antiquity*, to whom belongs *Livery* and *Lodging* in the *Kings Court*, and certain Fees due from each *Archbishop* and *Bishop* when they do their Homage or Fealty to the King, and from all Peers of the Realm at their Creation, or doing the Homage or Fealty; and at the Coronation of any King to have Forty Ells of *Crimson Velvet* for his own Robes; and on the *Coronation day* before the King riseth to bring his *Shirt*, *Coyse*, *Wearing Cloaths*; and after the King is by him apparelled and gone forth, to have his Bed and all Furniture of his Bed-Chamber for his Fees, all the

the Kings Night Apparel, and to carry at the Coronation the Gaise, Gloves, and Linnen, to be used by the King upon that occasion; also the Sword and Scabard, and the Gold to be offered by the King, and the Robe Royal and Crown, and to undress and attire the King with his Robes Royal, and to serve the King that day before and after Dinner with Water to wash his Hands, and to have the Bason and Towels for his Fees, &c.

This Honour was long enjoyed by the Earls of Oxford, from the time of Henry the First, by an Estate Tayl or Inheritance; but in the two last Coronations by the Earls of Lindsey, and that by an Estate of Inheritance, from a Daughter or Heir General claimed and controverted.

Constable

The Seventh Great Officer is the Lord High Constable of England, so called some think, from the Saxon Cuning, by contraction King and Stable, Quasi Regis. Columnen, for it was antiently written. Cuninstable, but rather from Comes Stabuli, whose Power and Jurisdiction was anciently so great, that after the Death of Edward Bagot or Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, 1521, or the last High Constable of England, it was thought too great for any Subject.

But since, upon occasion of Coronations (as that of King Charles the Second, was made the late Earl of Northumberland) and at Solemn Tryals by Combat, (as at that which was intended between
 Reg.

Rey and Ramsey, 1631. was made *Robert Earl of Lindsey*) there is Created *Pro illa Vice*, a Lord High Constable. His Power and Jurisdiction is the same with the *Earl Marshal*, with whom he sits Judge in the *Marshals Court*, and takes place of the *Earl Marshal*.

The Eighth Great Officer of the Crown, *Earl-* is the *Earl Marshal of England*, so called *Marshal* from *Mare* in the *Old Saxon* (i. e.) *Horses*, and *Schal*, *Præfectus*. He is an *Earl*, some say, by his *Office*, whereby he taketh as the *Constable* doth, Cognisance of all Matters of War and Arms, determineth *Contrails* touching *Deeds of Arms* out of the Realm upon Land, and Matters concerning *Wars* within the Realm, which cannot be determined by *Common Law*.

This Office is of *Great Antiquity* in *England*, and antiently of *Great Power*.

The last *Earl Marshal* was *Henry Howard Earl of Arundel*, who Died in 1652, his Father *Thomas Earl of Arundel*, and he enjoying that Office onely for the term of their Lives by the Kings Letters Patents.

At the Coronation of his Majesty now Reigning, the present *Earl of Suffolk* for that Solemnity only was made *Earl Marshal*.

Lately that Great Office was executed in part by a Commission granted by his Majesty to *John Lord Roberts*, Lord Privy Seal, to *Henry Pierpoint Marquess of Dorchester*, and to *Charles Howard Earl of Carlisle*, &c. until

until 1672 when the Lord *Henry Howard*, Brother to the present Duke of *Norfolk*, was first created Earl of *Norwich*, and then Earl *Marsfield* of *England*, but at present executes the said place by a Deputy, who is the Right Honourable *James* Earl of *Sussex*.

Admiral.

The Ninth and last *Great Officer* of the Crown, is the Lord High *Admiral* of *England*, whose Trust and Honour is so great, that this Office hath usually been given either to some of the Kings younger Sons, near Kinsmen, or to some one of the highest and chiefest of all the Nobility.

He is called *Admiral* from *Amir* in *Arabick*, and *ἀρχι* in the *Greek*, that is *Præfectus Marinus*, a word borrowed from the Eastern Empire, where such kind of Compounds were much in request, and introduced in *England*, after the Wars in the *Holy Land* by King *Richard*, or as some say by King *Edward* the First.

The Patent of the Lord *Admiral* did anciently run thus, *Anglia, Hibernia, & Aquitania Magnus Admirallus*; but at present thus, *Anglia & Hibernia ac Dominiorum & Insularum earundem, Villa Castellæ & Marchiarum ejusdem, Normandia, Gasconia, & Aquitania, Magnus Admirallus & Præfectus Generalis Classis & Marium dictorum regnorum.*

To the Lord High *Admiral* of *England*, is by the King intrusted the Management of all *Maritime Affairs*, as well in respect of *Jurisdiction* as *Protection*. He is that High

Officer

cer or Magistrate, to whom is committed the Government of the Kings Navy, with Power of decision in all *Causes Maritime*, as well *Civil* as *Criminal*; of all things done upon or beyond the Sea in any part of the World, all things done upon the *Sea Coasts*, in all *Ports* and *Havens*, and upon all Rivers below the First Bridge next towards the Sea.

The *Lord Admiral* hath the power to commission a *Vice-Admiral*, a *Rear Admiral*, and all *Sea Captains*, also *Deputies* for particular *Crafts*, *Coroners* to view dead bodies found on the *Sea Coasts*, or at *Sea*, *Commissioners*, or *Judges*, for exercising Justice in the *Court of Admiralty*, to imprison, release, &c.

He hath sometimes a Commission to bestow *Knighthood* to such as shall deserve it at Sea.

To the *Lord Admiral* belongs by Law and Custom all *Penalties* and *Amercements* of all *Trengressors* at *Sea*, on the *Sea*, *Shore*, in *Ports*, and from the first Bridge on Rivers towards the *Sea*; also the Goods of *Pirates*, *Felons*, or *Capital Faulters*, condemned, outlawed, or horned. Moreover all *Wasfs*, *Stray Goods*, *Wrecks* of *Sea*, *Deodands*, a share of all lawful *Prizes*, *Lagon*, *Jetsen*, and *Flotsen*, as our Lawyers term it; that is, Goods lying in the *Sea* on Ground, Goods floating on the *Sea*, and Goods cast by the *Sea* on the *Shore*, not granted to Lords of Mannors adjoyning to the *Sea*: All great Fishes, as *Sea-Hogs*, and other Fishes of extraordinary bigness, called

called *Royal Fishes* , except onely *Whales* and *Sturgeons*.

This *High Dignity* is at present enjoyed by the Kings onely Brother, the Illustrious Princee *James Duke of York*.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the Kings Court , the Ecclesiastical, Civil , and Military Government thereof , with a Catalogue of the Kings Privy Councillors , of the Kings Judges, Sergeants, &c.

THE Court of the King of England is a *Monarchy* within a *Monarchy*, consisting of *Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military Persons and Government*.

Ecclesiastical Government.

For the Ecclesiastical Government of the Kings Court, there is first a *Dean* of the Kings Chappel, who is usually some grave Learned Prelat, chosen by the King, and who as *Dean* acknowledgeth no *Superior* but the King; for as the Kings Palace is exempt from all inferiour Temporal Jurisdiction , so is his Chappel from all Spiritual; it is called *Capella Dominica*, the *Demcan Chappel*, is not within the Jurisdiction or Diocess of any Bishop, but as a *Regal Peculiar* exempt and reserved to the Vⁱsitation and Immediate Government of the King, who is *Supreme*

Ordinary, and as it were Prime Bishop over all the Churches and Bishops of *England*.

By the Dean are chosen all other Officers of the Chappel, *viz.* a *Subdean* or *Præcentor Capellæ*; 32 Gentlemen of the Chappel; whereof 12 are *Priests*, and one of them is Confessor to the Kings Household, whose Office is to read Prayers every Morning to the Family, to visit the Sick, to examine and prepare Communicants, to inform such as desire advice in any Case of Conscience or point of Religion, &c.

The other 20 Gentlemen, commonly called Clerks of the Chappel, are with the aforesaid Priests to perform in the Chappel the Office of Divine Service in Praying, Singing, &c. One of these being well skilled in Musick, is chosen Master of the Children, whereof there are 12 in Ordinary, to instruct them in the Rules and Art of Musick for the Service of the Chappel. Three other of the said Clerks are chosen to be Organists, to whom are joyned upon Sundayes, Coliar-days, and other Holy days, the Saick-buts and Cornets belonging to the Kings private Musick, to make the Chappel Musick more full and compleat.

There are moreover 4 Officers called Vergers, from the Silver Rods carried in their hands, also a Sergeant, 2 Yeomen, and a Groom of the Chappel.

In the Kings Chappel thrice every day Prayers are read, and Gods Service and
Worship

Worship performed with great Decency, Order, and Devotion, and should be a Pattern to all other Churches and Chappels of England.

The King hath also his private Oratory, where some of his Chaplains read Divine Service to the King on working dayes every Morning and every Evening.

Twelve dayes in the year, being high and Principal Festivals, his Majesty after Divine Service, attended with his Principal Nobility, adorned with their Collars of the *Garter*, together with some of the *Heralds* in their rich Coats, in a grave solemn manner at the *Altar Offer* a sum of Gold to God, *in signum specialis Domini*, that by his Grace he is King, and holdeth all of him.

All Offerings made at the Holy Altar by the King and Queen, did antiently belong to the disposal of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, if his Grace were present, where-soever the Court was, but now to the Dean of the Chappel, to be distributed amongst the poor.

Those 12 days are, first *Christmasts*, *Easter*, *Whitsunday*, and *All Saints*, called *Household-dayes*; upon which the *Besant* or Gold to be offered, is delivered to the King by the *Lord Steward*, or some other of the principal Officers: then *New-years-day*, *Twelf-day* upon the latter of which, Gold, *Frankincense* and *Myrrhe*, in several Purfes are offered by the King: Lastly, *Candelmas*, *Annunciation*, *Ascension*, *Trinity Sunday*, *St. John Baptist*, and *Michaelmas-day*, when

when onely Gold is offered Upon *Christ-mass*, *Easter* and *Whitsunday*, his Majesty usually receives the Holy Sacrament, none but two or three of the principal Bishops, and some of the Royal Family Communicating with him.

The Gold offered by the King at the Altar when he receives the Sacrament, and upon High Festivals, is still called the *Bizantine*, which anciently was a Piece of Gold, Coyned by the Emperors of *Constantinople* in Latine *Bizantium*. That which was used by King *James*, was a Piece of Gold, having on the one side the Pourtrait of the King kneeling before an Altar with Four Crowns before him, and with this Motto circumscribed, *Quid retribuam Domino pro omnibus quæ tribuit mihi*; and on the other side was a Lamb lying by a Lyon, with this Motto, viz. *Cor contritum & humiliatum non despiciet Deus*.

The King hath also (besides many Extraordinary) 48 Chaplains in Ordinary, who are usually eminent Doctors in Divinity; whereof four every Month wait at Court to Preach in the Chappel on Sundayes and other Festivals before the King, and in the Morning early on Sundayes before the Household, to read Divine Service before the King, out of Chappel daily as afore-mentioned, twice in the Kings private Oratory, to give Thanks at Table in the Clerk of the Closets absence.

In time of *Lent*, according to Antient Laudable Custom, the Divine Service and Preaching is performed in a more Solemn manner.

Anti-

Antiently at Court there were Sermons in *Lent* onely, and that in the afternoon, in the open Aire, and then only by Bishops, Deans, and Principal Prebendaries: Our Ancestors judging that time enough, and those persons only fit to Teach such an Auditory their Duty to God and Man. Antiently also the Lent Preachers were all appointed by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*: Now on the first Wednesday called *Ash-wednesday*, in the Morning, begins the Dean of the Chappel to Preach, on each Wednesday after, one of his Majesties more Eloquent Chaplains, every Friday the Dean of some Cathedral or Collegiate-Church: on the last Friday called *Good-Friday*, is alwayes to Preach the Dean of *Westminster*; on every Sunday in *Lent* some Right Reverend Bishop Preacheth, and on the last Sunday of *Lent*, called *Palm-Sunday*, is to Preach an Archbishop, and upon *Easter-day* the Lord High-Almoner, who is the Bishop of *London* for the time being, and who disposeth of the Kings Alms, and for that use receiveth (besides other Moneys allowed by the King) all *Decadends & bona Felonum de se*, to be that way disposed, whereof more afterwards.

In *France* the *Grand Aumosnier* is principal of all the *Ecclesiastiques* of the Court, and all Officers of the Kings Chappel, he receiveth their Oaths of Allegiance, and himself swears onely to the King for that Office; he hath the disposition of all Hospitals, the Charge for delivering Prisoners pardoned by the King at his coming

coming to the Crown, or at his Coronation or first entrance into any of his Cities.

Under the Lord High Almoner there is a *Sub-Almoner*, two Yeomen, and two *Grooms* of the *Almonry*.

Besides all these, the King hath a Clerk of the Closet, or Confessor to his Majesty, who is commonly some Reverend Discreet Divine, extraordinarily esteemed by his Majesty, whose Office is to attend at the Kings Right Hand during Divine Service, to resolve all doubts concerning Spiritual matters, to wait on his Majesty in his private Oratory or Closet, whereof the Keeper is Mr *Thomas Dunkley* whose Fee is 5 *l*.

The present Dean of the Chappel is Doctor *Blanford* Bishop of *Worcester*, whose Fee is 200 *l*. yearly and a Table, his Sub-dean is Doctor *Culbrand*, whose Fee is 100 *l*. yearly.

The Fee of each Priest and Clerk of the Chappel is 70 *l*. yearly.

The Clerk of the Closet is Doctor *Crew* now Bishop of *Oxford*, a younger Son to the Lord *Crew* of *Stene* in *Com. Northampton*, receives 20 Nobles Fee *per annum*.

The Lord High Almoner is Doctor *Henchman*, Bishop of *London*, hath no Fee, his Sub-Almoner is Doctor *Perenchef*, whose Fee is 6 *l*. 6 *s*. 10 *d*.

For the Civil Government of the Kings Civil Court, the chief Officer is the Lord Steward, called also in the time of Henry the Eighth, The Great Master of the Kings House.

Houſhold, after the French Mode, but *Prima Maria*, and ever ſince called *The Lord Steward of the Kings Houſhold*.

The State of the Kings Houſe is committed to him, to be ruled and guided by his diſcretion; and all his Commands in Court to be obeyed and ſerved. And as his Power is great, ſo is his Dignity, State, and Honor. The Steward and Treafurer within the *Kings Houſe*, ſaith an old *Manuſcript*, *repreſent the State of an Earl*.

He hath Authority over all Officers and Servants of the *Kings Houſe*, except thoſe of his Majesties Chappel, Chamber, and Stable, &c.

He by his Office, without any Commiſſion, judgeth of all diſorders, as *Treaſons*, *Murders*, *Ecclonies*, *Bloodſheds*, committed in the Court, or within the Verge, which is every way within Twelve Miles of the chief Tunnel of the Court (onely *London* by Charter is exempted) for the Law having an high eſteem of the dignity of the Kings ſetled *Manſion Houſe*, layd out ſuch a Plot of Ground about his Houſe (as a *Haut Paſs*, or *Foot-Carpet* ſpread about the *Kings Chair* of State, that ought to be more cleared and void, then other places) to be ſubject to a ſpecial exempted Jurisdiction depending on the Kings Perſon and Great Officers, that ſo where the King comes, there ſhould come with him Peace and Order, and an awfulneſs and Reverence in Mens hearts: beſides, it would have been a kind of eclipsing of the Kings Honor, that where the King was,
any

any Justice should be sought, but immediately from the Kings own Officers; and therefore from very ancient times, the Jurisdiction of the *Verge*, hath been executed by the *Lord Steward*, with great ceremony, in the nature of a *Peculiar Kings Bench*, and that not only within, but without the Kings Dominions: For so it is recorded, that one *Engleam* of *Nozent* in *France*, for stealing Silver Dishes out of the House of *Edward* the First, King of *England*, then at *Paris* (after the matter had been debated in the Council of the King of *France*, touching the Jurisdiction; and ordered, That the King of *England* should enjoy this Kingly Prerogative of his Household) was condemned by Sir *Robert Fitz-John*, then Steward to the King of *England*, and Hanged in *Saint Germain's Fields*.

The *Lord Steward* is a *White-Staff-Officer*, for he in the Kings Presence carrieth a *White Staff*, and at other times going abroad, it is carried by a Foot-Man bare-headed. This *White Staff* is taken for a Commission; at the death of the King, over the Herse made for the Kings Body, he breaketh this Staff, and thereby dischargeth all the Officers, whom the succeeding King, out of his meer Grace, doth re-establish each one in his former Office.

This eminent Employment is now enjoyed by *James Duke of Ormond*, whose Fee is 100 *l.* yearly, and Sixteen Dishes daily each Meal, with Wine, Beer, &c.

The

The next Officer is the Lord *Chamberlayn*, who hath the over-sight of all Officers belonging to the Kings Chamber, except the Precincts of the Kings Bed-Chamber, which is wholly under the Groom of the Stole; and all above Stairs; who are all sworn by him, (or his Warrant to the Gentlemen Ushers) to the King. He hath also the oversight of the Officers of the *Wardrobes*, at all his Majesties Houses; and of the removing *Wardrobes*, or of *Beds*, of the *Tents*, *Revels*, *Musick*, *Comedians*, *Hunting*, and of the *Messengers*, of the *Trumpeters*, *Drummers*, of all Handicrafts, and Artisans, retained in the Kings Services.

Morcover, he hath the oversight of the *Heralds* and *Pursivants*, and *Sergeants at Arms*, of all *Physitians*, *Apothecaries*, *Surgeons*, *Barbers*, &c. To him also belongeth the oversight of the *Chaplains*, though himself be a Layman; contrary in this particular to the antient Custom of *England*, and Modern Custom of all other Kingdoms, where Ecclesiasticks are never under the ordering of Laymen.

Also of the Charges of Coronations, Marriages, Entries, Cavalcades, Funerals, &c.

The Fee of the *Lord Chamberlayn* of the Kings House is 100 l. yearly, and Sixteen Dishes each Meal, with all the Appurtenances.

This Office is now in the hands of *Henry Jermin* Earl of *St. Albans*.

Most

Most of the above-named Offices and Places are in the Gift and Disposal of the Lord Chamberlain.

The third Great Officer of the Kings Court, is the *Master of the Horse*, anciently called *Comes Stabuli*, or *Constable*, to whom a higher employment and power was then given, and this taken from him.

This Great Office hath now the ordering and disposal of all the Kings Stables, and Races, or Breed of Horses; and had heretofore of all the *Posts* of *England*. He hath also the power over *Esquires*, and *Pages*; over the *Footmen*, *Grooms*, *Riders* of the *Great Horses*, *Farrriers*, *Smiths*, *Coachmen*, *Sadlers*, and all other Trades working to the King's Stables; to all whom he (or by his Warrant the *Adventurer*) giveth an Oath to be true and faithful.

He hath the charge of all Lands and Revenues, appointed for the Kings Breed of Horses, and for Charges of the Stable, and for *Litters*, *Coaches*, *Sumpter-Horses*, &c.

He only hath the privilege to make use of any *Horses*, *Pages*, *Foot-men*, belonging to the *Kings Stable*.

At any Solemn *Cavalcade*, he rides next behind the King, and leads a *Leer Horse* of State.

This Great Office is now enjoyed by *James Duke of Monmouth*. His yearly Fee is 666 *l.* 16 *s.* 4 *d.* and a Table of Sixteen Dishes each Meal.

The account of the Stables for Horse-meat, Livery, Wages, and Board-wages, are brought by the *Avenor* ; being chief Clerk of the *Avery*, to be passed and allowed by the Board of the *Green-Cloth*.

Under these three principal Officers of His Majesties Household, are almost all the other Officers and Servants.

First, under the Lord Steward in the *Compting-house*, is the

Treasurer of the Household.

Comptroller.

Cofferer.

Master of the Household.

Two Clerks of the Green-cloth.

Two Clerks Comptrollers.

One Sergeant.

Two Yeomen.

The Cofferers Clerks, or Clerks of the Assignment.

The Groom.

Two Messengers.

It is called the *Compting-house*, because the Accompts for all expences of the *Kings Household* are there taken daily by the Lord Steward, the *Treasurer*, *Comptroller*, the *Cofferer*, the *Master of the Household*, the *Two Clerks of the Green-cloth*, and the *Two Clerks Comptrollers*, who also there make Provisions for the Household, according to the Law of the Land, and make Payments and Orders for the well governing of the Servants of the Household.

In the *Compting-house* is the *Green-cloth*, which is a Court of Justice continually sitting in the Kings House, composed of the Persons last mentioned; whereof the Three first are usually of the Kings Privy-Council. To this Court, being the first and most antient Court of *England*, is committed the charge and oversight of the Kings *Court Royal* for matters of Justice and Government, with authority for maintaining the Peace within twelve miles distance, wheresoever the Court shall be, and within the Kings House the power of correcting all the Servants therein that shall any way offend.

It is called *The Green-cloth*, of a *Green cloth* whereat they sit, over whom are the Arms of the *Compting-house*, bearing *Vert*, a *Key*, and a *Rod Or*, a *Staff Argent Saulnier*, signifying their Power to reward and correct, as Persons for their great wisdom and experience thought fit by His Majesty to exercise both these *Functions* in His *Royal House*.

The Treasurer of the Kings House is always of the Privy Council, and in absence of the Lord Steward hath power with the *Comptroller*, and *Steward* of the *Marshalsea*, to hear and determine Treasons, Felonies, and other inferiour Crimes committed within the Kings Palace, and that by Verdict of the *Kings Household*.

Household Servants within the *Check-Roll*, if any be found guilty of Felony, no benefit of Clergy is to be allowed him. Anciently this Court might have held *Pleas* of

Fre. hold alio. His yearly Fee 124 l. 14 s. 8 d. and a Table of Sixteen Dishes each Meal. He bears a white Staff, and is at present *Francis Lord Newport.*

The *Comptrolers* Office is to control the Accompts and Reckonings of the *Green-cloth.*

His yearly Fee is 107 l. 12 s. 4 d. a Table of Sixteen Dishes each Meal. He bears a white Staff, and is at present *William Lord Maynard.*

The *Cofferer* is also a principal Officer, hath a special charge and oversight of other Officers of the House, for their good demeanour and carriage in thir Offices, and is to pay the Wages to the Kings Servants above and below Stairs; and for Provisions, by the direction and allowance of the *Green-cloth.*

His yearly Fee is 100 l. a Table of Seven Dishes daily, and is now Colonel *William Ashburnham.*

The next is the *Master of the Household*, whose Office is to survey the Accompts of the House.

His Fee one hundred Marks, and Seven Dishes daily; enjoyed by Sir *Herbert Price.*

All *Bills of Controlement, Parcels, and Expendments*, are sorted and allowed by the *Clerks Comptrolers*, and summed up by the *Clerks of the Green-cloth.*

The two Clerks of the *Green-cloth* are at present Sir *Stephen Fox* and Sir *William Boreman*, and the two Clerks Comptrollers are Sir *Winston Churchill*, and Sir *Richard Mason*.

The yearly Fee to each of these Four, is 48 l. 13 s. 4. d. and between them, Two Tables, of Seven Dishes to each Table.

The rest of the *Compting house* being less considerable, shall for brevity be past over; and for other Officers below Stairs, onely their names and number shall be noted, their Fees being not considerable, except the Sergeants Fee of each Office: Onely the Reader may here take notice, that although the King pays still the antient Fees, which at first were of above ten times the value they are now; yet the Perquisites in many Offices, make sometimes a place of 10 l. Fee, to be worth near 500 l. per annum.

In the *Acatery*, or the *Caterers Office*, a Sergeant, *Robert Angel*; a Clerk, Purveyors for Flesh and Fish, Yeomen; in all Twelve Persons.

In the *Poultry*, a Sergeant, *Simon Ager*, a Clerk, Yeomen, Grooms, Purveyors; in all, Ten persons.

In the *Bake-house*, a Sergeant, *Nicholas Johnson*, a Clerk, divers Yeomen, a Garnitor, divers Purveyors, Grooms, and Conducts, in all, Seventeen persons.

In the *Wood-yard*, a Sergeant, Mr. *Bland*; a Clerk, Yeomen, Groom, and Pages; in all, eight persons.

In the *Scullery*, a Sergeant, *William Dike*, a Clerk, Yeomen, Grooms, and Pages; in all, twelve persons.

In the *Larder*, a Sergeant, a Clerk, three Yeomen three Grooms, two Pages.

In the *Pastry*, a Sergeant, *William Astley*, a Clerk, Yeomen, Grooms, and Children; in all, eleven Persons.

Note, That from the *Pastry* to the *Academy*, as the Clerk of one Office dies, the Clerk of the next Under-office succeeds; and from the *Academy*, as any of the Clerks of the *Avenary*, *Spicery*, or *Kitchen* die, the Clerk of the *Academy* succeeds; and from thence to be one of the Clerks *Comptroller*, then Clerk of the *Compting house*, then *Master of the Household*; lastly, *Cofferer of the Household*: higher then which, this Succession goes not.

Note also, That in each Office there is a Succession from one to another; as one of the Children may come to be Groom, then Yeoman, then Gentlemen, then Sergeant, as he happens to out-live them above him.

In the *Pantry*, a Sergeant, *Francis Cob*, Yeomen, Grooms, Pages, &c. in all, eleven.

In the *Cellar*, a Sergeant, *Richard Dalton*, a Gentleman, *Gilbert Thornbrough*, Yeomen, Grooms, Purveyors, Pages; in all, twelve.

In the *Buttery*, a Gentleman, *Robert Ermly*, Yeomen, Grooms, Pages, Parveyors; in all, eleven.

In the *Pitcher-house*, a Yeoman, Grooms, Page, and Clerk; in all, five persons.

In the *Spicery*, three Clerks and a Grocer.

In the *Chandlery*, a Sergeant, *Sir Thomas Monings* Baronet; two Yeomen, two Grooms, and a Page; in all, six persons.

In the *Wafery*, a Yeoman and a Groom.

In the *Confessionary*, a Sergeant, two Yeomen, a Groom, and a Page.

In the *Ewry*, a Sergeant, *Ed. Wynn*; a Gentlemen, two Yeomen, a Groom, and two Pages.

In the *Laundry*, a Yeomen, a Groom, three Pages, and a Draper.

In the *Kitchen*, five Clerks, three to the King,

viz. { *Henry Firebrase*, Esq;
 { *John Clements*, } L. L. D.
 { *Ralph Jackson*, }

And two Clerks to the Queen,

viz. { *John Manly*, } Esquires.
 { *Thomas Vivian*, }

The chief of these five Clerks hath a Fee and Diet equal to an Officer of the *Green-cloth*: a Master Cook to the King, *John Sayer*; a Master Cook to the Queen, *Abraham Harcourt*; a Master Cook to the Household, *William Austin*: Each of these Three, a Table of Five Dishes, six Yeomen,

men, seven Grooms, five Children; in all, twenty six persons.

In the *Boyling-house*, a Yeoman, two Grooms.

In the *Scalding-house*, Yeomen, Grooms, and Pages; in all, six.

In the Office of *Harbingers*, there is a Knight *Harbinger*, 3 Gentlemen *Harbingers*, and 7 Yeomen *Harbingers*. The Knight *Harbinger* is Roger *Witley* Esq; whose Office and Authority is given him by Letters Patents under the great Seal of *England* during life. So oft as the King goes in Progress, or abroad, either in *England*, or beyond the Seas, he doth by Himself, or by his Deputy, provide and appoint all Lodgings and Harbingerage for all great Persons, all Noblemen, Bishops, all His Majesties Servants and Attendants, and for all other his Liege People: Moreover, for all Ambassadors, for all Forreigners, &c. his Salary is 20 Marks *per annum*, and 10 s. *per diem*, out of the Exchequer, besides Fees for Honours given by the King, and Homage done to His Majesty, and divers other Perquisites.

Here note, that in the Court of *England*, the Officers, according to their several degrees are named, either Lords, Knights, Esquires, Sergeants, Gentlemen, Clerks, Yeomen, Grooms, Pages, or Children: of Lords there are two, *viz.* the Lord *Steward*, and the Lord *Chamberlain*: of Knights there are also two, *viz.* Knight *Marshal*, and Knight *Harbinger*: Of Esquires

Esquires there are six, viz. the Esquires of the Body : of Sergeants, Gentlemen, Yeomen, &c. there are of them in several Offices, as appears before.

The present Knight Marshal is Sir *Hugh Hyndham*.

The *Knight Marshal*, called *Mareschal-lus Hospitii Regii*, hath Jurisdiction and Cognizance of all Crimes within His Royal Palace, whereunto one of the Parties is the Kings Servant. He is one of the Judges of the Court called the *Marshall-ſea*, or *Marſh I.* Seat of Judicature, which is held in *Southwark*, and hath there a Prison belonging to the ſame. Upon ſolemn occasions he rides before the King, with a ſhort Baſon, tipped at both ends with gold, and hath ſix Provost Marshals, or Virgers, in Scarlet Coats, to wait on him, and to take care of the Royal Palace, that no Beggars, Vagabonds, Common Women that prostitute their Bodies, Malefactors, &c. come within, or near the Court.

In the *Almonry*, Sub-Almoner, two Yeomen, two Grooms.

Porters at Gate, a Sergeant, Sir *Edward Brett*, two Yeomen, four Grooms.

Clerks of the Carriage, two Yeomen.

Cart-takers, ſix in number.

Surveyors of the Dreſſer, Two, one above Stairs, the other below Stairs.

The present State

Marshals of the Hall, Four.

Sewers of the Hall, Five.

Waiters of the Hall, Twelve.

Messenger of the Compting-house, One.

Bell-ringer, One.

Long Cart-takers, Four.

Wine-Porters, Eight.

Wood-bearer, One.

The Cook of the Court, One.

Supernumerary Servants to the late King, viz. In the Poultry, Two. In the Almonry, One. In the Pastry, One.

Besides the fore-named Officers below stairs, there are also under the said Lord Steward, all the Officers belonging to the *Queens Kitchen, Cellar, Pantry, &c.* and to the *Kings Privy Kitchen*, and to the *Lords Kitchen*, together with *Children, Scourers, Turn-Broaches, &c.* In all, Sixty eight.

A List of His Majesty's Servants in Ordinary above Stairs.

Gentlemen of the *Bed chamber*, whereof the first is called *Groom of the Stole*, that is, according to the signification of the word in Greek, from whence first the Latines, and thence the *Italian* and *French* derive it, *Groom*, or *Servant* of the *Robe*, or *Vestment*: He having the Office and Honour to present and put on His Majesties first Garment or Shirt every morning, and to order the things of the *Bed-Chamber*.

The Gentlemen of the *Bed-chamber*, consist usually of the prime Nobility of *England*. Their Office in general is, each one in his turn, to wait a week in every quarter in the Kings *Bed-chamber*, there to lie by the King on a *Pallet-bed* all night, and in the absence of the *Groom of the Stole*, to supply his place. Moreover, they wait on the King when he eats in private; for then the *Cup-bearers*, *Carvers*, and *Sewers* do not wait.

The yearly Fee to each is 1000 *l*.

Their Names follow according to their Order.

John Earl of *Bath*, *Groom of the Stole*; and first Gentleman of the *Bed-chamber*.

Robert Earl of *Lindsey*, Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*.

Christo-

The present State

*Christopher Duke of Albemarle.**William Duke of Newcastle.**Lionel Earl of Middlesex.*

Earl of { *Ogle.*
 { *Offory.*
 { *Suffolk.*
 { *Rochester.*
 { *Manchester.*

Lord { *Gerrard.*
 { *Crofts.*
 { *Buckhurst.*

The Vice-Chamberlain is Sir *George Carew*.
secret.

Keeper of His Majesties Privy Purse is
Mr. May.

Treasurer of the Chamber is Sir *Edward Griffin*. He pays Riding and Lodging Wages, as the Lord Chamberlain shall direct.

Sir *Christopher Wren*, Surveyor General of His Majesties works.

Master of the Robes, belonging to His Majesties Person, is at present *Lawrence Hyde*, second son to the Earl of *Clarendon*; His Office is to have the ordering of all His Majesties Robes, as those of *Coronation*, of *St. Georges Feast*, and of *Parliament*; also of all His Majesties wearing Apparel, of his Collar of *Essex*, *Georges*, and *Garters* beset with *Diamonds* and *Pearls*.

Grooms

*Grooms of the Bed-Chamber ought
to be Twelve.*

Henry Seymour,	}	Esquires!
Thomas Elliot,		
David Walter,		
Silas Titus,		
Thomas Killegrew,		
Robert Philips,		
Edward Rogers,		
Richard Lane,		
Henry Savile,		
Godolphin,		
Felton,		

These are to be under the degree of
Knights.

Their Office is to attend in the Kings
Bed-Chamber, to dress and undress the
King in private, &c. The yearly Fee to
each is 500 l.

Pages of the Bed-Chamber are Six.

Francis Rogers.
Hugh Griffith.
Maurice de la Dale.
Theodosius Randu.
William Chiffins.
Arundel Bull.

The Fifth of these is also Keeper of the
Kings Cabinet Closet.

Gentle-

The present State

Gentlemen-Ushers of the Privy-Chamber.

Marmaduke Darcy, Esquire.

Sir Paul Neal.

John Mitton, Esquire..

Sir Thomas Not.

These wait one at a time in the Privy-Lodgings, &c.

Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber in Ordinary.

Midsummer Quarter.

Sir Edward Griffin.

Sir Francis Cob.

Bullen Reymes.

Colonel Carlos.

Sir Robert Benlosi

Sir Thomas Sands.

Edward Vernon.

Charles Killigrew.

John Seymour.

Sir John Cotton.

Ambrose Pudsey.

Francis Berkeley.

Michaelmas Quarter.

John Hall.

Sir Robert Hilliard.

Sir William Heyward.
Sir Samuel Moreland.
William Walter.
Sir John Locket.
Sir Robert Killigrew.
Sir William Sanderson.
Sir Charles Wheeler.
Arthur Berkley.
John Dawes.

Christmas Quarter.

Edward Grey.
Sir Joseph Seymore.
Sir Peter Killigrew.
Sir Robert Townsend.
Sir Thomas Nevil.
Mr. Detkick.
Sir John Morton.
Sir John Elwes.
Sir Jonathan Trelawny.
Sir Thomas Linch.
Sir Thomas Daniel.
John Beaumont.

Lady-day Quarter.

Peregrine Bertue.
Sir Adam Brown.
Sir Jacob Ashley.
Sir Francis Lawley.
Robert Thomas.
Sir Gilbert Gerrard.
Sir Francis Clark,

The present State

Richard Boyle.

Sir William Swan.

Colonel Charles Progers.

Sir Francis Clinton.

Sir Edward Sutton.

In number Forty eight ; all Knights or Esquires of Note.

Their Office is Twelve every Quarter, to wait on the Kings Person within doors and without, so long as his Majesty is on Foot ; and when the King eats in the Privy-Chamber, they wait at the Table, and bring in his Meat. They wait also at the Reception of Ambassadors ; and every Night two of them lie in the Kings Privy-Chamber.

A Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber, by the Kings commandment onely, without any written Commission, is sufficient to Arrest any Peer of *England*, as Cardinal *Woolsey* acknowledged.

Grooms of the Privy-Chamber in Ordinary, in number Six, all Gentlemen of quality.

Maurice Wynn.

Mr. Cooke.

Paul French.

Robert Thomson.

James Elliot.

Thomas Roffe.

These (as all Grooms) wait without Sword, Cloak, or Hat : whereas the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber wear always Cloak and Sword.

In the Presence-Chamber, Gentleman-Ushers daily Waiters in Ordinary, are Four, whereof the first hath that considerable Office of *Black Rod*, and in time of Parliament is to attend every day the Lords House, and is also Usher of the most Honourable Order of the Garter: But at present, the first Gentleman-Usher hath resigned these last named Offices to the second Gentleman-Usher, Daily Waiter. They are these that follow:

Sir Edward Carteret.

Thomas Duppa LL. D.

Mr. Cranfield

Mr. James.

Their Office is to wait in the Presence-Chamber, and to attend next the Kings Person; and after the Lord Chamberlain, and the Vice-Chamberlain, to order all Affairs; and all Under-Officers above Stairs, are to obey these.

Gentlemen-Ushers, Quarter-Waiters in Ordinary, In number Eight, viz.

Francis Bowman LL. D.

Paul French Esq.

Richard Bagnal, Esq.

Edward Bowman Esq.

Peter Watson Esq.

Nicholas Levet Esq.

Ralph Whistler Esq.

Nicholas Slaney Esq.

These wait also in the Presence-Chamber, and are to give directions in the absence
of

The present State

of the Gentlemen-Ushers, Daily Waiters to the Grooms and Pages, and other Under-Officers, who are to attend in all Offices next below the Gentlemen-Ushers, Quarter-Waiters.

The Grooms of the Great Chamber are Fourteen ; the Pages of the Presence-Chamber, Four.

Six Gentlemen-Waiters.

Cup-bearers in Ordinary.

Sir Philip Palmer.
James Halsal, Esq;
Sir Charles Littleton Kt.
Sir William Fleetwood Kt.
William Ayrskin Esq;

Carvers in Ordinary.

Christopher Amias Esq;
John Trelawny Esq;
John Cooper Esq;
William Champneys Esq;

Sewers to the Person in Ordinary.

Richard Irwyn Esq;
Thomas Man Esq;
Sir John Covert.
Bevil Skelton Esq;

Esquires of the Body in Ordinary.

Ferdinando Massam.
Sir George March.

Sir

Sir John Hanmore.

Henry Norwood.

Andrew Newport.

Thomas Check.

Their Office, to guard the Kings Person by night, to set the Watch, and to give the Word, and to keep good order in the whole House by night; as the *Lord Chamberlayn*, and his other Officers are to do by day.

The Sewers of the Chamber are Eight.

Groom Porter, Thomas Offley Esq;

His Office to see the Kings Lodgings furnished with Tables, Chairs, Stools, Firings; to furnish Cards, Dice, &c. to decide Disputes arising at Cards, Dice, Bowlings, &c.

There are *Sixteen Sergeants at Arms*, all Gentlemen or Knights attending upon His Majesty; there are also four other *Sergeants at Arms*, whereof one attends the Lord President of *Wales*, another attends the Speaker of the House of Commons, and another the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

CHAPLAINS in Ordinary,
Four for every Moneth,
as followeth.

January.

Dr. *Bridcock.*
Dr. *Joseph Beaumont.*
Dr. *Colebrand.*
Dr. *Sandcroft.*

February.

Dr. *Pierce.*
Dr. *Duport.*
Dr. *Cradock.*
Dr. *Durel.*

March.

Dr. *Smalwood.*
Dr. *Reeves.*
Dr. *Belke.*
Dr. *Littleton.*

April.

Dr. *Knightly.*
Dr. *Compton.*
Dr. *Stillington.*
Dr. *Tillotson.*

May.

Dr. *Fell.*
Dr. *Sudbury.*
Dr. *Bathurst.*
Dr. *Only.*

June.

Dr. *Basire.*
Dr. *Neale.*
Dr. *Ironside.*
Dr. *Fulham.*

July.

Dr. *Cartwright.*
Dr. *Castilian.*
Dr. *Smith.*
Dr. *Meigot.* ...

August.

Dr. *Fleetwood.*
Dr. *Isaac Barrow.*
Dr. *Offley.*
Dr. *Parrey.*

Sept.

September.

Mr. *Standish*.
 Dr. *Striding*.
 Dr. *Lee*.
 Dr. *Creighton*.

November.

Dr. *Allestree*.
 Dr. *Benson*.
 Dr. *William Lloyd*.
 Dr. *Butler*.

October.

Dr. *Bell*.
 Dr. *Thomas Tulley*.
 Dr. *Bearne*.
 Dr. *Thistlethwaite*.

December.

Dr. *Bill*.
 Dr. *Lamplugh*.
 Dr. *Outram*.
 Dr. *Patrick*.

These Fourty eight Chaplains in Ordinary, are usually Doctors in Divinity, and for the most part Deans or Prebendaries, and all principal Predicators.

Physitians in Ordinary to His Majesties Person, are,

Sir *Alexander Frazer*.

Sir *John Babor*.

Sir *Charles Scarborough*.

Sir *John Hinton*, assigned to attend upon the Queen.

Physitians in Ordinary to the Household.

Doctor *Waldron*.

Sir *Charles Scarborough* for the Tower of London. Moreover there are above a dozen more able Physitians, who are the Kings sworn Servants, but wait not, nor have Fee.

Jewel-House, Sir Gilbert Talbot, Master and Treasurer; and three under Officers, called *Yeomen* and *Grooms*.

Whose Office is to take charge of all Vessels of Gold or Silver gilt for the King and Queens Table, of all Plate in the Tower; of Chains and Loose Jewels, not fixed to any Garment.

The Master of *Ceremonies*, Sir Charles *Citterel*, Fee 200 *l*. One Assistant, *Citterel* Esq; Fee 120 *l*. and one Marshal, Mr. *Richard le Basle*.

Among His Majesties Servants in Ordinary, are to be reckoned the Three *Kings of Arms*, Six *Heralds*, or *Dukes of Arms*, as they have been heretofore styled, and Four *Pursuivants at Arms*. The now *Kings of Arms* being these: First, Sir *Edward Walker* Knight, whose Title is *Garter*, and unto whose Office it chiefly belongeth to attend and direct at those Ceremonies and Solemnities, that concern the most Noble Order of the *Garter*; and to Marshal the Solemn Funerals of the Knights of that Order; as also of the Peers of this Realm; and to direct in all things else relating to Arms, which do appertain to the Peerage.

Secondly, Sir *Edward Bish* Knight, whose Title is *Clarencieux*, and his Office chiefly to regulate and direct the Proceedings at such Solemn Funerals of all Degrees, under the Peerage of this Realm, as shall be celebrated in his Province, which is the Counties on the South of *Trent*, and whatsoever else there relateth to Arms.

Thirdly,

Thirdly, *William Dugdale Esquire*, whose Title is *Norroy*, and whose Office is chiefly to regulate and direct as aforesaid throughout his Province on the North of Trent.

The six *Heralds*, or *Dukes of Arms*, are these :

Elias Ashmole, Windsor Herald, Esq;

Henry S. George, Richmond, Esq;

Thomas Lee, Chester, Esq;

Sir Thomas S. George Knight, Somerset.

John Winstield, York, Esq; And

Robert Chalonier, Lancaster, Esq;

The Four *Pursuivants* are these, viz.

Henry Dethick, Rouge-Croix.

Francis Sandford, Rouge-Dragon.

Thomas Holford, Portcullice. And

John Gibbons, Blew-mantle.

The Offices of which *Heralds* and *Pursuivants*, besides their Services (viz. all or some of them) at great Solemnities, as aforesaid, are, together with the said Kings of Arms, to attend at all publick Solemnities; and they, or some of them, to proclaim War and Peace, carry Defiances, summon Fortified Places, or Rebels in Arms, Proclaim Traitors; and to do their best service in whatsoever relateth to the Nobility and Gentry of this Realm, in point of Honour and Arms.

Also amongst *His Majesties Servants in Ordinary*, are reckon'd,

One *Geographer*, Major *John Scot.*

One

One *Historiographer*.

One *Hydrographer*.

One *Library Keeper*, *Thomas Ross Esq;*

One *Cosmographer*, *John Ogilby Esq;*

One *Poet Laureat*, *John Dryden Esq.*

One *Publick Notary*.

Of *Wardrobes*, the King hath (besides the *Great Wardrobe*, whereof a particular account shall be given elsewhere) divers standing *Wardrobes* at *White-hall*, *Windsor*, *Hampton-Court*, the *Tower of London*, *Greenwich*, &c. whereof there are divers Officers.

Lastly, there is the *Removing Wardrobe*, which always attends upon the Person of the King, Queen, and Children; attends also upon Ambassadors, upon Christnings, Masks, Plays, &c. at the command of the Lord Chamberlain, who hath the disposing of the Vacant Places. Here are six Officers, one Yeoman, *Kinnerly Esq;* two Grooms, and three Pages. The Salary of the Yeomen is 200 *l.* of each Groom 100 *l.* and of each Page 100 Marks. To all these together is allowed six Dishes each Meal. All Moveables belong to this Wardrobe, are at length divided into three parts, whereof the Yeoman hath one for his own use, the Grooms another, and the Pages the third part.

In the Office of the *Tents, Toyls, Hays*, and *Parillions*. Two Masters, four Yeomen, One Groom, one Clerk-Comptroller, one Clerk of the Tents.

A Master of the Revels Office to order all things concerning Comedies, &c. There is One Yeoman, One Groom.

Ingriaver, Sculptor, One in each Office.

In the Office of the Robes, besides the Master aforementioned, there is One Yeoman, Three Grooms, One Page, Two Purveyors, One Brusher, One Tailor, One Dyer, One Girdler, One Clerk, One Laceman, One Cutter and Racer, Two Embroiderers, Two Silkmen, One Shoemaker, One Perfumer, One Feather-Maker, One Milliner, One Mercer, One Hosier, One Draper, One Surveyor of the Dresser and Chamber, &c.

Falcons, Sir Allen Apsley, Master of the Hawks, and other Officers under him; about London, and other places belonging to the King; in all; Thirty three.

Huntsmen for the Buckbonds in ordinary, John Carey Esquire Master of the Buckbonds, and under him a Sergeant and Thirty four other Persons.

Otter-bonds, Simon Smith, Esquire, Master of the Otter-bonds.

Huntsmen for the Harriers, Master of the Harriers, Mr. Elliot and Five under him.

Armory at the Tower, Master of the Ordnance, Sir Thomas Chicheley, and David Walter Esq; Lieutenant of the Ordnance, and Master Armorer, and Seventeen under Officers.

Messengers of the Chamber in ordinary, First two Clerks of the Check, then Forty more; in all, Forty two.

Musicians in ordinary, Sixty two.

Trumpetters in ordinary, and Kettle-Drummers; in all, Fifteen.

Drummers and Fife, Seven.

Apothecaries Two: One for the Kings Person, and one for the Household.

Chirurgeons Five.

Barbers Two.

Printers Two. Another for the Oriental Tongue, Major Thomas Roycroft.

Bookbinder One, Sam. Mearne

Stationer One, Richard Royston.

Tailors Two.

Pest-masters, for all the Port-Towns in England, all sworn to, and paid by the King.

A Master of the Game of Cick-fighting.

One Serjeant Skinner Abraham Downing Esquire, who hath the care of His Majesties Furses.

Two Embroiderers.

Two Keepers of the Privy Lodging.

Two Gentlemen, and one Yeoman of the Bows.

One Cross-bow-Maker, one Fletcher.

One Cormorant Keeper.

One hand-Gun Maker

One Master and Marker of Tennis.

One Mistress-Sempstrefs, and one Laun-

One Perspective-Maker. (dress.

One Master Fencer.

One Haberdasher of Hats.

One Comb-Maker.

One Serjeant Painter.

One Painter.

One Linner.

One

One Picture Keeper.

One Silver Smith.

One Goldsmith.

One Jeweller.

One *Peruque* Maker.

One Keeper of Pheasants and Turkeys.

Joyner, Copier of Pictures, Watch-Maker, Cabinet-Maker, Lock-Smith, of each one.

Game of the Bears and Bulls, one Master, one Sergeant, one Yeoman.

Operators for the teeth, Two.

Coffer-Bearers to the back Stairs, Two.

One Yeoman of the *Leash*.

Watermen Fifty five.

Upholster, Letter-Carrier, Foreign Post, Coffee-Maker, of each one.

Officers belonging to Gardens, Bowling-Greens, Tennis-Courts, Pall-Mall, Ten persons.

Keeper of the Theater in *Whitehall*.

Cutler, Spurrier, Girdler, Corn-Cutter, Button-Maker, one of each.

Embossor, Enameler, one of each.

Writer, Flourisher, and Embellisher, Scenographer, or Designer of Prospects, Letter-Founder, of each one.

Comedians, Seventeen men, and Eight Women Actors.

Gunner, Gilder, Cleanser of Pictures.

Scene-keeper, Coffer-maker, Wax-Chandler, one of each.

Keeper of Birds and Fowl in St. *James's Park*, One.

Keeper of the Volery, Coffee-Club-Maker, Sergeant Painter, one of each.

With divers other Officers and Servants under the Lord Chamberlain, to serve his Majesty upon extraordinary occasions and services.

Note that many of these Offices and Places are of good Credit, great Profit, and enjoyed by Persons of Quality, although not here named for want of good information.

A List of His Majesties Officers and Servants under the Master of the Horse.

First are 12 Querries, so called from the French word *Isuyer*, derived from *Esurie a Stable*. Their office is to attend the King on Hunting or Progress; or on any occasion of riding abroad to help His Majesty up and down from his Horse, &c.

Of these there are four called *Querries* of the *Crown Stable*, viz.

Sir William Armorer.
 Captain John Mason Esq;
 James Porter Esq;
 John Maxime Jun. Esq;

The other 8 are called *Querries* of the *Hunting Stable*, viz.

Andrew Cole Esq;
 Sir Cha. L. A. derlee Knight.

Thomas Windham Esq;
Sir Nicholas Armorer Kt.
Henry Progers Esq;
Sir Robert Pye Knight.
Wakelife Esq;
Walter Strickland Esq;

The Fee to each of these is one'y 20 *l.* yearly, according to the antient Custom, but they have allowance for Diet to each 100 *l.* yearly, besides Lodgings and two Horse Liveries.

Next is the *Chief Avener*, from *Avena, Oates*; whose yearly Fee is 40 *l.* and this place with all the Following, are in the Gift of the *Master of the Horse*. This Office at present hath *Joseph Crogg Esquire*.

There is moreover one Clerk of the *Stable*, *William Morgan Esquire*, 4 Yeomen Riders, 4 Child Riders, Yeomen of the Stirrup, Sergeant Marshal and Yeomen Farriers, 4 Groom Farriers, Sergeant of the Carriage, three Surveyors, a Squire and Yeomen Saddlers, 4 Yeomen Granators, 4 Yeomen Purveyor, a Yeoman Peckman, a Yeoman Bit-maker, 4 Coachmen, 8 Littermen, a Yeoman of the Close Waggon, 64 Grooms of the *Stable*, whereof 30 are called Grooms of the *Crown Stable*, and 34 of the *Hunting and Pad Stable*, 26 Footmen in their Liveries to run by the Kings Horse.

There is (besides some other Officers not here named) an Ancient Officer in the Kings Househ'd, called *Clerk of the Mercat*, who within the Verge of the Kings Household is to keep a Standard of all Weights and Measures, and to burn all false Weights and Measures; and from the Pattern of this Standard are to be taken all the Weights and Measures of the Kingdom.

There are divers other Officers belonging to the King of great importance, which are not subordinate to any the three fore-mentioned Great Officers, as *Master of the Great Wardrobe*, *Post-Master*, *Master of the Ordnance*, *Warden of the Mint*; whereof in the Second Part of the *Present State*.

In the Court of King *James*, there were many more Offices, and to many Offices there belonged many more persons, which King *Charles the First* much lessened, and the present King now Raigning hath yet lessened much more.

Upon the King are also attending in his Court the Lords of the Privy Council, Secretaries of State, the Reverend Judges, the Learned Colledge of Civilians, the Kings Council at Law, the Kings Sergeants at Law, the Masters of Requests, Clerks of the Signet, Clerks of the Council, Keeper of the Paper Office or Papers of State, &c. of all whom take the Catalogue following.

The Names of the Lords of His Majesties Most Honourable Privy-Council.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

His Highness Prince Rupert.

Gilbert Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

Heneage Lord Finch Keeper of the Great Seal of England.

Thomas Viscount Latimer, Lord High Treasurer of England.

Arthur Earl of Anglesey.

James Duke of Monmouth, Master of the Horse to His Majesty, and Captain of his Troop of Guards.

James Duke of Ormond, Lord Steward of His Majesties Household.

John Duke of Lauderdale, Secretary of State for the Kingdom of Scotland.

William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle.

Henry Lord Marquis of Dorchester.

Henry Lord Marquis of Worcester.

Ambrey Earl of Oxford.

James Earl of Ossory.

Robert Earl of Lindsey Lord Great Chamberlain of England.

Henry Earl of St. Albans, Lord Chamberlain of His Majesties Household.

John Earl of Bridgwater.

Robert Earl of Leicester.

John Earl of Bath, Groom of the Stole to his Majesty.

Henry Earl of Arlington , His Majesties
Principal Secretary of State.

Charles Earl of Carlisle.

William Earl of Gaven.

Arthur Earl of Essex.

J. Earl of Rothes, His Majesties Commis-
sioner in Scotland.

Jo Earl of Middleton.

John Earl of Tweedale.

Richard Earl of Carbery.

Roger Earl of Orrery.

Thomas Viscount Falconbridge.

George Viscount Halifax,

Humphrey Lord Bishop of London.

Francis Lord Newport , Treasurer of his
Majesties Household.

William Lord Maynard, Comptroller of His
Majesties Household.

Densel Lord Holles.

John Lord Berkely.

Sir George Carteret Knight, Vice Chamber-
lain to his Majesty.

Henry Coventry Esquire, His Majesties other
Principal Secretary of State.

Ralph Montague Esq; Master of the Great
Wardrobe.

Sir John Duncomb Kt. Chancellor of the
Exchequer.

Sir William Maurice Kt

Sir Thomas Chibely, Master of the Ordnance.

Sir Robert Carr, Chancellour of the Dutchy.

Edward Seymour Esquire , Speaker of the
Commons House of Parliament.

*The Names of all the Kings Judges;
the Kings Council at Law, and the
Kings Sergeants at Law, &c.*

IN the High Court of *Chancery*.
Hence Lord Finch, Lord Keeper of
the Great Seal of *England*, with whom
sit as assistants.
Sir Harbottle Grimstone Baronet, Master
of the Rolls.
Sir William Child Knight, Doctor of the
Laws.
Sir Justinian Lewin Knight, Doctor of
Laws.
Sir Thomas Esfcourt Knight.
Sir Mundisford Bramstone Knight, Doctor
of Laws.
Sir Nathaniel Hobart Knight.
Sir William Glascock Knight.
Sir John Cuel Knight.
Sir Timothy Baldwin Knight, Doctor of
Laws.
Sir Andrew Hacket Knight.
Sir William Beversham Knight.
Dr. Howel.

These Twelve are called Masters of
Chancery.

In the Court of Kings Bench.

Sir *Matbew Hale* Knight, Lord Chief
Justice of the *Kings Bench*.
Sir *Thomas Twisden* Knight and Baronet.
Sir *Richard Rainsford* Knight.

In the Court of Common Pleas.

Sir *John Vaughan* Knight, Lord Chief Ju-
stice of the *Common Pleas*.
Sir *William Wilde* Knight and Baronet.
Sir *Robert Atkins* Knight of the *Bath*.

In the Court of the Exchequer.

Sir *Edward Turner* Knight and Baronet,
Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*.
Sir *Christopher Turner* Kt.
Sir *Timothy Littleton*.
Sir *Hugh Windham* Kt.
Clement Spelman Esq;

These are all the Principal Judges in
England, who to the Kings High Honour
and his Kingdoms great Happiness, are
Persons of Knowledge, Courage, Uncor-
ruptness, &c. equal, if not superiour to any
other in former Kings Reigns.

*The Kings Sergeants and Learned
Council at Law.*

- Sir John Maynard Kt. the Kings Sergeant at
at Law.
Sir Francis North Son to the Lord North,
the Kings Attorney General.
Sir William Jones Kt. the Kings Solicitor
Generall.
Sir Job Charleton Knight, Chief Justice of
Chester, His Majesties Sergeant at Law.
Sir William Scroggs Knight, His Majesties
Sergeant at Law.
Sir Timotby Turner Knight, his Majesties Ser-
geant at Law.
Sir Edward Thurland Knight, His Majesties
Council, Learned in the Law.

The Queen Consorts Council at Law.

- Mr. Montague the Queens Attorney Gene-
ral.
Sir Friderick Hyde Knight, her Majesties
Serjeant at Law.

The Queen Mothers Council was;

- Sir Peter Ball Knight, Attorney.
Henry Win, Solicitor.

The Duke of York's Council.

- Sir Edward Thurland Attorney.
Sir Francis Goodrick Solicitor.

Sergeants at Law.

	Nudigate.
	Seys.
	Waller.
	Brome.
	Tournour.
	Ellys.
	Hardres.
	Ailmot.
	Goddard.
	Sir Richard Hopkins Kt.
Sergeant.	Flynt.
	Turner.
	Barton.
	Sir John Howel Kt.
	Recorder of London.
	Bramstone.
	Sir Henry Peckham Kt.
	Goodfellow.
	Baldwin.
	Powys.
	Sir William Jones.

The Chief Judges and Doctors of the Civil Law.

Sir Giles Sweet Judge of the Arches, Kt.
Doctors of Laws.

Sir Liouel Jenkins Knight, Doctor of Laws,
Judge both of the Prerogative Court and
of the Admiralty.

Sir Robert Wijeman the Kings Advocate,
Kt. Doctor of Laws.

Sir

Sir *Richard Chaworth* Knight, Doctor of Laws, Advocate to the High Admiral.

Sir *Walter Walker* Knight, Doctor of Laws.

John Milles Doctor of Laws.

Sir *Timothy Baldwin* Knight, Doctor of Laws.

Thomas Exton Doctor of Laws, Chancellor to the Lord Bishop of *London*.

John Board Doctor of Laws; His Majesties Professor of Law in *Cambridge*.

The present Secretaries of State, are.

Henry Earl of *Arlington*, whom for his eminent Services at home and abroad, both in War and Peace, His Majesty was pleased to advance into the place of Sir *Edward Nicholas*.

And Mr. *Henry Coventry*, who for his great Abilities, and successfull Negotiations, had that Honour and Trust conferred upon him, upon the late Decease of Sir *John Trevor*.

The King hath four Masters of Requests who are at present,

Colonel *Gervase Holles*.

Sir *Thomas Beverly*.

Sir *John Berkenhead*.

Sir *Charles Cotterel*.

Clerks

Clerks of the Council are,

Sir Edward Walker.
Sir John Nicholas.
Sir Robert Southwell.
Sir Joseph Williamson.

Clerks of the Signet are,

Sir Philip Warwick.
Sir John Nicholas.
Sidney Beare Esq;
William Trumbul Esq;

The Keeper of the Paper Office, or Papers of State at *Whitehal*, is that most ingenious and worthy person, Sir Joseph Williamson.

Of the Military Government in the Kings Court.

AS in a Kingdom, because Civil Governors Proposing Temporal, and Ecclesiastical Governors Eternal Rewards and Punishments, are not sufficient to secure Peace; therefore a Military force is always in readiness: So in the Kings Court, besides Civil and Ecclesiastical Officers, it is thought necessary alwayes to have in readiness military Officers and Souldiers to preserve the Kings Person; whercupon depends the Peace and Safety of all his Subjects.

Belonging peculiarly to the Kings Court, (besides above 4000 Foot, and above 500 Horse, who are always in pay and readiness to assist upon any occasion) there are Guards of Horse and Foot.

The *Horse-Guard*, which the French call *Garde du Corps*, the Germans *Lieb-Guardy*, we corruptly *Life-Guard*, that is, *The Guard of the Kings Body*, hath consisted of 500 Horsemen, all or most Gentlemen and old Officers, commanded by the Captain of the Guard, now *James Duke of Monmouth*, whose pay is 30 s. a day, and each Horseman 4 s. a day. The Horse have been divided into Three parts, whereof 200 under the immediate Command of the Captain of the Guard, 150 under *Monfieur le Marquis de Blanquefort*, and 150 under *Sir Phillip Howard*, whose Pay to each is 20 s. a day.

Under the Captain of the Guard are now only two Lieutenants, *Sir Thomas Sandys*, and Major General *Egerton*, the Cornet is *Mr. Villars*, Son to the Lord *Grandison*, also a Guidon *Mr. Griffin*, a Quartermaster and Four Brigadeers.

The Office of the Captain of the Life Guard is at all times of War or Peace to wait upon the Kings Person (as oft as he rides abroad) with a considerable number of Horsemen well Armed and prepared against all dangers whatsoever.

At home within the Kings House it is thought fit that the Kings Person should have a Guard both above and below Stairs.

In

In the *Presence Chamber* therefore wait the Honourable Band of *Gentlemen Pensioners*, first instituted by King *Henry 7.* and chosen usually in all times since out of the best and most antient Families of *England*, not onely for a faithful Guard to the Kings Person, but to be as a Nursery to breed up hopeful Gentlemen, and fit them for employments both Civil and Military, as well abroad as at home, as Deputies of *Ireland*, Ambassadors in Foreign Parts, Councillours of State, Captains of the Guard, Governors of Places, and Commanders in the Wars both by Land and Sea; of all which there have been examples, as *George Lord Hunsdon* Captain of the Pensioners at the death of Queen *Elizabeth*, intimated in a Letter to King *James*, before he came to *England*.

Their Office is to attend the Kings Person to and from his Chappel, onely as far as the Privy Chamber; also in all other Solemnities; as *Coronations*, *Publick Audience of Ambassadors*, &c. They are 40 in number, over whom there is a Captain, usually some Peer of the Realm; a Lieutenant, a Standard Bearer, and a Clerk of the *Cheque*, who are at present as followeth.

The Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

Lord *Falconbridge* Captain 1000 *l.*

Sir *John Bennet* Knight of the *Bath*, Lieutenant 260 *l.* yearly.

Francis

Francis Villers, Second Son to the Lord
Grandison Standard Bearer 200 l.
 yearly

Thos. Winne Esquire, Clerk of the Clock
 120 l. 1 s. 3. d. yearly.

John Dingley Esquire.

Edward Harbert Esq;

Thomas Hayles Esq;

Edward Brooks Esq;

William Sheldon Esq;

Sir Thomas Rowe Knight.

Sir Reginald Foster Baronet.

Sir Richard Harrison Knight.

John Roates Esq;

Sir George Courtbop Knight.

Sir Philip Honeywood Knight.

Sir Edward Alston Knight, Sen.

Charles Skrimshire Esq;

William Cowper Esq;

Sir George Tash Knight.

Charles Crompton Esq;

John Raymond Esq;

Sir Edmund Barker Knight.

Anthony Gaudy Esq;

Edward Coleman Esq;

Fleetwood Dormer Esq;

Brett Norton Esq;

William Dickenson Esq;

Hugh Tente Esq;

John Kirke Esq;

Henry Turner Esq;

Edward Alstone Esq; Junior.

Richard Willis Esq;

Henry Bellasis Esq;

William Tate Esq;

Sir Thomas Grey Knight.
Walter Rea Esq;
William Forde Esq;
Henry Slingsby Esq;
Edward Games Esq;
John Kirke, Junior, Esq;
Robert Dacres
Charles Radley Esq;
Thomas Shotterden Esq;
Roger Conysby Esq;
Edward Crowper Esq;

The Fee to each of these is a 100 l. yearly.

Richard Child Gentleman Harbinger to provide Lodgings for them, his Fee 70 l. 11 s.

Ordinarily wait only one half of this Band, and by Quarter.

Upon extraordinary occasions a ll of them are summoned.

Their ordinary Armes are Gilt Pole-axes.

Their Arms on Horseback in time of War, are Curassiers Arms with Sword and Pistol.

The Band of Pensioners is not under the Lord Chamberlayn, but onely under their own Officers, and are alwayes sworn by the Clerk of the *Cheque*; whose Office is to take notice of those that are absent when they should be upon their duty.

Their Standard born in time of War is, *A Cross Gules in a Field Argent, also Four Bends.*

Again.

Again, In the first Room above Stairs, called the *Guard Chamber*, attend the *Yeomen* of the *Guard* of *His Majesties* Body; whereof there were wont to be two hundred and fifty Men of the best quality under Gentry, and of larger stature then ordinary (for every one of them was to be six Foot high.) There are at present One hundred Yeomen in daily waiting; and Seventy more not in waiting; and as any of the One hundred shall die, his place to be filled up out of the Seventy. These wear Scarlet Coats down to the knee, and Scarlet breeches, both richly guarded with black Velvet, and rich Badges upon their Coats before and behind. Moreover, Black Velvet round Broad-Crowned Caps (according to the mode used in the Reign of *Henry* the Eighth) with Ribbons of the Kings colour. One half of them of late bear in their hands Harquebuzes, and the other half Partisans, with large Swords by their sides. They have Wages and Diet, allowed them. Their Office is to wait upon the King in his standing Houses, Forty by day, and Twenty to watch by night; about the City to wait upon the Kings Person abroad by Water or Land.

The Captain of this Guard is at present *George* Lord Viscount *Grandison*, whose Fee is a 1000 *l.* yearly.

Lieutenant is *Col. Tho. Howard* Fee 500 *l.*
 Ensign *Edward Sackville* Esquire, Fee 300 *l.*

Clerk of the *Checque* *Richard Smith*, Fee 150 *l.*

Four Corporals, Fee to each 150 *l.*

The

The Kings Palace Royal (*Ratione Regia Dignitatis*) is exempted from all Jurisdiction of any Court Civil or Ecclesiastical, but onely to the *Lord Steward*, and in his absence to the *Treasurer* and *Comptroller* of the *Kings Household*, with the *Steward* of the *Marshalsey*, who may by Vertue of their Office, without Commission hear and determine all *Treasons*, *Felonies*, *Breaches* of the *Peace* committed within the *Kings Court or Palace*. The most excellent Orders and Rules for the Demeanor and carriage of all Officers and Servants in the *Kings Court*, are to be seen in several Tables, hung up in several Rooms at the Court, and Signed with the Kings own Hand, and worthy to be read of all Strangers.

The *Kings Court* or *House* where the King resideth, is accounted a place so Sacred, that if any man presume to strike another within the Palace where the Kings Royal Person resideth, and by such a stroke onely draw blood, his right hand shall be stricken off, and he committed to perpetual imprisonment and fined. By the antient Laws of *England* onely striking in the *Kings Court*, was punished with death, and loss of goods.

To make the deeper Impression and terror into mens minds, for striking in the *Kings Court*, it hath been ordered, that the punishment for striking should be executed with great solemnity and ceremony, in brief thus:

The

The Sergeant of the Kings Woodyard brings to the place of Execution a square Block, a Beetle, Staple, and Cords to fasten the hand thereto, the Yeoman of the Scullery provides a great fire of Coals by the Block, wherein the Searing Irons brought by the chief Farrier, are to be ready for the chief Surgeon to use. Vinegar and cold Water brought by the Groom of the Scurery; the chief Officers also of the Cellar and Pantry are to be ready, one with a Cup of Red Wine and the other with a Manche, to offer the criminal after the hand cut off, and the Stump seared; the Sergeant of the Ewry is to bring Linnen to wind about, and wrap the Arm. The Yeomen of the Pantry, a Cock to lay to it, the Yeoman of the Chandry seared Cloaths, the Master Cook a sharp Dresser Knife, which at the place of Execution is to be held upright by the Sergeant of the Larder, till Execution be performed by an Officer appointed thereto, &c. After all, shall be imprisoned during Life, and Fine and Ransome at the Kings Will.

In the Kings Court not only striking is forbidden, but also all occasions of striking and therefore the Law saith, *Nullas Citationes aut summonitiones licet facere infra Palatium Regis apud Westm. vel alibi ubi Rex residet.*

The Court of the King of England, for Magnificence, for Order, for Number and Quality of Officers, for rich Furniture,

ture, for Entertainment and Civility to Strangers, for plentiful Tables, might compare with the best Court of Christendom, and far excel most Courts abroad; of one, whereof see the Description made by an ingenious Person beyond Sea, writing to a Friend o' his at Court there, *Annon in inferno es Amice, qui es in Aula ubi Dæmonum habitatio est, qui illic suis artibus, (humana licet effigie) regnant, atque ubi Scelerum Schola est, & Animarum jactura ingens, ac quicquid uspiam est perfidia ac doli, quicquid crudelitatis ac inclementia, quicquid affranata superbia & rapacis avaritia, quicquid obscenæ libidinis ac fœdissimæ impudicitia, quicquid nefandæ impietatis & morum pessimorum, totum illic acervatur cumulativè, ubi stupra, raptus, incestus, adulteria; ubi inebriari, jurare, pejerare, Atheismum profiteri palam principum & nobilium ludi sunt; ubi fastus & tumor, ira, Liver, fadaque cupido cum sociis suis imperare videtur, ubi criminum omnium procella, virtutumque omnium inenarrabile naufragium, &c.*

But the Court of England, on the contrary, hath been (and is hoped ever will be) accounted as King James adviseth in his *Basilicon Doron*) a Pattern of Godliness and all Honesty and Virtue, the properest School of Prowess and Heroick Demeanor, and the fittest place of Education for the Nobility and Gentry.

The Court of England hath for a long time been a Pattern of Hospitality and Charity to
the

the Nobility and Gentry of *England*. All Noblemen, or Gentlemen, Subjects or Strangers that came accidentally to Court, were freely entertained at the plentiful Tables of his Majesties Officers. Divers Services or Messes of Meat were every day provided extraordinary for the Kings Honor. Two hundred and Forty Gallons of Beer a day were at the Buttery Bar allowed for the Poor, besides all the broken Meat, Bread, &c. gathered into Baskets, and given to the Poor at the Court Gates by two Grooms, and two Yeomen of the Almonry, who have Salaries of His Majesty for that Service.

Moreover the Lord Almoner before mentioned, hath the Priviledge to give the Kings Dish to whatsoever Poor man he pleases, that is, the first Dish at Dinner which is set upon the Kings Table, or instead thereof four pence *per diem*, (which antiently was equivalent to four shillings now) Next he distributes to 24 poor Men, Nominated by the Parishioners of the Parish, adjacent to the Kings place of Residence, to each of them four pence in Money, a Two penny Loaf; and a Gallon of Beer, or instead thereof 3 *d*, in Money, equally to be divided between them every morning at 7 of the Clock at the Court Gate, and every poor man before he receives the Almes is to repeat the Creed and the Lords Prayer, in the presence of one of the Kings Chaplains, Deputed by the Lord Almoner to be his Subalmoner, who also is to scatter new coyned Two pences in the Towns and Places

ces where the King passe through in his progress, to a certain sum by the year. Beside there are many poor Pensioners to the King and Queen below Stairs, that is such as are put to Pension, either because they are so old, that they are unfit for Service, or else the Widdow of such of His Majesties Household Servants that dyed Poor and were not able to provide for their Wives and Children in their life time, every one of these hath a competency dole paid unto them. Lastly, there are distributed amongst the poor the large Offerings which the King gives in Collar dayes.

The Magnificent and abundant plenty of the Kings Tables hath caused amazement in Forrigners; when they have been informed that in the last Kings Reign before the troubles, there were daily in his Court 86 Tables well furnished each Meal, whereof the Kings Table had 23 Dishes, the Queens 24; Four other Tables, 16 Dishes each; Three other, 10 Dishes each; Twelve other had 7 Dishes each, seventeen other Tables had each of them 5 Dishes; Three other had 4 each; Thirtie two other Tables had each 3 Dishes, and Thirteen other had each 2 Dishes: In all about Five hundred Dishes each Meal, with Bread, Beer, Wine, and all other things necessary. All which was provided most by the several Purveyors, who by Commissions legally and regularly authorised, did receive those Provisions at a moderate Price, such as had been formerly agreed upon in the several Counties

Counties of *England*, which price (by reason of the value of Money, much altered) was become low, yet a very inconsiderable burthen to the Kingdom in General, but thereby was greatly supported the Dignity Royal in the eyes of Strangers as well as Subjects. The English Nobility and Gentry, according to the Kings example, were incited to keep a proportionable Hospitality in their several Country Mansions, the Husbandmen encouraged to breed Cattle, all Tradesmen to a chearful industry, and there was then a free Circulation of Moneys through the whole Body of the Kingdom. There was spent yearly in the Kings House of gross Meat 1500 Oxen, 7000 Sheep, 1200 Veals, 300 Porkers, 400 Sturks or young Beefs, 6800 Lambs, 300 Fitches of Bacon, and 26 Boars: Also 140 dozen of Geese, 250 dozen of Capons, 470 dozen of Hens, 750 dozen of Pullers, 1470 dozen of Chicken; for Bread 36400 Bushels of Wheat, and for Drink 600 Tun of Wine, and 1700 Tun of Beer; Moreover of Butter 46640 poundes, together with Fish and Fowl, Venison, Fruit, Spice proportionably. This prodigious plenty in the Kings Court, caused Foreigners to put a higher value upon the King, and caused the Natives who were there freely welcome to increase their affection to the King, it being found as necessary for the King of *England* this way to circlear the English, who ever delighted in Feasting; as for the Italian Princes by

sights and shews to endear their Subjects, who as much delighted therein.

Therefore, by special Order of the Kings House, some of His Majesties servants, Men of Quality, went daily to *Westminster-Hall*, in Term-time, between Eleven and Twelve of the Clock, to invite Gentlemen to eat of the Kings Acates or Viands, and in Parliament time, to invite the Parliament Men thereto.

Moreover, the Court is an eminent *Pattern* of *Charity* and *Humility* to all that shall see the performance of that antient Custom by the King and the Queen, on the *Thursday* before *Easter*, called *Maundy Thursday*, so called from the French *Mande*, in Latin *Sportula*, when the King or his Lord Almoner first washeth the Feet of as many poor men, as are the years His Majesty hath Reigned, and then Wipes them with a Towel (according to the pattern left by our Saviour) and then gives to every one of them two yards and a half of Wollen Cloth to make a Suit of Clothes, also Linnen Cloth for two Shirts, and a pair of Stockings, and a pair of Shoes, three Dishes of Fish in Wooden Platters, one of Salt Salmon, a second of Green-fish, or Cod, a third of Pickle-Herrings, Red-Herrings, and Red-Sprats, a gallon of Beer, a quart Bottle of Wine, and four Sixpenny Loaves of Bread; also a Red Leather purse, with as many single pence as the King is years old, and in such another

Purse

Purse as many Shillings, as the King hath Reigned years.

The Queen Consort also doth the like to divers poor Women.

Finally the Court of *England* may, for Government and exact Accounts, be a Pattern to all the Courts of the World.

The Form of Government is by the Wisdom of many Ages, so contrived and regulated, that it seems to such as seriously consider it, almost impossible to mend it, if the prescribed Rules of Government be duly and impartially executed. The Account (which is of many Natures, and is therefore very difficult, must pass through many hands, and is therefore very exact) is so wisely Contrived and Methodised, that without the Combination of every one of these following Officers, *viz.* the Cofferer, a Clerk of the Green-cloth; a Clerk Comptroller, a Clerk of the Kitchen, of the Spicery or Avery, or a particular Clerk, together with the Conjunction of a Purveyor and Waiter in the Office, it is impossible to defraud the King of a Loaf of Bread, of a pint of Wine, a quart of Beer, or joynt of Meat, or of Money, or any thing else.

C H A P. XIV.

Of the Queen Consorts Court.

THe Queens Court, suitable to the Consort of so great a King, is Splendid and Magnificent.

Her Majesty hath all Officers and a Household apart from the King; for the maintenance whereof there is settled 40000 *l. per annum.*

For the Ecclesiastique Government of her Court, there is first the *Grand Almoner*, Lord *Philip Howard*, Brother to the Duke of *Norfolk*.

He hath the superintendency over all the Ecclesiastiques belonging to the Queen.

Father *Antonio Fernandez* is her Majesties Confessor.

Bishop *Ruffel* Almoner.

Father *Patrick* Almoner.

Father *Paul de Almeida* Alm.

Father *Manoel Pereira* Alm.

Doct^r *Thomas Golden* Treasurer of the Chappel

2 Other Preachers Portuguez, Father, Master *Christopher del Rosario* a Dominican; and Father *Antonio* a Franciscan.

4 Clerks of the Chappel, and 4 Boyes added.

6 English Fathers Benedictins, Chaplains.

11 Franciscan Friars, Chaplains.

Divers

Divers Persons belonging to the Musick of the Chappel ; to serve at the Altars, two Porters, &c.

For the Civil Government of Her Majesties Court, there is a Council consisting of Persons of great Worth and Dignity.
Earl of Chesterfield

Lord Holles Steward of the Revenue.

Lord Vicount Brounker Chancellor, and

Keeper of Her Majesties Great Seal.

Lord Vicount Cornbury Chamberlain.

Lord Baltimore.

Sir John Duncomb.

Ralph Montague Esquire, Master of the Horse.

George Montague Esquire.

Sir William Killigrew Knight, Vice-Chamberlain.

Sir Richard Bellings Principal Secretary, and Master of Requests.

John Harvey Esquire, Treasurer and Receiver General.

William Montague Esquire, Attorney General.

Sir Charles Harbord.

Sir John Arundel Knight.

John Hall Esquire, Surveyor General.

Henry Slingsby, Esq;

Gentlemen Ussers of the Privy-Chamber.

Sir Hugh Cholmley Baronet.

George Porter Junior, Esq;

L 3

Alexander

Alexander Stanope Esq;
Francis Roper Esq;
John Hall Esq;

Cup-bearers.

Sir Nicholas Slanning, Knight of the Bath.
Henry Guy Esq;

Carvers.

Sir Gabriel de Sylva Kt.
Sir John Elwes Kt.

Sewers.

Sir Charles Wyndam Kt.
John Griffith Esq;

Five Gentlemen-Ushers daily Waiters.

Ten Grooms of the Privy-Chamber.

Seven Gentlemen-Ushers, Quarter-Waiters.

Apothecary, Chyrurgeon.
Six Pages of the Bed-chamber, attending at the Back-stairs.
Four Pages of the Presence.

Officers belonging to the Robes.

A Surveyor, Proveditor, Clerk, Yeoman, Groom, Page, Taylor, and Brusher.

Twelve Grooms of the Great Chamber.

One Porter of the Back-stairs.

A Master of the Queens Barge, and 24 Watermen.

Groom of the *Stole*, Lady of the Robes and of the Privy-purse, is the Countess of *Suffolk*.

Seven other Ladies of the Bed-Chamber, *viz.* Dutches of *Buckingham*, Dutches Dowager of *Richmond*, Countess of *Bath*, Countess of *Falmouth*, Lady *Marshal*, &c.

Mrs. *Charlotte Killegrew*, Keeper of the Sweet Coffers.

Six Maids of Honour.

These are all to be Gentlewomen unmarried, over whom is placed a Governess, called the Mother of the Maids; who is the Lady *Sanderson*.

There are also six Chambriers or Dressers.

Lady *Scroop*, who is also Madam Nurse; Lady *Killegrew*, Lady *Frazer*, Mrs. *Thornbill*, and Lady *Clinton*, *Henrietta Desborde*, Mrs. *Mary Crane*, and *Lelia Cranmar*.

A Laundress, a Semstress, a Starcher, a Necessary Woman.

These are all paid by Her Majesty, out of her own Revenue.

There are besides divers Officers below stairs, and belonging to her Majesties Table and stable paid by the King, for which there is allowed Twenty thousand pounds more.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Queen Mothers Court.

THE Highest Office in Her Majesties Court, was that of Lord Chamberlain and Steward of Her Majesties Revenue, lately enjoyed by *Henry Lord Jermin*, Earl of *St. Albans*, whose Salary was
and a Table of Dishes.

Monfieur Vantelet Vice-Chamberlain, whose Salary was 200 l. per annum.

The third place was her Majesties Chancellor, enjoyed by *Sir J. Winter*, *Sir Henry Wood*, and *Sir Robert Long*; whose Salary was and a Table of
Dishes.

The next was the Lord *Arundel* of *War-der*, and Count of the Empire, Master of the Horse, whose Salary was

Then her Majesties Secretary *Sir John Winter*.

The Treasurer Receiver General of her Majesties Revenues, *Sir Henry Wood*.

Sir Thomas Bond, Comptroller of the Household, whose Salary was

Sir Thomas Orly, and divers other Officers of the Robes.

Four Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy-Chambers, to each of which was 130 l. Salary *per annum*, Diet.

Two Cup-Bearers; two Carvers, two Sewers, two Gentlemen Ushers of the Presence Chamber, Salary to each 120 l. and Diet all these at a Table together.

Four Grooms of the Privy-Chamber, Salary 60 l. and Diet.

Four Gentlemen Ushers Quarter Waiters, Salary 60 l. and Diet.

Four Pages of the Presence.

Eight Grooms of the Great Chamber.

For Guarding her Majesties Person, she had first a Captain of her Guard, the Earl of St. Albans.

A Lieutenant, Monsieur *de la Chapelle*.

An exempt of the Guards, Monsieur *Fremont*.

24 Gentlemen Soldiers in black Velvet Cassocks, and Golden embroidered Badges, marching or waiting about the Person of her Majesty. (when in Sedan, or at Chapel, or Table, or Coach with two Horses) on foot with Halberds; and when in Coach and six Horses, on Horseback with Carabins; in all places within doors as without, covered.

For to take care of Her Majesties Health, There was one Physician, and one Apothecary.

For to wait on Her Majesty in Her Bed-Chamber, There were first the Ladies of the Bed-Chamber; the chief whereof was,

The Dutcheſs Dowager of *Richmond*, Siſter to the preſent Duke of *Buckingham*, who was Groom of the Stole.

And the Counteſs of *Newport*, Lady of the Chamber.

Of the Privy Chamber, there were four Ladies, all Engliſh, Fee 150 l. each one: they lately were the Lady *Price*, the Lady *Bond*, &c.

Women of the Bed Chamber 8 or 9, partly French, and partly Engliſh.

In the Laundry, the Lady *Sanderſon* was the chief Launderſs.

One Semſtreſs.

One Starcher.

In the Stable, the Chief *Querry*, or *Eſcuyer*, was Sir *Edward Wingfield*.

The many Officers in the Buttry, Cellar, Pantry, Ewry, &c. ſhall be for brevity paſſed over.

Her Maſteſty had alſo four Coaches with Six Horſes each, alſo Twelve Footmen, a Barge with Twelve men in Liveries: More- over Pages of the Back-Stairs, four, &c.

In the Chappel.

There was first the Lord Almoner, Abbot *Montague*, 800 *l. per annum*.

Father *Lambart*, Confessor to Her Majesty, a Frenchman, 300 *l. per annum*.

Father *Gough*, Priest of the Oratory, Clerk of Her Majesties private Chappel, and Assistant to the Confessor, an Englishman, 200 *l. per annum*.

A Lay-Brother of the Oratory, 40 *l.*

Besides these, there was adjoyning to the Chappel a Convent of Capuchins, wherein was a Father Guardian, seven other Priests, and two Lay-Brothers, all French, whose Office was to perform the Office of the Chappel daily, also to preach on Sundays and Holidays; and in *Lent* three days every week; for the maintenance of these, Her Majesty allowed 500 *l. per annum*.

Her Majesties Revenue was for Her Joynture 30000 *l.* yearly, and of His Majesty a Pension of 30000 *l.* more out of the *Exchequer*.

Divers other Offices belonging to her Majesties Court, as Master of Buck-hounds, and Bow, and Musick.

Master of the Queens Games.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the Duke of York's Court.

Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber and Groom of the Stole, the Earl of *Peterborough* 400 l.

Gentleman of the Bed Chamber, the Lord *Hawley*. 266 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Treasurer of the Household, Sir *Alan Apsly*, his Fee 400 Marks, or 266 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Comptroler, Sir *Jonathan Trelawny* 266 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Secretary, Sir *John Worden* Baronet, 200 l.

Keeper of the Privy-Purse, Marquis *de Blaquelfort*, 100 l.

Maste of the Robes, *Edward Villiers* Esquire, 266 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Croonrs of the Bed-Chamber.

Robert Worden,	}	Esquires, each 200 l.
George Legg,		
Edward Griffin,		
Richard Talbot,		

*Belonging to his Royal Highnesses
Chappel.*

Almoner, Doctor *Henry Killegrew*

Five Chaplains.

Dr *William Clark*,
Dr. *William Thomas*,
Dr. *Richard Watson*,
Dr. *Turner*,
Dr. *Doughty*,

} 50 l. Wages, and 50 l.
Board Wages to each.

Chaplain to his Royal Highness as Lord
High Admiral, Dr. *Woodriffe*.

Sacristan, 40 l.

Keeper of the Closet 40 l.

Gentleman Usher, 80 l. and 80 l. Board
Wages.

Four Gentlemen Waiters, each 40 l. and
60 l. board Wages.

Yeoman of the Robes, Mr *Lawrence du
Puy*, 60 l.

Brusher 40 l.

Yeoman of the Wardrobe, *Phillip Kinner-
fly*, 80 l.

Two Barbers, each 80 l.

Four Pages of the Back-Stairs, each
80 l.

One Groom of the Privy-Chamber, 30 l.
and 30 l. Board Wages.

One Groom of the Presence the like.

A Fire-maker in the Presence, 20 l.

One

One Physician, Sir *Charles Scarborough*,
200 *l.*

One Chyrurgeon, 120 *l.*

One Apothecary.

A Secretary of the Languages, 100 *l.*

A Gentleman Harbinger, 50 *l.* besides
Riding-Charges, 8 *s.* 4 *d.* *per diem.*

Semstrefs and Laundrefs to the Body,
Mrs. du Puy, 250 *l.*

Laundrefs to the Table, *Mrs. Katherine*
Atkinson, 150 *l.*

Yeoman of the Wine-Cellar, *Mr. Feuke*,
50 *l.*

Yeoman of the Beer-Cellar, *Mr. Pierce*,
40 *l.*

Yeoman of the Poultry and Larder,
30 *l.*

Yeoman of the Wood-yard and Scullery,
30 *l.*

Of the Pantry and Ewry, 30 *l.*

Porter 50 *l.*

Keeper of the Armory, 50 *l.*

Trumpeter, 30 *l.*

Necessary Woman, 40 *l.*

Bottleman, 10 *l.*

One Clark to the Commissioners, 50 *l.*

Door-keeper to the Commissioners, 50 *l.*

Clerk of the Kitchin, 50 *l.* and 52 *l.* board-
wages.

Master-Cook, 40 *l.* and 30 *l.* board-wa-
ges.

Second Cook, 30 *l.*

Three Turn-broaches, each 18 *l.* 5 *s.*

One Scourer, 18 *l.* 5 *s.*

Pan-keeper, 9 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

Porter of the Kitchen, 20 l.

Cole-Carrier.

Porter at *Whitchall*, 18 l. 5 s.

Gardiner, 40 l.

Officers of His Highness's Revenue.

Receiver General of the Revenue, Sir *Alan Apsley*.

Attorney-General, Sir *Edward Thurland*,
40 l.

Sollicitor-General, Sir *Francis Goodrick*,
40 l.

Sollicitor, *Charles Porter Esq*; 40 l.

Auditor-General, *Thomas Holder Esq*;
180 l.

Assistant to the Auditor, Mr. *Broad*.

Messenger to the Revenue, Mr. *Dutton*,
71 l. 18 s. 4 d.

Officers of the Admiralty.

Sir *Walter Walker*.

Dr. *David Budd*.

Master of the Buck-hounds, Mr. *Walsingham*, 500 l.

Three Huntsmen of the Buck-hounds,
100 l. together.

Fox-hounds Huntsmen.

Serjeant of the Fox-hounds, 270 l.

Thomas Jones, 60 l.

William Farrian, 30 l.

Two Foot-huntsmen, each 30 l.

Teacher

Teacher of the Setting Dogs, 30 l.

Master of the Barges, 50 l.

Twenty four Waermen.

*Officers and Servants in his Highness's
Stable.*

Henry Fermin Esquire, Master of the Horse,
266 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Two Escuries, each 100 l.

Clerk of the Stables, 60 l.

Surveyor of the Stable, 40 l.

Yeoman Rider, 80 l.

Three Pages of Honour, each 100 l. and
each 50 l. Board-Wages.

Fourteen Footmen, each 39 l.

Fourteen Grooms, each 32 l. 10 s.

Three Coachmen, each 78 l. for them-
selves, 3 Postillions, and three Helpers, to-
gether with Linnen, Stocking and Live-
ries twice a year.

Two Sumpier-men, each 26 l.

Three Muleteers, each 26 l.

Porter of the Stables 32 l. 10 s.

*Officers and Servants belonging to her
Royal Highness the Dutchess of York,
lately deceased.*

G Room of the Stole, Countess of Ro-
chester, 400 l.

Lady of the Bed-Chamber, Countess
of Peterborough, 200 l.

Four Maids of Honour.

Mrs *Arabel Churchill*, 20 l.

Mrs *Dorothy Howard*, 20 l.

Mrs *Baynton*, 20 l.

Mrs *Kirk*, 20 l.

Mother of the Maids, Mrs *Lucy Wise*.

Four Bed-Chamber-Women.

Mrs *Katherine Elliot*, 200 l.

Mrs *Margaret Dawson*, 150 l.

Mrs *Lehis Cranmer*, 150 l.

Lady *Apsley*, 152 l.

Starcher, Mrs *Mary Roche*, 50 l.

Semstrefs, Mrs *Ellen Green*, 50 l.

Laundress, Mrs *Mary Cowdre*, 50 l.

Lace-Mender.

Secretary to her Highness, Mr *Colman*,
100 l.

Two Gentlemen Ushers, each 80 l.

Four Gentlemen-waiters,

Four Pages of the Back-stairs, each 40 l.

Master Cook, 40 l.

Necessary Woman, 40 l.

Eighteen Watermen each 2 l.

Master of the Horse to the Dutches, is
the Earl of *Roscommon*, 266 l 13 s. 4 d.

Two Escuyries, each 100 l.

Eight Footmen, each 39 l.

Four Coachmen, each 78 l for themselves,

Postillions and Helpers.

Five

Five Grooms, each 32 l. 5 s.
Two Chairmen, each 39 l.

*Officers and Servants to the Duke of
Cambridge, lately deceased.*

Governess, Lady Francis Villiers,
400 l.

Under-Governess, Mistress Mary Kilvert,
150 l.

Wet Nurse, 80 l.

Dry Nurse, 80 l.

Tutor of the French Tongue, Monsieur
Lefne, 100 l.

Three Rockers, each 70 l.

Laundress to the Body, 60 l.

Semstress.

Laundress to the Table.

Page of the Back, stairs, 60 l.

Necessary Woman, 40 l.

Cook 38 l. 5 s.

Musitian, 31 l. 4 s.

Four Footmen.

One Groom.

One Coachman, Postillion, and Helper.

*Officers and Servants belonging to Her
Highness the Lady Mary.*

Governess, Lady Fr. Villiers, 400 l.
Under-Governess, Mrs. Margaret
Kilvert, 150 l.

Dressers { Mrs. Anne Walsingham, 80 l.
 { Mrs. Langford, 80 l.

French Tutor, Monsieur Laine, 130 l.

Dancing-Master, Monsieur Gohury, 150 l.

Singing-Master, Monsieur Robart, 100 l.

Rocker, Mrs. Jane Lee, 70 l.

Laundress to the Body, Mrs. Eli. Brookes,
100 l.

Laundress to the Table, Jane Robson.

Page of the Back-stairs, Mr. Edw. Lee, 60 l.

Musitian, Mr. Thomas Grecton, 31 l. 4 s.

Cook, James Nicholls, 38 l. 5 s.

Semstress, Mrs. Dorothy Ireland, 10 l.

Necessary Woman, Mary Hatton, 40 l.

Equerie, Monsieur Bilisie, 100 l.

Coachman, Postillion, and Helper, 78 l.

*Officers and Servants belonging to Her
Highness the Lady Anne.*

Dressers, Mrs. Martha Farthing, 80 l.

 { Mrs. Ellin Bust, 70 l.

Rockers { Mrs. Eliz. Walmsley, 70 l.

 { Mrs. Cicilia Jones, 70 l.

Page of the Back-stairs, Mr. Hen. Langton,
60 l.

Necessary Woman, Dorothy Kidgerway.

of

C H A P. XVII.

Of the Three States of England, and first of the Clergy, and therein of their Dignity, Name, Degrees, &c.

*Clergy
their
Dignity.*

ALL the Subjects of England are divided into *Clergy* and *Laity*: The *Laity* subdivided into Nobility and Commonalty. These are called *Ordines Regni*, or the *Three States*, and first of the *Clergy*.

As *Heaven* is more honorable than *Earth*, the *Soul* than the *Body*; so is the *Spiritual Function* more excellent than the *Civil*, and the *Sacerdotal Dignity* higher than the *Secular*: And therefore in England the *Clergy*, *Ceteris paribus*, hath ever had (according to the practice of all other Civilized Nations since the World began) the preference and precedence of the *Laity*, and hath in all times been reputed the first of the *Three States*.

Names. The *Clergy* so called, because they are Gods $\kappa\lambda\eta\rho\sigma$ or *Portion*; for although all Christians may be stiled Gods *Portion*, as well as Gods *Servants*, yet amongst Christians those Persons whom God hath set apart, and separated from common use

to his Service, to be as it were his Domestick Servants, are more peculiarly the *Lords Portion*: And therefore from the first Age of Christianity, the Persons so set apart, have been called *Clerici*, Clerks.

As in the *State* so in the *Church*, the *Degrees*.
 Laws and Constitutions of *England*, would not that there should be a parity and equality of all persons. *Quippe in Ecclesia nihil magis inaequale quam aequalitas*. And therefore in conformity to the first *Times* and *Places* of *Established Christianity*, so soon as the *Christian Faith* was by Authority received in *England*, one of the Clergy was in every City ordained a Bishop; who *Bishops*.
 hath (to avoid Confusion which usually springs from equality) a pre-eminence over the rest of the Clergy within certain *Pre-cincts*.

Afterwards the *Bishops* being necessitated to meet about Publick Affairs of the Church, as *Consecrations*, *Consultations*, for remedy of general disorders, for *Audiences Judicial*, when the Actions of any Bishop should be called in question; or *Appeals* from Bishops, &c. It seemed requisite to our *Ancestors* (according to other *Christian Churches* (ever since the first *Nicene Council*) to have amongst a certain number of *Bishops*, one to be chiefest in Authority over the rest; from thence *Archbishops*.
 named *Archiepiscopus*, Arch or Chief Bishop.

*Suffra-
gan Bi-
shops.*

For easing the Bishop of some part of his burthen, as the number of Christians waxed great, or the Diocess was large, there were ordained in the *Primitive Times*, *Chorepiscopi*, *Suffragan*, or *Subsidiary Bishops*. Accordingly in the *English Church*, of a long time there have been such ordained by the name of *Bishops Suffragans*, or *Titular Bishops*, who have the Name, Title, Style, and Dignity of Bishops, and (as other Bishops) are consecrated by the *Archbishop* of the *Province*; each one to execute such Power, Jurisdiction, and Authority, and receive such Profits, as are limited in his Commission by the Bishop or Diocesan, whose *Suffragan* he is.

Suffragan Bishops, by an *Act of Parliament* of *Henry the Eighth*, still in force, are to be onely of these Towns following.

The *Suffragan Bishop* for the Diocess of *Canterbury*, must be at *Dover* onely; for *York*, at *Nottingham* and *Hull*; for *London*, at *Colchester*; for *Durham*, at *Berwick*; for *Winchester*, at *Guilford*, *Southampton*, and the *Isle of Wight*; for *Lincoln*, at *Bedford*, *Leicester*, *Grantham*, and *Huntington*; for *Norwich*, at *Thetford* and *Ipswich*; for *Salisbury*, at *Shaftsbury*, *Melton*, and *Marleborough*; for *Bathe and Wells*, at *Taunton*; for *Hereford*, *Bridgenorth*; for *Coventry and Lichfield*, at *Shrewsbury*; for *Ely*, at *Cambridge*; for *Exeter*, at *S German*s; for *Carlisle*, at *Perith*. These onely to be the Sees of *Bishops Suffragans*, and no more *Suffragans* allowed, then so many

to each Diocess, as above-mentioned. In Publick Assemblies they were to take place next after the Temporal Peers of the Realm. In the absence of the Bishops, imployed oft upon Embassies abroad, or residing at Court to advise the King, these did usually supply their places. A *Suffragan Bishop* is made, in case the *Archbishop*, or some other *Bishop*, for the better Government of his Diocess, desire the same; and in such case, the Bishop is to present two able men for any one place afore-named, whereof his Majesty chuseth one.

For a supply of able and fit persons to assist Bishop, or to be made Bishops, it seemed good to Reverend Antiquity, that in every Diocess a certain number of the more prudent and pious Pastors should be placed in a *Collegiat* manner, at every *Cathedral* or *Episcopal See*; where they might not onely be ready to assist the Bishop in certain weighty cases; but also fit themselves by gaining experience, (and losing by little and little their former familiarity with the inferiour Countrey-Clergy) for Government and Authority in the Church. Accordingly in every *Cathedral Church* in *England*, there are a certain number of *Prebendaries* or *Canons*, and over them a *Dean*, in Latine *Decanus*, from *Δένα*; because antiently set over Ten Canons at the least; who is sometimes stiled *Alter Episcopi Oculus*, the other being the *Archdeacon*, who (though a *Presbyter* himself) is so named for his charge over the *Deacons*;

Dean.

Arch-
deacon.

cons, who are to be guided and directed by him under the Bishop.

Next is the *Rural Dean*, so called, because he had usually charge over Ten Country Parsons. He was antiently called *Archy-Presbyter*, because he had the guidance and direction of other *Presbyters*.

In the last place are the *Pastors* of every Parish, who are called *Rectors*, unless the *Predial Tythes* be impropriated, and then they are called *Vicars*, *Quasi vice fugentes Rectorum*.

In *England* are Two *Archbishops*, Two and twenty *Bishops*, no *Suffragan Bishops* at present, twenty six *Deans* of *Cathedrals* and *Collegiate Churches*, Sixty *Archdeacons*, Five hundred forty and four *Prebendaries*; many *Rural Deans*, and about Nine thousand seven hundred *Rectors* and *Vicars*, besides *Curates*, who for certain Stipends assist such *Rectors* and *Vicars* that have the care of more Churches than one.

These (if it be considered, of what great Learning and Abilities they are; what great Authority and Sway they usually bear over the Laity, to incline, lead, and draw them; what great Priviledges and Immunities they do or ought to enjoy, and how much means they possess) may well be reputed the first Member of the *Three States of England*.

Privi- It hath been provided, not without singular wisdom, that as the ordinary course of the Clergy. common Affairs is disposed of by general Laws; so likewise Mens rarer incident Necessities

cessities and Utilities should be with special equity considered. Hence it is, that so many *Priviledges, Immunities, Exemptions, and Dispensations* have been to the Clergy of England, granted at all times. Our *Ancestors* thinking it very reasonable, that as *Soldiers* were wont by the *Roman Emperours* to be endowed with certain *Priviledges* for their warding and fighting, to preserve the State from *External Enemies*, so the Clergy ought to have certain *Immunities and Priviledges* for their *Watching and Spiritual Warfare*, to preserve the State from *Internal Enemies*, the *World*, the *Flesh*, and the *Devil*. *Ut servantur immunes Clerici, quo Castris suis sedulo commorantes, & vigiles excubias ducentes summo cæli Imperatori illatos populos representent, Legibus effectum est, ut quam plurima in Privilegia concessa sint, tum ad eorum personas, tum bona ac res spectantia.*

Of *Priviledges*, some belong to *Archbishops*, some to *Bishops*, as they are so, and some belong to them and the *inferiour Clergy*, as they are *Ecclesiasticks*, or *Churchmen*.

Before the coming of the *Saxons* into *Arch-England*, the *Christian Britains* had three *Bishop*. *Archbishops*, viz. of *London*, *York*, and *Caerleon*, an ancient great City of *South-Wales* upon the River *Uske* (as aforementioned.) Afterward the *Archiepiscopal See* of *London*, was by the *Saxons* placed at *Canterbury*, for the sake of *S. Austin* the Monk, who first preached the Gospel there

to the *Heathen Saxons*, and was there buried. The other of *Caerleon* was Translated to *S. Davids* in *Pembrookshire*, and afterward subjected wholly to the See of *Canterbury*; since which, all *England* and *Wales* reckon but two *Archbishops*, *Canterbury* and *York*.

Canterbury.

The *Archbishop* of *Canterbury* antiently had *Primacy*, as well over all *Ireland*, as *England*, and the *Irish Bishops* received their *Consecrations* from him; for *Ireland* had no other *Archbishop* until the year One thousand one hundred sixty and two; and therefore in the time of the Two first *Norman Kings*, it was declared, That *Canterbury* was the *Metropolitan Church* of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and the *Isles* adjacent. He was therefore sometimes stiled a *Patriarch* (and *Patriarchs* was a Chief Bishop over several Kingdoms or Provinces (as an *Archbishop* is of several *Diocesses*) and had several *Archbishops* under him; was sometimes called *Alterius Orbis Papa & Orbis Britannici Pontifex*; and Matters done and recorded in Ecclesiastical Affairs ran thus, *Anno Pontificatus Nostri primo, secundo, &c.* He was *Legatus Natus*, that is, a perpetual *Legantine Power* was annexed to that *Archbishoprick* near One thousand years ago; whereby no other *Legat*, *Nuncio*, or *Ambassador* from the Bishop of *Rome*, could here exercise any *Legantine Power* without special Licence from the King. He was so highly respected abroad, that in General Councils

Councils he was placed before all other Archbishops, at the Popes right Foot. He was at home so highly honored by the King of *England*, that (according to the practice of Gods own people the Jews, where *Aaron* was next in Dignity to *Moses*, and according to the practice of most other *Christian States*, where the next in Dignity and Authority to the Sovereign, is usually the Chiefest Person of the Clergy) he was accounted the second Person in the Kingdom, and named and ranked even before the *Princes of the Blood*. He enjoyed some special Marks of *Royalty*, as to be Patron of a *Bishopaick* (as he was of *Recheſter*) to Coyn Moneys, to make Knights, and to have the Wardships of all those who held Lands of him *Jure Homini* (as it is called) although they held in *Capite* other Lands of the King, a *Princely Prerogative*, even against the Kings written *Prerogative*.

In an ancient *Charter* granted by *William the Conqueror* to *Lanfranc* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, he is to hold his Lands with the same freedom *in Dominico suo* (as the words are) as the King holdeth his in *Dominico suo*, except onely in two or three Cases and those of no great importance.

It is an antient Priviledge of the *See of Canterbury*, that wheresoever any *Manors* or *Advowsons* do belong unto that *See*, that place forthwith becomes exempt from the Ordinary, and is reputed a *Peculiar*, and of the Diocess of *Canterbury*.

The present State

The Archbishop of *Canterbury*, by the favour of our King, is judged fit to enjoy still divers considerable Pre-eminences. He is Primate over all *England*, and Metropolitan, hath a Super-eminency and some Power even over the Archbishop of *York*; hath Power to summon him to a National Synod, and *Archiepiscopus Eboracensis venire debet cum Episcopis suis, ad nutum ejus, ut ejus Canonici dispositionibus obediens existat.*

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* is at this day *Primus par Regni*, the first Peer of *England*, and next to the *Royal Family* to precede not onely all *Dukes*, but all the *Great Officers* of the Crown.

At the late Solemn Coronation of our present Sovereign, it was expressly ordered in doing Homage to the King, that according to antient Custom, the *Archbishops* and *Bishops* should precede even the Duke of *York*, and all the Lay Lords.

He is styled by the King in His Writs directed to him, *Dei gratia Archiepiscopus Cantabrigiensis*, and writes himself, *Divina Providentia*, whereas other Bishop write, *Divina Permissione*; and he is said to be Inthroned, when he is Invested in the *Archbishoprick*.

To Crown the King belongs to him, and it hath been resolved, that wheresoever the Court shall happen to be, the King and Queen are *Speciales Domestici Parochiani Domini Ar. Cant.* and had antiently the Holy Offerings made at the Altar by the King

King and Queen, wheresoever the Court should happen to be, if his Grace was there present ; also the power of appointing the *Lent Preachers*, which was thought by our Ancestors much more fit for a Prelate or Spiritual Person to do (as in all other Christian Courts) then for any *Lay Lord*, as hath been used in *England*, since one *Cromwel* was by *Henry the Eighth* made *Vicar General*, and placed above the *Archbishop of Canterbury*.

The *Bishop of London* is accounted his *Provincial Dean*, the *Bishop of Winchester* his *Chancellor*, and the *Bishop of Rochester* his *Chaplain*.

In writing and speaking to him is given the Title of *Grace* (as is to all Dukes) and *Most Reverend Father in God*.

He hath the Power of all *Probate* of *Testaments*, and granting Letters of Administration, where the Party dying had *Bona Notabilia*, that is, Five pounds worth or above, out of the Diocess wherein he died ; or Ten pounds worth within the Diocess of *London* ; or if the Party dying be a *Bishop*, though he have no Goods out of the Diocess where he died. Also to make Wills for all such as die Intestate within his Province, and to administer their Goods to the Kindred, or to Pious uses, according to his discretion : Which most transcendent Trust and Power is so anciently in *England* belonging to *Bishops*, that the best Antiquary cannot find the first Original thereof.

By Stat. 25 H.8. he hath the Honor and Power to grant *Licenses* and *Dispensations* in all Cases heretofore sued for in the Court of *Rome*, not repugnant to the Law of God or the Kings Prerogative. As to allow a Clerk to hold a Benefice in *Comendam* or *Trust*; to allow a Son (contrary to the Canons) to succeed his Father immediately in a Benefice; to allow a Clerk rightly qualified, to hold two Benefices with Cure of Souls; to abolish irregularity gotten without a Mans own default, as by defect of Body or Birth, or by accidental killing of a Man, &c. to abolish the guilt of Simony; to allow a Beneficed Clerk for some certain causes to be *Non-resident* for some time; to allow a Layman to hold a Prebend, &c. whilst by study he is preparing himself for the service of the Church, to grant *Dispensations* to Sick, to Old people, to Women with Child, to eat Flesh on days whereon it was forbidden; to constitute Publick Notaries, whose single Testimony is as good as the Testimonies of any two other persons. All which fore-mentioned *Licenses*, *Dispensations*, &c. the said Archbishop grants by himself, or by his Deputy, called the *Master of Faculties*, in all His Majesties Dominions except *Scotland*; for all the new late acquisitions to this Crown, as *Virginia*, *New England*, *Barbados*, *Bermudos*, &c. were heretofore added by due Authority to the Province of *Canterbury*, and put under the Diocess of *London*. He hath also the Power to grant *Literas Tutorias*, whereby

whereby any one that brings his appeal, may prosecute the same without any molestation; to bestow one Dignity or Prebend in any Cathedral Church within his Province upon every Creation there of a new Bishop; who is also to provide a sufficient Benefice for one of the Chaplains of the Archbishop, or to maintain him till it be effected.

By the *Stat. Primo Eliz.* it is provided that the Queen by the advice of the Archbishop, might ordain and publish such Rights and Ceremonies as may be for Gods Glory, for edifying of the Church, and Due Reverence of the Sacraments.

He hath the Prerogative to Consecrate a Bishop (though it must be done in the presence and with the assistance of two other Bishops (as every Bishop gives Ordination but usually with the assistance of Presbyters) to assign *Co-adjutors* to infirm Bishops, to confirm the Election of Bishops within his Province; to call Provincial Synods according to the Kings Writ always directed to him; to be Moderator in the Synods or Convocations, to give his Suffrage there last of all, to visit the whole Province; to appoint a *Guardian* of the *Spiritualities*, during the Vacancy of any Bishoprick within his Province; whereby all the Episcopal Rights of that Diocess belong to him, all Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions, as Visitations, Institutions, &c.

The Archbishop may retain and qualify 8 Chaplains, which is two more then any Duke by Statute is allowed to do.

The *Archbishop* of *Canterbury* hath moreover the Power to hold divers *Courts* of *Judicature*, for deciding of differences in Ecclesiastical Affairs, as his *Court of Arches*, his *Court of Audience*, his *Prerogative Court*, and his *Court of Peculiars*; all which shall be handled particularly and apart in the Second Part of *The Present State of England*.

These and other Prerogatives and Privileges the Wisdom of our first Reformers thought fit to be retained and added to the Chief Person (under the King) of the Church of *England*.

York.

The next Person in the Church of *England* is the *Archbishop* of *York*; who was antiently also of very high repute in this Nation, and had under his Province not only divers *Bishopricks* in the North of *England*, but all the *Bishopricks* of *Scotland* for a long time, until the year 1470. when Pope *Sixtus* the Fourth created the *Bishop* of *St. Andrews* *Archbishop* and *Metropolitan* of all *Scotland*.

He was also *Legatus natus*, and had the Legantine Office and Authority annex'd to that *Archbishoprick*.

He hath still the Place and Precedence of all Dukes, not of the Royal Blood, and of all Great Officers of State, except only the Lord Chancellor; hath the Title of *Grace* and *Most Reverend Father*; hath the Honour to Crown the *Queen*, and to be her perpetual *Chaplain*.

He also is styled *Primate* of *England*, and *Metropolitan* of his Province, and hath
under

under him the *Bishopricks* of York, Durham, Carlisle, Chester; and that of the Isle of Man. Onely *Durham* hath a peculiar Jurisdiction, and in many things is wholly exempt from the Jurisdiction of the *Archbishop*.

He had the Rights of a Count *Palatine* over *Hexamschire* in *Northumberland*. May qualifie also eight Chap'ains, and hath within his Province divers other Prerogatives and Privileges which the *Archbishop* of *Canterbury* hath within his own Province.

The next in place amongst the Clergy of England, are the *Bishops*, so called from the Saxon word, *Bisceop*, and that from the Greek *ἑπισκοπος*, *Speculator*, *Explorer* vel *Superintendens*, an Officer amongst the Heathen so called, *Quia praeerat pani & victui quotidiano*, *Episcopus enim apud Christianos praest panis & victui spirituali*.

All the *Bishops* of England are Barons and Peers of the Realm, they are Barons by a threefold manner, (which cannot be said of the Lay Lords) they are *Feudal* in regard of their Lands and Baronies annexed to their *Bishopricks*. They are *Barons* by *Writ*, being summoned by the Kings Writ to Parliament; and they are created *Barons* by *Patent*, which by their *Consecration* is always exhibited to the *Archbishop*. They have the Precedence of all Temporal Barons under Vicounts. In the Parliament have place in the *Upper House* in a double capacity, not onely as *Barons*, but as *Bishops*; for before they were *Barons*,

sons, they had in all times place in the Great Council of the Kingdom: and there ever placed on the Kings *Right hand*, not onely to give their Advice as the Judges do, but *ad tractandum, ordinandum, statuendum, definiendum, &c.* They have their Title of *Lords and Right Reverend Fathers.*

All Bishops in *England* have one or two transcendent Priviledges, which seem almost *Regal*; as, In their own Court, to judge and pass Sentence alone by themselves, without any Colleague or Assessor; which is not done in other of the Kings Courts; for the Bishops Courts (though held by the Kings Authority *Virtute Magistratus sui*) are not accounted to be properly the Kings Courts, and therefore the Bishops send forth Writs in their own Names, *Teste* the Bishop, and not in the Kings Name; as all the Kings Courts properly so called do.

Moreover Bishops have this other transcendent Priviledge, to depute their Authority to another (as the King doth) either to their *Bishops Suffragans*, to their *Chancellours*, to their *Commissaries* or other Officers, which none of the Kings Judges may do.

All Bishops have one Priviledge above and beyond all Lay Lords, *viz*, That in whatsoever Christian Princes Dominions they come, their Episcopal Dignity and Degree is acknowledged; and they may, *quatenus Bishops confer Orders, &c.* whereas no Lay Baron, Viscount, Marquis, nor Duke, is in Law acknowledged such, out
of

of the Dominions of the Prince who conferred those Honours.

The Laws and Customs of *England* are so tender of the Honour, Credit, Reputation and Person of Bishops, our Spiritual Fathers, that none might (without special Licence from the King first obtained) be indicted of any Crime before any Temporal Judge.

Upon severe penalty, by our Laws no Man may raise Reports, whereby *Scandal* may arise to the person of any Bishop, or Debate and Discord between them and the Commons of *England*.

In Civil Trials, where a Bishop is Plaintiff or Defendant, the Bishop may as well as any Lay Lord, challenge the *Array*, if one Knight at least be not returned of the Jury, and it shall be allowed unto him as a Privilege due to his Peerage.

In criminal Trials for life, all Bishops by *Magna Charta* and *Stat. 25 Edw. 3.* are to be tried by their Peers, who are Barons and none under; notwithstanding the late conceit of some Lawyers, that because Bishops may not be on the Criminal Trial of a Peer, therefore are not to be tried by Peers; for so neither may Bishops be Tried by a Common Jury, because they may not be on the Trial of such Men. Moreover, Noble Women may not be on the Trial of Peers, and yet they are to be tried by Peers of the Realm. And there is no *Legal Precedent in England* of a Bishop remaining a Bishop, that ever was tried for his life, but by Peers of the Realm.

Anti

Antiently indeed *Bishops* were so exempted, as not at all to be tried by *Temporal Judges*, till after *deprivation* and *degradation*, and then being thereby rendered no *Peers*, but common *Persons*, they might be tried by common *Juries*.

Since the Reformation, the *English Protestant Bishops* have been so constantly Loyal and true to the Crown (to the envy of *Non-conformists*) and so free from all Capital Crimes, that there is yet no Precedent in *England* for their manner of Trial for Life: As for that common Assertion, That no *Lords of Parliament* are to be tried by their *Peers*, but such as sit there *Ratione Nobilitatis*, and that all *Lay-Lords* have place in *Parliament* for that reason. It is not onely false but frivolous, in the judgment of very many judicious Men. And indeed, how absurd and unreasonable must it needs be (let all men judge) that an *Archbishop* of *Canterbury*, who is by all acknowledged to be *Primus Par Regni*, should be tried by a common Jury of Free-holders; when as the meanest *Lay Baron*, though created but yesterday, may not be tried by any under *Barons*?

In *Parliament*, *Bishops*, as *Barons*, may be present and vote at the Trial and Arraignment of a *Peer* of the Realm, onely before Sentence of death, or loss of Member be pronounced, that they may have no hand in bloud, no hand in destroying, but onely in saving. they have by Canon Law the Priviledge and Injunction to absent themselves; and by Common Law to make *Proxies* to vote for them. Primg

Primo Eliz. cap. 2. It is expressly declared, that all Lords of Parliament (without any exception of Lords Spiritual) should be tried in that particular by their Peers.

The *Bishops* of *England* enjoy at this day many other Priviledges, as freedom from Arrests, Outlawries, Distress *per Equitaturam*, or in a *Journie*; Liberty to hunt in any of the Kings Forrests or Parks, to kill one or two Deer, going from or coming to the King upon his Order; to have certain Tuns of Wine free from Imposst, &c.

The Persons of *Bishops* may not be seised upon Contempt (as the Persons of Lay-Lords) but their Temporalities onely may be seised.

Every *Bishop* may by Statute-Law qualifie as many Chaplains as a Duke, *viz.* Six.

The Law of *England* attributeth so very much to the word of a *Bishop*, that not onely in the Tryal of *Bastardy*, the *Bishops* Certificate shall suffice, but also in Tryal of *Heresie*, which toucheth a mans life: Upon the *Bishops* bare Certificate, that any man hath been convicted before him of *Heresie*, the Secular Power puts him to death without any Trial by his Peers.

The Persons of the Spiritual Governours of the Church of *England*, are of such high and tender respect in the eye of the Law, that it is thought fit to exact the same respect from a Clergy-man to his *Bishop* or Ordinary, as from a Child to his Father,
and

and therefore made the offences of *Paricide* and *Episcopicide* equal, viz. both Petty-Treason.

Next to the Two Archbishops of *England*, the Bishop of *London* amongst all the Bishops, hath the Pre-eminence. *Episcopus Londinensis*, (saith an Ancient Record) *speciali quadam Dignitate ceteris anteposendus quia Ecclesie Cantuariensis Decanus est Provincialis*. Being Bishop over the *Imperial and Capital City* of *England*, it is by a Statute of later times expressly provided, that he should have the preference and precedence of all the Bishops of *England*; whereby he is become (as heretofore the *Lord Prior* of the *Order of St. John of Jerusalem*) *Primus Baro Regni*, as the *Lord Abervagenny* is *Primus Baronum Laicorum*.

Next amongst those of the *Episcopal Colledge*, is the Bishop of *Durham*, within the Province of *York*, who hath been a *Count Palatine* 6 or 700 years: Wherefore the Common Seal of the Bishoprick hath been of a long time an *Armed Knight*, holding in one hand a *Naked Sword*, and in the other a *Church*.

He hath also at this day the *Earldom of Sadberge*, annexed long ago to this Bishoprick by the King.

In the Fifth place, by vertue of the fore-mentioned Statute, is the Bishop of *Winchester*, reputed antiently *Earl of Southampton*, and so stiled in the Statutes of the

the *Honourable Order* of the *Garter*, by *Henry the Eighth*; though soon after, that *Earldom* was otherwise disposed of.

After these aforementioned, all the other *Bishops* take place according to the *Seniority* of their *Consecration*, unless any *Bishop* happen to be made *Lord Chancellor*, *Treasurer*, *Privy Seal*, or *Secretary of State*; which anciently was very usual, as reputed for their *Piety*, *Learning*, *Single life*, *Diligence*, &c. far more fit for the advantage and service of the *King* and *Kingdom*, than any *Laymen*: And in such case, a *Bishop* being *Lord Chancellor*, had place next to the *Archbishop of Canterbury*, and above the *Archbishop of York*, and being a *Secretary of State*, had place next to the *Bishop of Winchester*.

All the *Bishops of England* now living take place as they are ranked in this Catalogue.

Dr *Gilbert Sheldon*, *Lord Archbishop of Canterbury*, *Consecrated Bishop of London* 1660, and *Translated to Canterbury* 1663.

Dr *Richard Stern*, *Lord Archbishop of York*, *Consecrated Bishop of Carlisle* 1660, and *Translated to York* 1664.

Dr. *Humfrey Henchman*, *Lord Bishop of London*, *Consecrated Bishop of Salisbury* 1660, and *Translated to London*, 1663.

Bishop

Rishoprick of *Durham* vacant.

Dr. *George Morley*, Consecrated Bishop of *Worcester* 1660, and Translated to *Winchester* 1662.

Dr. *William Lucy*, Lord Bishop of *St. Davids*, Consecrated 1660.

Dr. *Benjamin Laney*, Lord Bishop of *Ely*, Consecrated 1660 Bishop of *Peterborough*, thence Translated to *Lincoln*, 1663, lastly to *Ely*, 1667.

Dr. *Edward Reynolds*, Consecrated 1660. Bishop of *Norwich*; he is also Abbot of *St. Bennet de Hulmo*, the sole Abbot now remaining in *England*.

Dr. *Herbert Crofts*, Consecrated Bishop of *Hereford*, 1661.

Dr. *Seth Ward*, Consecrated Bishop of *Exeter*, 1662. Translated to *Salisbury*, 1667.

Dr. *Henshaw*, Consecrated Bishop of *Peterborough*, 1663.

Dr. *Rainbow*, Consecrated Bishop of *Carlisle*, 1664.

Dr. *Blanford*, Consecrated Bishop of *Oxford*, 1665, and Translated to *Worcester*, 1671.

Dr. *Dolben*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, Consecrated 1666.

Dr. *Davis*, Bishop of *Landaff*, Consecrated 1667.

Dr. *Fuller*, Consecrated Bishop of *Lincoln*, 1667.

Dr. *Morgan*, Consecrated Bishop of *Bangor*, 1667.

Dr. *Sparrow*, Consecrated Bishop of *Exeter*, 1667.

Dr.

Dr. *Gunning*, Consecrated Bishop of *Chichester*, 1669.

Dr. *Barrow*, Consecrated Bishop of *St. Asaph*, 1670.

Dr. *Crew*, Son to the Lord *Crew*, Consecrated Bishop of *Oxford*, 1671.

Dr. *Wood*, Consecrated Bishop of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, 1671.

Dr. *Carlton*, Consecrated Bishop of *Bristol*, 1671.

Dr. *Prichard*, Consecrated Bishop of *Glocester*, 1672.

Dr. *Pearson*, Consecrated Bishop of *Chester*, 1672.

Dr. *Mews*, Consecrated Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, 1672.

The present *Bishops* of *England*, for Gravity, Learning, and Piety, equal, if not exceed, any of their Predecessors.

These are all Barons and Peers of the Realm; these have place in the *Upper House of Parliament*, and in the *Upper House of Convocation*; and these are the *Lords Spiritual*: Next follow the *Commons Spiritual*, consisting of *Suffragan Bishops*, *Deans*, *Arch-Deacons*, *Prebendaries*, *Rectors*, and *Vicars*; to whom also belong divers considerable Priviledges.

All *Suffragan Bishops*, all *Deans*, *Arch-Deacons*, *Prebendaries*, *Rectors*, and *Vicars*, have Priviledges, some by themselves, others by Proxy, or by Representative, to Sit and Vote in the *Lower House of Convocation*.

No Subsidies or other Tax to the King may legally be laid upon them, without their own consent first had in *Convocation*.

The Clergy (as appears by the words of the *Writ*, as also by *Modus tenendi Parliam.* which doubtless is very antient, although less by 200 years then Sir Edward Coke thought. And 21 Rich. 2. cap. 12.) hath *Per Procuratores Cleri*, Place and Suffrage in the *Lower-house* of Parliament, as was antiently practised in *England*, and of later years in *Ireland*, (though now not used in either) and as the Bishops still have and use in the *Higher House* of Parliament.

No Clergy-man may be compelled to undergo any *Personal Functions* or *Services* of the *Common-wealth*, or to serve in *War*. If any man by reason of his Land be subject to be elected to any *Servile Office*, if he takes *Orders*, he is free, and there is a *Writ* purposely to free him.

All Clergy-men are free from the *Kings Purveyors*, the *Kings Carriages*, the *Kings Posts*, &c. for which they may demand a *Protection* from the King, *Cum clausula no-lumus*.

If a Clergy-man acknowledge a *Statute*, His body shall not be taken by vertue of any *Process* thereupon, for the *Writ* runs, *Si Laicus sit*, &c.

Clergy-men are not obliged to appear at *Sheriffs Tourns*, or *Views* of *Frank-Pledge*, there to take their *Oath of Allegiance*, the Antient Laws presuming, That those

those, whose principal Care and Office should be to teach the People *Loyalty*, and *Allegiance* to their King, could not themselves want *Loyalty*.

By *Magna Charta*, no Clergy-man is to be fined or amerced according to his *Spiritual Means*, but according to his *Temporal Estate*, and according to the *Crime* committed.

The *Goods* of Clergy men are discharged by the *Common Law* of *England* from *Tolls* and *Customs* (*si non exercent Marchandizas de eisdem*) of *Average*, *Pontage*, *Murage*, *Paveage*; for which they have the *Kings Writ* to discharge them.

The *Glebe Lands* and *Spiritual Revenues* of Clergy-men, being held *In pura & perpetua Eleemosyna* (i. e.) in *Frankalmoine*, are exempted from *Arraying* and *Mustering* of Men or Horses for the War, as appears in a *Statute* still in force, viz. 8 H. 4. Num. 12. in the unprinted *Rolls* of the *Parliament*.

The Clergy being by their *Function* prohibited to wear a *Sword*, or any *Arms* (their *Coat* alone being their defence) cannot serve in Person in War. They serve their Country otherwise; and for that service have always been thought worthy of their *Spiritual Profits* and *Revenues*, and of the *Kings Protection*.

The Clergy paying to the King *First-years Profits* of all *Spiritual Benefices*, called *First-fruits*, and yearly the Tenth of all the said *Benefices*, are with great reason thought fit to be exempted from all other

other Taxes; though to give the Laity good example, they often lay *Subsidies* or other great *Taxes* upon themselves.

It was an ancient Maxim in England, *Nullus pro decimis debet onerari de aliqua reparatione Pontis seu aliquibus oneribus temporalibus.*

These and other Immunities of the Clergy, the great *Aquinas* thought agreeable to Natural Equity, or the Law of Nature; thence it was, that King *Pharaoh*, Gen. 47. when all the Lands of his Subjects were Mortgaged to him for Bread, yet spared the Lands of the Priests. So *Ezra* 7. 24. and so in our ancient Laws we find, *De Danigeldo libera & quieta erat omnis Ecclesia in Anglia & etiam omnis Terra quæ in proprio Dominio Ecclesiæ erat, ubicunque jacbat, nihil prorsus in tali redditione persolvens;* and the reason thereof is added, *Quia magis in Ecclesiæ confidebat Orationibus quam in Armorum defensionibus.*

Many more Priviledges, Immunities, Liberties and Franchises there are rightly belonging to the Clergy of England, so many, that to set down all, saith Sir *Edward Coke* upon *Magna Charta*, would take up a whole Book.

The Priviledges of the Clergy and Franchises of the Church, were (with the Liberties of the People) granted, confirmed, and settled by the King in full Parliament, Anno 1253, in such a solemn manner, as no story can Parallel it: The King stood up with his hand upon his Breast, all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal stood with
burning

burning Tapers in their hands; the *Archbishop* pronounced as followeth, *By the Authority of God Omnipotent, of the Son, and of the holy Ghost, &c. We excommunicate, anathematize, and sequester from Our holy Mother the Church, all those who henceforth knowingly and maliciously deprive and spoil Churches of their Right, and all those that shall by any art or wit, rashly violate, diminish, or alter secretly or openly, in Deed, Word, or Council, those Ecclesiastical Liberties, &c. granted by Our Lord the King, to the Archbishops, Bishops, Prelates, &c. For everlasting memory whereof, We have hereunto put our Seal.* After which, all throwing down their Tapers extinguish'd and smoaking, they all said, *So let all that shall go against this Curse, be extinct and sink in hell.*

Since which, all Kings of England at their Coronations have by Solemn Oaths promised to preserve the same, and they have been confirmed by above 30 Successive Parliaments, commanded to be read once a year in Churches; and if any Act should be made to the contrary, it is to be held for null and void, by the Statute of 4 *Edw. 3.*

Antiently men were very tender and fearful to do any thing that might make them incur the said dreadful Censure; but of later times, especially since our Reformation, many men pretending to more Christianity, and to more knowledge, have made little conscience of infringing and violating

violating the Rights, Privileges, or Franchises of the Clergy or Church men; whilst the Liberties of the People (though very little violated) have been exacted, even to Sedition and Rebellion.

Revi-
sions of
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st.

To the end that men of the best rank and abilities, should in all times be encouraged to embrace the most painful and severe profession of a Clergy-man; and that the People should the more willingly be Guided and Conducted by them, our most Christian Ancestors, according to the Pattern of Gods antient People the *Jews*, and of all other Christian Commonwealths, judged it expedient to allot large Revenues, and a most plentiful Maintenance to the English Clergy, having observed with *Solomon*, that a Wise man for his poverty is too oft contemned and despised, and that there is nothing more contemptible and ridiculous, than a poor Clergy-man.

The first Kings of *England* had all the Lands of *England* in Demesne. The second sole Monarch among the Saxon Kings, *Ethelwolphus*, by the advice of his Nobles, gave for ever to God and the Church both the Tythe of all Goods, and the Tenth part of all the Lands of *England*, free from all secular Service, Taxations, or Impositions whatsoever; the Charter of Donation is to be seen in *Ingulphus* and other Authors; which Charter thus ends,
Qui augere voluerit nostram donationem

(as many pious Kings and Nobles since have done) *augeat Omnipotens Deus dies ejus prosperos, si quis vero mutare vel minuire presumpserit, noscat se ad tribunal Christi rationem redditurum.*

Besides the Tenth of Lands and the Husbandmans profits, Merchants also and Shop keepers paid to their Spiritual Pastors the Tenth of their Gain, Servants in divers places the Tenth of their Wages, (as Soldiers in the Kings Armies doe now a part of their Pay) and in some places *Almsellers* the tenth Flagon. Also Handicraftsmen and Day-Labourers paid the Tenth of their Wages upon their Oaths, if required.

Per Assisas Forestæ and other Records, it doth appear, that Tythes have been paid even of *Venison*, in divers parts of *England*, Men making conscience in those days, as amongst the antient Jews, to pay Tythes of all they possessed.

Besides all those, in some places were paid to the Pastor, Obventions, Oblations, Pensions, Mortuaries, &c. so that the *English Clergy* were the best provided for of any Clergy in the whole world, except onely the Nation of the Jews, amongst whom the Tribe of *Levi* being not the fourth part of the Twelve Tribes, as appears in the Book of *Numbers*, yet had, as *Mr. Selden* confesseth, and that by Gods own appointment, three times the Annual Revenue of the greatest of the Twelve Tribes: insomuch that the poorest Priest in the Twenty four Courses might be reputed a wealthy person.

And

And as amongst the Jews, the 24 Chief Priests, for the better maintenance of their Authority and Dignity, had means far exceeding those of the inferior Clergy, and the High Priest had a maintenance as far exceeding any of the said 24 Priests: So in England, the Bishops by the great Piety and Bounty of several English Kings, had, in Lands and Revenues Temporal and Spiritual, a maintenance far more ample than those of the Inferiour Clergy; and the two Archbishops more ample than the Bishops.

William the Conquerour at his coming into England, found the Bishopricks then in being so richly endowed with Lands, that he erected them all into Baronies, and every Barony then consisted of 12 Knights Fees at the least.

Besides there belonged to Bishops several Perquisites and Duties for the Visitations of their Diocesses, for Ordinations, Institutions, Censur Cathedraticus, subsidium Charitativum, which upon reasonable Causes they might require of the Clergy under them; also other Duties called Decimarum quarta, Mortuorum & Oblationum pensatio, Jus Hospitalii, Processio, Litania, Viatici vel Commicatus collatio; which upon a Journey to Rome they might demand. Tithes and First-fruits were anciently paid (as is believed) to the several Diocessans, and was continued to the Bishop of Norwich, till Hen. 8. deprived him thereof, and deprived the Pope of all the rest. Moreover all Cathedral Churches

were

were by divers Kings and Nobles richly furnished with Lands for the plentiful maintenance of a Dean and a certain number of Prebendaries; insomuch that together with the Lands given to Monasteries, a third part of the Lands of *England* belonged to the Church and Churchmen; whereby did accrue much benefit to this Nation, great Hospitality was kept, many Hospitals, Colleges, Churches, Bridges built, and other Publick, Pious, and Charitable Works. All Leases held of them by the Laity, were not onely much more easie then other Tenures, but so unquestionable, that there was little work for the Lawyers; so much peaceableness, that 140 sworn Attorneys were thought sufficient to serve the whole Kingdom.

At present, the Revenues of the English Clergy are generally very small and insufficient, above a third part of the best Benefices of *England*, being antiently by the Popes grant appropriated to Monasteries towards their Maintenance, were upon the dissolution of Monasteries made Lay-Fees; besides what hath been taken by secret and indirect means, through corrupt Compositions, Compacts, and Customs in many other Parishes; also many large Estates wholly exempt from paying Tithes, as Lands belonging to the *Cistercian* Monks, to the Knights Templars and Hospitallers. Those Benefices that are free from these things, yet (besides First-Fruits and Tenths to the King, and Procurations to the Bishop) are taxed toward the Church

of their respective Parishes, and towards the publick Charges of the Nation, above and beyond the proportion of the Laity.

The Bishopricks of *England* have been also, since the latter end of *H. 8.* to the coming in of King *James*, most miserably robbed and spoiled of the greatest part of their Lands and Revenues; so that at this day, a mean Gentleman of 200 *l.* Land yearly, will not change his Worldly Estate and Condition with divers Bishops: an Attorney, a Shop-keeper, a common Artisan, will hardly change theirs with ordinary Pastors of the Church.

Some few Bishopricks do yet retain a competency, amongst which, the Bishoprick of *Durham* is accounted one of the chief, the yearly Revenues whereof, before the late troubles, were above 6000 *l.* of which, by the late Act for abolishing Tenures in *Capite*, was lost above 2000 *l.* yearly. Out of it an yearly Pension of 880 *l.* hath been paid to the Crown ever since the Reign of Queen *Elisabeth*, who promised in lieu thereof so much in *Impropriations*; which was never performed. Above 340 *l.* yearly paid to several Officers of the County Palatine of *Durham*. The Assizes and Sessions duly kept in the Bishops House, at the sole charges of the Bishop. The several Expences for keeping in repair certain Banks of Rivers in *Owdenshire*, belonging to that Bishoprick, and of several Houses appertaining to that See. Moreover the yearly Tenth, the First Fruits; and

and publick Taxes being deducted, there did remain *communibus annis* to the Bishop to keep Hospitality (which must be great) and to provide for those of his Family, but about 1500 *l.* yearly. It is true, that for the future, whilst First-Fruits and Subsidies cease to be paid, this Bishops Revenue will be raised to 500 *l.* more *per annum*, and then the afore-mentioned 880 *l.* being very lately by His Majesties Gracious Letters Patent, under His Great Seal, begun to be released for all times to come; and about 400 *l.* more *per annum* being added to that Revenue in divers Rents lately improved by the late Bishop, Dr. *John Cosins*, by the abatement of Fines (which otherwise he might have taken to himself) the whole yearly Revenues of this Bishoprick began in the year 1670 to be 3280 *l.* *per annum*.

Of other principal Bishopricks, the Revenues have been much diminish'd, some enjoying not a fourth part of their antient Rights.

The great diminution of the Revenues of the Clergy, and the little care of augmenting or defending the Patrimony of the Church, is the great reproach and shame of the English Reformation, and will one day prove the ruine of Church and State.

Judicious Mr. *Hooker* (who in the Preface of his works foretold our late troubles 40 years before they came to pass) observing in his time how the Church was every day robbed of her Dues, and that

it was then an Opinion rise, [*That to give to the Church, smelt of Judaism and Popery, and to take from the Church what our Ancestors had given, was Reformation*] declared; That what *Moses* saith in the 90th. Psalm, was likely to be verified of Religion and Gods Service amongst us; The time thereof may be *Threescore years and Ten*, if it continue till *Fourscore*, it will be but small joy to those that shall then behold the condition of the *English Church*; nor can the best read Historian produce one example of a happy State, where the Clergy hath been exposed to the Peoples contempt; which must needs happen where their Benefices, their Maintenance is scandalous, and thereby their persons despicable.

It is the last Trick; saith *S. Gregory*, that the Devil hath in the World, when he cannot bring the *Word* and *Sacraments* in disgrace by *Errours* and *Heresies*, he invented this Project to bring the Clergy into contempt and low esteem, as it is now in *England*; where they are accounted by many as the *drass* and *refuse* of the Nation. Men think it a stain to their Bloud, to place their Sons in that Function, and Women ashamed to marry with any of them; whereas antiently in *England* (as among the Jews, the Tribe of *Levi* was counted Noble above all other Tribes, except that of the Royal Tribe of *Judah*) the Function of the Clergy was of so high account and esteem, that not onely the best Gentry and Nobility, but divers of the *Sons*
and

and Brothers of several *English* Kings since the Conquest and before, disdained not to enter into *Holy Orders*, and to be Clergy-men, as at this day is practised in most other Monarchies of Christendom. *Ethelwolph*, Son and Successor to *Egbert*, first sole King of England, was in Holy Orders, and Bishop of *Winchester*, at his Fathers death. *Odo* Bishop of *Bayeux* in *Normandy*, was Brother to *William* the Conquerour. *Henry de Blois*, Brother to King *Stephen*, was Bishop of *Winchester*. *Geofry Plantagenet*, Son to *Henry* the Second, was Bishop of *Lincoln*. *Henry de Beaufort*, Brother to *Henry* the Fourth, was Bishop also of *Winchester*. And of later times, that most prudent *Henry* the Seventh had designed his Second Son to be a Clergy-man, to omit many others of Noble Blood. Which Policy is still observed even amongst the few Families of the *Romish Religion* in *England*, wherein are to be found at this day, some Brothers or Sons of *Dukes*, *Marquises*, *Earls*, and *Barons* in Holy Orders, and all the rest of the Stock of *Baronets*, *Knights*, or *Gentry*: and for this cause find respect not onely amongst those of their own Opinions, but even of the most sober, moderate, and best civilized Protestants. Whilst this Policy lasted in *England*, which by the favour, and to the high honour of the King now Reigning, is in some hopes to be revived; for a Brother of the Earl of *Norhampton*, another of the Earl of *Bath*, a Son of the Lord *North*, another of the Lord *Crew*, another

of the Lord Brereton, have been lately encouraged to enter into Holy Orders) whilst this Policy lasted in *England*, the Clergy were judged the fittest Persons to execute most of the chief Offices and Places of the Kingdom (according to the Divine Policy amongst Gods Peculiar People, where the Priests and Levites were the Principal Officers and Judges in every Court ; to whom the People were to be obedient on pain of death) and the *Lay* did with much Reverence and Respect submit to them. And as then, *Os Sacerdotis, Oraculum erat plebis* (according to that of *Malachy, ch. 2. 7.*) So, *Os Episcopi, Oraculum erat Regis & Regni, & Rex amplectabatur universum Clerum lata fronte & ex eo semper sibi eligebat primos a Consiliis, primos ad officia Regni obeunda. Primi igitur sedebant in omnibus Regni Comitibus & Tribunalibus Episcopi, in Regali quidem palatio cum Regni Magnatibus, in Comitatu una cum Comite, in Turno cum Vicecomite, & in Hundredo cum Domino Hundredi, sic ut in promovenda Justitia usquequaque gladius gladium adjuvaret & nihil inconsulto Sacerdote vel Episcopo ageretur.* And this Union of Civil and Ecclesiastical Persons, Authority, and Courts of Judicature, did continue, as *Selden, l. 2. de Synedrion*, makes apparent above four thousand years amongst Gods own People, till Pope *Nicolas* the First, about the Eighth Century, to exclude the Emperour from meddling in the Ecclesiastical Govern-

Government, began to exclude the Clergy for meddling with the Civil, *Vide Grat. Distinc. C Cum ad verum* And it is certain that for 4 or 500 years, during the Reign of our Saxon Kings in *England*, our Ecclesiastical and Secular Magistrates sat lovingly together, with all sweetness and Candor, determining in the Morning Ecclesiastical Affairs, and Civil in the Afternoon, whereby it came to pass, that the Subject had no cause to complain of Prohibitions, issuing out of one Court of Judicature, to obstruct the Justice of another, to the great cost, and sometimes ruine of the poor Client, as hath been done ever since *William* the Conqueror made that unhappy Division in this Church and State.

But to return to our *Bishops*, upon whom the Weal of this Kingdom, and service of the King so much depended, and their presence for that end so much required at *London*, that it was judged expedient that every *Bishoprick* should have a Palace or House belonging to it in or about *London*; and it is known at this day where stood the Houses of every one, except that of *St. Asaph*, which also might probably have had one, but more obscure then some other; that *Bishoprick* having been, as still, very mean.

Great was the Authority of the Clergy in those days, and their *Memory* should be precious in these days, if we consider that they were the Authors of so great Benefits

and advantages to this Kingdom, that there are few things of any importance for promoting of the welfare of this Church and State, wherein the Bishops and Prelates under God, have not been the *Principal Instruments*. The excellent Laws made by King *Ina*, King *Athelstan*, King *Edmund*, and St. *Edward* the Confessor, from whom we have our *Common-Laws*, and our *Privileges*, mentioned in *Magna Charta*, were all made by the perswasions and advice of *Archbishops* and *Bishops*, named in our Histories. The *Union* of the *Two Houses* of *York* and *Lancaster* (whereby a long and bloody War was ended) was by the most wise Advice and Counsel of Bishop *Morton*, then a Privy Councillor. The *Union* of *England* and *Scotland*, that inexpressible advantage to both Nations, was brought to pass by the long foresight of Reverend Bishop *Fox*, a Privy Councillor, in advising *Henry* the Seventh to Match his Eldest Daughter to *Scotland*, and his Younger to *France*. Most of the Great Publick Works now remaining in *England*, acknowledge their antient and present being, either to the sole Cost and Charges, or to the liberal Contributions, or at least to the Powerful Perswasions of *Bishops*, as most of the best endowed *Colledges* in both our *Universities*, very many *Hospitals*, *Churches*, *Palaces*, *Cistlers*, have been founded and built by *Bishops*; even that famous chargeable, and difficult Structure of *London-Bridge* stands obliged to
the

the Liberal Contributions of an *Arch-bishop*; and it was a Bishop of *London*, at whose earnest request, *William the Conquerour* granted to the City of *London* so large Priviledges, that in a grateful remembrance thereof, the *Lord Mayor* and *Aldermen* to this day, upon some Solemn days of their resort to *St. Pauls Church*, do go in Procession about the *Grave-stone* where that Bishop lies interred.

But above all the Converting *England* to the *Christian Religion*, the Reforming that *Religion* when Corrupted; and since that, the maintenance of the *Doctrine* thereof against all *Romish Writers*, and of the *Discipline* thereof (none of the least good *Offices*) against all the practises and power of the *Puritan* and *Presbyterian Factions*, and all those other *Sectaries* lineally descended from them: All this, and more, is owing (if not solely, yet principally) to Bishops and Prelates: By the late want of whom to sit at the Stern, how soon was this goodly Vessel split upon the Rocks of Anarchy and Confusion?

Even since the late *Restoration* of *Bishops*, to set down the many considerable publick Benefits flowing from them and other dignified Clergy, would tire the Reader.

What sums of Money have been by them expended in Repairing *Cathedral Churches*, *Episcopal Houses*, in founding and building *Hospitals*, in Charity to poor *Widows*,
N 5 of

of Clergy-men utterly ruined by the late Rebels, for redeeming of a great number of poor *Christian Slaves* at *Algier*, what publick and private Sums for supplying the *Kings Necessities* at His Restoration, what Expences in Hospitality, &c. above and beyond the *Charity* and *Bounty* of others, who have ten times their Wealth and Riches?

To instance in a few, whereof certain information hath been given.

Dr. *William Fuxon*, *Archbishop* of *Canterbury*, deceased, augmented to poor Vicarages to the value of 11000 l. paid for Redemption of *Christian Captives*, in Subsidies, Poll-money, Benevolences, First-Fruits, &c. 10000 l. Repairs 16000 l. Besides for repairing of *St. Pauls Church* 2000 l. To *St. Johns Colledge* in *Oxford* 7000 l. In other Charitable uses 2000 l. In all, 48000 l. Besides all this, he was so kind to his Tenants, as to abate in their Fines 16000 l.

Dr. *Gilbert Shelden*, late *Bishop* of *London*, now *Archbishop* of *Canterbury*, gave for Redemption of Captives, and other Charitable Uses, in Subsidies, Benevolences, Purchase of *London-house*, Repairs, Building at *Oxford*, First-fruits, &c. 40000 l. and abated to to his Tenants 17000 l. And almost all this whilst he was *Bishop* of *London*.

Dr. *Brian Duppa*, late *Bishop* of *Winchester*, gave for Redeeming Captives, Building and Endowing *Alms-houses*, with other

other *Charitable Deeds*, in *Benevolences*, *Repairs*, &c. 16000 *l* and was so good to his Tenants, as to abate 3000 *l*. in their Fines.

Dr. *Frewen*, late *Archbishop* of *York*, disbursed in Publick Payments and Repairs onely, besides Abatements to Tenants, 15000 *l*.

Dr. *Cosins*, the forementioned *Bishop* of *Durham*, having from his first entrance, to the end of Seven years, not received above 198000 *l*. he expended it all, and 5000 *l*. more, either in rebuilding and repairing the Houses and Castles belonging to that *See*, or in re-building the *Chappel* at *Aukland*, and *Free-Schools* at *Durham*, all which had been ruined by the late Rebels; in founding two Hospitals, and a Publick Library; in founding Eight Scholarships in *Cambridge*: Of which Pious and Charitable Works, the whole Expences came (according to most certain information) to above 22000 *l*. Besides, he hath expended in two Benevolences to the King, in Redeeming of *Christian Captives* at *Algiers*; for his Consecration, &c. for the Furniture of the new *Chappel* at *Aukland* with Plate and other decent Ornaments; for relieving the distressed *Loyal Party*, and other Publick and Pious uses, above 44000 *l*. All which is here declared more particularly, then the designed brevity of this Treatise would handsomely allow, onely thereby to put a stop to the clamour of many persons against this Bishop, and many
others.

others; as if they had received vast sums of Money, and put it all in their private Purfes.

Dr. Warner, late Bishop of *Rocheſter*, though his Fines were but ſmall, yet beſides abatements to Tenants, he gave in Royal Preſents, Benevolences, Subſidies, Redeeming of Captives, &c. above 25000 *l*. The Deans and Chapters were proportionably as liberal: To mention in ſome of them.

That of *Canterbury* in Royal Preſents, Charities, Repairs, beſides all Abatements to Tenants, gave 16000 *l*.

That of *Wincheſter* in all 45800 *l*.

Durham 15000 *l*.

Ely 14000 *l*.

Exeter near 26000 *l*.

Lincoln 11000 *l*.

Rocheſter 10000 *l*.

Worceſter 9000 *l*.

Windſor in abatement of Fines 9000 *l*. in Royal Preſents 2600 *l*. in Augmentations 6900 *l*. in Repairs 8000 *l*. in Charitable Works above 2000 *l*. in all, 28500 *l*.

Yerk 8000 *l*.

Wells 8000 *l*.

The Sum Total of onely theſe above-mentioned Biſhops, Deans, and Chapters, amounts to 413800 *l*.

The reſt doubtleſs parted with their Money proportionably, and then all Accompts caſt up, the Remainder could not be great. For inſtance, in one of the beſt Churches,

Churches, *Canterbury*, out of their clear Remainder of all the first four years, viz. at the end of the year 1664, they had no more then every Prebend 1100*l.* and the Dean a double share.

As they have then been beneficial to this Kingdom, above and beyond other ranks of men, so they have had the highest respect, reverence, and esteem.

In all Ages, amongst all Nations, amongst *Turks*, as well as *Jews* and *Christians*, it was judged fit, that the Principal *Domestick Servants* of the King of Heaven and Earth, either should be of the chiefest and noblest upon Earth, or at least should be so esteemed.

Such reverence our Ancestors bare to that Function, that (as *Selden* observes) to fall down and kiss the feet, was a Ceremony usual towards other Bishops and Principal Prelates, besides the Bishop of *Rome*. Divers of our Saxon and Norman Kings and Nobles, so respected them, that they constrained them in Publick Grants yet to be seen, to sign before the highest of the Lay-Nobles, and sometimes before the Kings own Sons and Brothers, &c. to take precedence of them, &c.

In the year 1200. Three Kings, viz. of *England*, *Scotland*, and of *South-Wales*, to express their Pious and Courteous Respect to *Hugh* Bishop of *Lincoln*, disclaimed not with their own Royal Shoulders, to bear his dead Corps to the Grave.

And

And yet it hath been observed even by Strangers, that the Iniquity of the present times in *England* is such, That the *English Orthodox Clergy* are not onely hated by the *Romanists* on the one side, and maligned by the *Presbyterian* on the other side (as the *English Liturgy* hath also been for a long time by both of them (a sure evidence of the excellency thereof; and as our *Saviour* was crucified between two Thieves) but also that of all the Christian Clergy of *Europe* (whether *Romish*, *Lutheran*, or *Calvinian*) none are so little respected generally, nor beloved, obeyed, or rewarded, as the present Pious, Learned, Loyal, Orthodox Clergy of *England*, even by some of those who have always professed themselves of that Communion.

O Deus in qua tempora reservasti nos !

*Here followeth a Catalogue of the present
Deans in the Provinces both of Can-
terbury and York.*

In the Province of Canterbury.

DR. Turner Dean of Canterbury.
Dr. Sancroft, Dean of St. Pauls.
Dr. Dolben Bishop of Rochester, and Dean of
Westminster.
Dr. Clark Dean of Winchester.
Dr. Wilford Dean of Ely.
Dr. Williams Bishop of Ossory, and Dean Com-
mendatory of Bangor.
Dr. Fell Dean of Christ-church.
Dr. Thomas Dean of Worcester.
Dr. Bredyoke Dean of Salisbury.
Dr. Honeywood Dean of Lincoln.
Dr. Lloyd Dean of St. Asaph.
Dr. Cary Dean of Exeter.
Dr. Duport Dean of Peterborough.
Dr. Crofts Dean of Norwich.
Dr. Toogood Dean of Bristol.
Dr. Hodges Dean of Hereford.
Dr. Brough Dean of Gloucester.
Dr. Dean of Lichfield.
Dr. Dean of Chichester.
Dr. Bathurst Dean of Bath and Wells.
Dr. Lamplugh Dean of Rochester.

In the Province of York.

Dr. Hitch Dean of York.

Dr. Sud-

Dr. *Sudbury* Dean of *Durham*.
 Dr. *Bridgeman* Dean of *Chester*.
 Dr. *Smith* Dean of *Carlisle*.

Note, That in the Cathedral Churches of *St. David* and of *Landaff*, there never hath been any Dean, but the Bishop in either is Head of the Chapter; and in the Bishops absence, the Chanter at *St. Davids*, and at *Landaff* the Archdeacon.

Note also, That there are some Deans in *England* without any Jurisdiction, onely for Honour so styled; as the Dean of the *Chappel Royal*, and Dean of the Chappel of *St. George* at *Windsor*.

Moreover, some Deans there are without any Chapter, yet enjoying certain Jurisdictions, as the Dean of *Croyden*, the Dean of *Battel*, the Dean of *Bocking*, &c.

C H A P. XVIII.

Of the Second State or Nobility of England, and therein of their Degrees, Priviledges, States, Revenues, &c.

N*obiles quasi viri nobiles*, or *Notables*. In all Christian Monarchies, Men that have been notable for *Courage, Wisdom, Wealth, &c.* have been judged fit and worthy to enjoy certain *Priviledges, Titles, Dignities, Honours, &c.* above the Common People, to be placed in an higher Orb, and to be as a *Skreen* Name: Use. between the King and the inferiour Subjects, to defend the one from Insolencies, and the other from Tyranny; to interpose by their *Counsel, Courage, and Grandeur*, where common persons dare not, ought not to be so hardy, to support the King, and defend the Kingdom with their Lives and Forrunes.

The Nobility of *England* is called the *Peerage of England*, because they are all *Parcs Regni*; that is, *Nobilitate Parcs*, though *gradu impares*.

The *Degrees* of the English Nobility are *Degrees* onely five, *viz. Duke, Marquis, Earl, Vicount,* and *Baron*. These are all *Peers*, but the
four

four first are for *State, Priviledge, and Precedence*, above and before those who are Barons onely.

Duke.

A Duke, in Latine *Dux, a Ducendo*, Noblemen being anciently either *Generals* and *Leaders* of Armies in time of War, or *Wardens* of Marches, and *Governours* of Provinces in time of Peace; afterwards made so for term of Life, then held by *Lands* and *Fees*, at length made *Hereditary* and *Titular*.

The first Duke since the Conqueror was *Edward the Black Prince*, created so by *Edw. 3.* in the 11. year of his Reign. A Duke is at this day created by *Patent, Cincture of Sword, Mantle of State, Imposition of a Cap and Coronet of Gold* on his Head, and a *Verge of Gold* put into his Hand.

Marquis.

Marchio, a Marquis, was so first called from the Government of *Marches* and *Frontier Countries*. The first that was so created was *Robert Vere Earl of Oxford*, made *Marquis of Dublin* in *Octavo* of *Richard 2.*

A *Marquis* is created by a *Cincture of a Sword, Mantle of State, Imposition of a Cap of Honour, with a Coronet*, and delivery of a *Charter or Patent*.

Earl.

Earls, anciently called *Comites*, because they were wont *Comitari Regem*, to wait upon the King for Council and Advice. The Saxons called them *Ealdormon*, the Danes

Danes Eorlas, and the *English Earls*. They had antiently for the support of their state the third penny out of the Sheriffs Court, issuing out of all Pleas of that Shire, whereof they had their Title : but now it is otherwise ; for whereas heretofore *Comes* and *Comitatus* were Correlatives, and there was no *Comes* or *Earl* but had a *County* or *Shire* for his *Earldom* ; of later years the number of *Earls* increasing, and no more Counties left, divers have made choice of some eminent part of a County ; as *Lindsey*, *Holland*, *Sunderland*, *Cleveland*, *Craven*, &c. Others have chosen for their Title some eminent Town, as *Exeter*, *Bridgewater*, *Bristol*, &c. And some of late have taken for their Title the name of a small Village, of a Park, &c.

An *Earl* is Created by the *Cincture of a Sword*, *Mantle of State* put upon him by the King himself, a *Cap* and a *Coronet* put upon his head, and a *Charter* in his hand.

All *Earls* are styled by the King, *Consanguinei nostri*, *Our Cousins* ; and they antiently did, and still may use the style of *Nos*.

All the *Earls of England* are local, or denominated from some *Shire*, *Town*, or *Place*, except two, whereof one is *Personal*, as the *Earl Marshal of England*, who is not onely *Honorary* as all the rest, but also *Officiary*. The other is *Nominal*, viz. *Earl Rivers*, who takes his *Denomination* from an *Illustrious Family*, as the rest do from some noted *Place*.

Vice-

Vicount. *Vicecomes quasi Vice Comitum gubernaturus Comitatum.* This Title was first given say some, by *Hen. 6.* in the 18 year of his Reign to *John Beaumont*, though it may be found that 5 *H. 5.* *Sir Robert Brent* was by the King created a *Vicount*.

Vicounts also are stiled by the King, *Consanguinei Nostri, Our Cousins.*

A *Vicount* is so made by *Patent*.

Baron. In the Laws of the *Longobards*, and of the *Normans*, this word *Baron* was used for *Vir*, as at this day *Baron* or *Varon* in the Spanish Tongue is used for the same; so that a *Baron* is *Vir natus ex eximio, Vir Notabilis & Principalis*; so the chief Burgessees of *London* antiently, and still those of the *Cinque Ports*, are called *Barons*.

Bracton saith, they were called *Barones, quasi Robur Belli*, in time of War the safety of the King, and of all his People did depend upon their Courage, Wisdom, Conduct, and skill in Martial Affairs.

Antiently those *Barons* onely were accounted *Peers* of the Realm, that held of the King *Per integram Baroniam*, which consisted of 12 Knights Fees, and one third part (each Knights Fee being 20 *l.*) which makes in all 400 Marks; and whoever had so much, was wont to be summoned to Parliament. Now to hold *Per Baroniam*, is to hold *Per hereditatem Baronis*, whether greater or less.

Barons in the beginning of the Reign of H. 3. were not of so much repute as afterwards, when that King (after that great Rebellion against him was suppressed) called by Writ unto Parliament onely such great men as had continued Loyal; which the succeeding Kings observing, they onely were accounted Peers of the Realm, that were called by the Kings special Writ, and the others lost their Peerage.

The Earls Palatines, and Earls Marches of *England*, had antiently also their Barons under them; as in *Cheeshire* there are yet such Barons: But as no Bishops but those that hold immediately of the King, are Peers of the Realm (for the Bishop of *Man*, holding immediately of the Earl of *Derby*, is no Peer) so no Barons, but those that hold immediately of the King, are Peers of the Realm.

Caput Baronie is some Castle or Chief Seat of a Nobleman, which is not to be divided amongst Daughters (if there be no Son) but must descend to the Eldest Daughter, *Ceteris filiabus aliunde satisfactis*.

Land holden by Barony, doth not make the Purchaser that is ignoble to be noble, although the charge of such Tenure doth lie upon him in respect of the Service of the Realm; no more then Land by Villain-Service doth make the Purchaser that is a Freeman a Villain, though he shall thereby be bound to his Villain-Service due for his Lands.

Barons are sometimes made by Writ, being thereby called to sit in the Higher House of Parliament, but most usually by *Patent*.

All the fore-mentioned Degrees have the Title of *Lord*, from the Saxon word *Laford*, *Dominus*.

All the Lords of *England* both *Spiritual* and *Temporal*, are *Feudatories* to the King, and in their Creation, and also in their Succession, do swear an Oath of *Fidelity*, and do homage to the King their Sovereign, and pay certain Duties, as Signs and Symbols of their Subjection to their *Prince*.

All Honours in *England* are given by the King, who is the sole Fountain of Honour.

The Laws of *England* prohibiteth all Subjects of the Realm to receive any Hereditary Title of Honour, or Dignity, of the Gift of any *Foreign Prince, King, or Emperor*. *Es enim jus Majestatis & inter Insignia summa potestatis.*

None of these Honours bestowed by the King on a Family, can be lost, but by want of Issue Male, except where the Patent extends to Issue Female, as sometimes it doth; or else by some heinous Crime: and then that Family cannot be restored to their Blood but by Parliament.

All Noblemen at their Creation have two Ensigns, to signify two Duties: Their Heads are adorned, *ad consulendum Regem & Patriam tempore pacis*; and they are girt

girt with a Sword *ad defendendum Regem & Patriam tempore belli.*

The several Degrees of the English Nobility are differenced and distinguish'd one from another by their Titles and Ensigns of Honour.

A *Duke* hath the Title of *Grace*, and being written unto, may be styled, *Most High, Potent, and Noble Prince.* A *Marquis*, *Most Noble and Potent Lord.* An *Earl*, *Most Noble and Potent Lord.* A *Vicount*, *Right Noble and Potent Lord.* And a *Baron*, *Right Noble Lord.*

Their Coronets are all different. A Baron hath six Pearls upon the Circle, given to that Honour by the present King. A Vicount hath the Circle of Pearls without number. An Earls Coronet hath the Pearls raised upon Points and Leaves low between. The Marquis, a Pearl and a Strawberry-leaf, round, of equal height. And a Dukes Coronet onely Leaves without Pearls. Note, that the Dukes of the Blond Royal bear a Coronet of *Crosses* and *Flower de luce*, which is the same with that of the Prince of *Wales*, and his is the same with the Kings, excepting the *Arches Globe* and *Cross* on the top of the Kings Crown. All the Nobles are more especially distinguish'd by their *Robes of Parliament*, by their several *Guards* on their *Mantles* or *Short Cloaks* about their Shoulders. A Baron hath but two Guards, a Vicount two and a half, an Earl three, a Marquis three and a half, and a Duke four: Also the Mantle of a Duke, Marquis, and Vicount,

is

is faced with Ermine, that of a Vicount and Baron faced with plain white Furre.

The Nobility of *England* have in all times enjoyed many considerable Priviledges.

All Peers of the Realm being look'd on as the Kings Hereditary constant Counsellors, their Persons out of Parliament-time are Priviledged (as others in Parliament time) from all Arrests, unless for Treason, Felony, or breach of Peace, Condemnation in Parliament, or Contempt to the King. No *Supplicavit* can be granted against them; No *Capias* or *Exigent* sued out against them for Actions of *Debt* or *Trespas*s. No *Effoin* lies against any Peer of the Realm. In Criminal Causes, Treason, or Felony, they cannot be tried by any other Jury but by a Jury of Peers of the Realm; who are not as other Juries, to be put to their Oath, but their Verdict given in upon their Honour sufficeth. In Civil Causes they are not to be Empannelled upon any Jury, nor upon any Enquests, *de facto*, though in a matter between two Peers. In case any Peer be returned upon any such Jury, there is a special Writ for his discharge. Upon no case to be bound to their good behaviour, nor put to swear they will not break the Peace, but onely to promise it upon their Honour; which was ever accounted so Sacred, as upon no terms to be violated. A Peer of the Realm may not be put to the Rack or Torture to discover the Truth, though ac-
cused

cused of High Treason. Every Peer of the Realm called to Parliament, hath the Priviledge in his lawful absence to constitute a Proxy to vote for him, which none of the Commons may do. Also in places of Trust committed to them, they are allowed to make Deputies, by reason of the necessity supposed in the Law of their Attendance on the Person of the King, though neither Civil Law nor Common Law allow any other Testimony to be valid, but what is given upon Oath; yet the Testimony of a Peer of *England*, given in upon his Honour, without any Oath, is esteemed valid; and they were wont to be examined upon their Allegiance and the Loyalty of their Chivalry, and to put in their Answer to a Bill *super honorem*, without taking an Oath; though of later times that Priviledge, by the neglect of some Lords, hath been infringed sometimes. A day of Grace by the favour of the Court is not to be granted to the Plaintiff in any Suit or Action, wherein a Peer of the Realm is Defendant; and this by Statute-Law, because the Law presumes, that a Peer of the Realm must always be ready to attend the Person of the King, and the Service of the Common-wealth, and therefore it is not to be delayed longer then the ordina use of the Court, but to have expedition of Justice. At the beginning of Parliament, when the Oath of Supremacy is exacted of all those of the House of Commons, yet it is not required of any of the Lords, because the King is otherwise assured of their

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Loyalty

Loyalty and Fidelity as is presumed. In all Cases wherein the Privilege of Clergy is allowed to other men, and also in divers Cases where that Priviledge is taken away from other men, every Peer of the Realm, having Place and Voice in Parliament, shall upon his Request by *Stat. 1 Edw. 6.* without burning in the hand, loss of Inheritance, or corruption of Blood, be adjudged for the first time as a Clerk convict, though he cannot read. The Title of Lord is due to all that are Barons of *England*, and to none other besides Bishops, and some great Officers of the Kingdom.

Onely of courtesie, the Title of *Lord* is given to all the Sons of Dukes and Marquesses, and to the eldest Sons of Earls, and to none under.

All Barons of *England* are exempted from all attendance at *Sheriff Tourns*, or any *Leets*, where others are obliged to take the *Oath of Allegiance*.

A Peer cannot be outlawed in any *Civil Action*, because he cannot be arrested by any *Capias*; and by the same reason lies no *Attachment* against him.

By the Custom of *England* (as is by the Law of the Empire) *Nobiles non torquentur in quibus plebei torquerentur & Nobiles non suspenduntur sed decapitantur*: Yet this by the meer favour of the King, and in some cases, especially of *Felony*, hath been otherwise sometimes.

For the suppressing of *Riots* and *Routs*, the Sheriff may raise the *Posse Comitatus*; that is, all able men are to assist him; yet may not the Sheriff command the Person of any Peer of the Realm to attend that Service.

A Baron of Parliament being sent for by the Kings Writ or Letter, or by his Messenger to come to Court, or to Parliament, or to appear before the *Council-Board*, or in his Court of *Chancery*, may both coming and returning by the Kings Forest or Park, kill one or two Deer.

In any Civil Trial, where a Peer of the Realm is Plaintiff or Defendant, there must be returned of the Jury at least one Knight; otherwise the *Array* may be quast by Challenge.

The Laws of *England* are so tender of the Honour, Credit, Reputation, and Persons of *Noblemen*, that there is a Statute on purpose to hinder all offence by false Reports, whereby any scandal to their Persons may arise, or debate and discord between them and the Commons; and because it is to defend, not onely *Lay Lords*, but *Bishops*, and all Great Officers of the Realm, it is called *Scandalum Magnatum*.

The House of a Peer cannot in some Cases (as in search for prohibited Books, for Conventicles, &c.) be entered by *Officers of Justice*, without a Warrant under the Kings own Hand, and the hands of six of His *Privy Council*, whereof four to be Peers of the Realm.

No Peer can be assessed towards the standing *Militia*, but by six or more of themselves.

The Law allowing any one of the Commonalty to be arraigned for *Felony* or *Treason*, in *favorem vite*, to challenge Thirty five of his Jury, without shewing cause, and others by shewing cause; yet allows not a Peer of the Realm to challenge any of his Jury, or to put any of them to their Oath, the Law presuming, that they being all Peers of the Realm, and judging upon their Honour; cannot be guilty of *Falshood*, *Favour*, or *Malice*.

All Peers of the Rea'm have a Privilege of qualifying a certain number of *Chaplains*, who (after a *Dispensation* from the Archbishop (if to him it seem good) and the same ratified under the Great Seal of *England*) may hold Plurality of Benefices with *Cure of Souls*: In this manner, every Duke may qualify *Six Chaplains*, every Marquis and Earl five apiece, every Vicount four, and every Baron three.

A Peer of the Realm may retain six Aliens born, whereas another may not retain above four.

In case of Amercements of the Peers of the Realm upon *Non-suits*, or other *Judgments*; a Duke is to be amerced onely Ten pounds, and all under onely Five pounds; and this to be done by their Peers, according to *Magna Charta*, although it is oft done now by the *Kings Justices*, in stead of their Peers.

All Peers of the Realm being constant *Hereditary Counsellors* of the King in His *Great Council of Parliament*, and being obliged upon the *Kings Summons* to appear, and attend in all *Parliaments* upon their own charges, are priviledged from contributing to the expences of any Member of the *House of Commons*; for which no Levy may be made upon any of their Lands, Parcel of their *Earldoms* or *Baronies*, any of their antient *Demefns*, *Copihold*, or *Villain Tenants*.

The Estates of all Peers of the Realm, being judged in the Eye of the Law, sufficient at all times to fatisfie all Debts and Damages, fatisfaction is to be fought by Execution taken forth upon their Lands and Goods, and not by Attachments, Imprisonments of their Persons, (those are to be always free for the Service of the King and Kingdom) nor by *Exigents* or *Capias Utlagatum*, &c.

Other Priviledges belong to the Peers of England, as Eight Tun of *Wine Custom-free* to every Earl, and to the rest proportionably, &c.

- Notwithstanding these great Priviledges belonging to the *Nobility of England*, yet the greatest of them (no not the Brother or Son of the King) ever had the Priviledge of the *Grandees of Spain*, to be covered in the *Kings prefence*, except onely *Henry Ratcliff* Earl of *Surrey*, as before. Nor had ever that higher Priviledge

of the *Nobility of France*, whose *Domain Lands*, and their *Dependants* holding them, are exempted from all *Contributions* and *Tallies*, by which favour they are tied to their *King*, and so enabled to serve him; that although *Rebellions* are frequent, yet seldom of long continuance, and never prosperous; whereas the highest born Subject of *England* hath herein no more Privilege, then the meanest Ploughman, but utterly want that kind of reward for *Antient* virtue, and encouragement for future Industry.

Precedence.

Touching the Places or Precedences amongst the Peers of *England*, it is to be observed, That (after the Kings and Princes of the *Bloud*, viz. the Sons, Grandsons, Brothers, Uncles, or Nephews of the King, and no farther) Dukes amongst the Nobility have the first place, then Marquesses, Dukes eldest Sons, Earls, Marquesses eldest Sons, Dukes younger Sons, Vicounts, Earls eldest Sons, Marquesses younger Sons, Barons, Vicounts eldest Sons, Earls younger Sons, Barons eldest Sons, Vicounts younger Son, Barons younger Sons.

Here note, That it was decreed by King *James*, That the younger Sons of Barons and Vicounts should yield place and Precedence to all Knights of the Garter, *Qua-tenus tales*, and to all Privy Counsellors, Master of the Wards, Chancellor, and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, Chancellor of the Dutchy, Chief Justice of the Kings

Kings Bench, Master of the Rolls, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Chief Baron of the Exchequer; and all other Judges and Barons of the degree of the Coif of the said Courts, and that by reason of their Honourable Order and Employment; and also to all Bannerets made under the Kings Banner or Standard displayed in an Army Royal in open War, and the King personally present.

Moreover observe, that all Nobles of the same degree, take place according to the Seniority of their Creation.

But the Princes of the Blood, the Great Officers of the Realm, and the Bishops are to precede, according to an Act of Parliament, 31 Hen. 8.

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, Lord President of the Kings Council, Lord Privy Seal: These being Barons or above, shall in Parliament sit above all Dukes, except the Son, Brother, or Nephew of the King.

The Lord High Steward of *England* is not here named, because it was intended that he should not continue beyond the occasion for which he should be made.

Next hath place, the Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, then the Lord High Constable, the Earl Marshal, the Lord High Admiral, Lord Steward of the Kings Household, Lord Chamberlain of the Kings Household: These shall sit after the Lord Privy Seal, above all of their Degree onely. And if the Kings Principal Secretary be a Baron, he takes place of all Barons that are not of

the Offices before-mentioned ; but if he be a Vicount or higher Degree, he shall take place onely according to his Degree. Also, if the Kings Secretary be a Bishop, as antiently was usual, he takes place next to the Bishop of *Winchester*, before all other Bishops that have none of the Offices aforesaid.

All Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, Vicounts, and Barons, not having any of the said Offices, shall take place according to the Antientry of their Creation.

All Dukes Eldest Sons have the Title of Earls, and the Eldest Son of an Earl, hath the Title of the Earls Barony, and sometimes of the Vicounty, according to the Patent.

State. There are certain marks of State that belong to each Degree amongst the Nobility, which they may practise, or not practise at pleasure.

Duke. A Duke may have in all places out of the Kings presence a Cloth of Estate hanging down, within half a yard of the ground ; so may his Dutcheſs, and her Train born up by a Baronness ; and no Earl to wash with a Duke without the Dukes pleasure.

Marquis. A Marquis may have a Cloth of Estate reaching within a yard of the ground, and that in all places out of the presence of the King, or a Duke ; and his Marchioness to have her Train born by a Knights Wife ;
and

and no Vicount to wash with a Marquis, but at his pleasure.

An Earl also may have a Cloth of Estate *Earl* without Pendants, but onely Fringe, and a Countess may have her Train born by a Gentlewoman, out of the presence of her Superiours, and in their presence by a Gentleman.

A Vicount may have a cover of Assay *Vicount* holden under his Cup while he drinks, but no Assay taken, as Dukes, Marquises, and Earls may have, and may have a Travers in his own house. And a Vicountess may have her Gown born up by a Woman out of the presence of her Superiours, and in their presence by a Man.

A Baron may also have the Cover of his *Baron* Cup holden underneath whilst he drinketh, and a Baroness may have her Gown born up by a Man in the presence of a Vicountess.

All Dukes Eldest Sons are born as Marquises, and the younger as Lords, with the addition of their Christian Names, as *Title.* Lord Thomas, Lord John, &c.

A Marquises Eldest Son is called Lord of a Place, and the younger Sons as Lord Thomas, Lord John, &c.

An Earls Eldest Son is born as a Vicount, and shall go as a Vicount, and shall have as many Powdrings as a Vicount, so their younger Sons are said to be born as Baron, but shall go after all Barons, and before all Baronets.

An Earls eldest Son is called Lord of a place, and all his Daughters Ladies; but his younger Sons not Lords.

A Vicounts eldest Son is no Lord, nor his Daughters Ladies; and therefore the eldest Son, and the eldest Daughter of the first Vicount of *England*, is said to be the first Gentleman and Gentlewoman without Title in *England*. Yet a Vicounts eldest Son is said to be born as a Baron.

*A Catalogue of the Peers of England,
according to their Precedence.*

Dukes of the Royal Bloud.

JA M E S Duke of York and *Albany*,
Earl of *Ulster*, Lord High Admiral of
England, the Kings onely Brother.

Rupert Duke of *Cumberland*, and Earl of
Holderness.

The Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of
the Great Seal, the Lord Treasurer, and
the Lord Privy Seal, take place before all
Dukes, not of the Bloud Royal.

Dukes.

Thomas Howard, Duke of *Norfolk*.

John Seymour, Duke of *Somerset*.

George Villers, Duke of *Buckingham*.

Charles Stuart, Duke of *Richmond*.

Christo-

Christopher Monck, Duke of Albemarle
James Scot, Duke of Monmouth.
William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle.

Marqueſſes.

John Pawlet, Marquis of Wincheſter.
Henry Somerſet, Marquis of Worceſter.
Henry Pierpont, Marquis of Dorcheſter.

Earls.

These three take place in reſpect of their
 Offices.

The Lord High Chamberlain of Eng-
 land.

The Lord Steward of the Kings Hou-
 ſhold.

The Lord Chamberlain of the Kings
 Houſhold.

Earls.

Awbrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford.
Charles Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury.
Anthony Grey, Earl of Kent.
Charles Stanley, Earl of Derby.
John Mannours, Earl of Rutland.
Theophilus Haſtings, Earl of Huntingdon.
William Ruſſel, Earl of Bedford.
William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.
Edward Clinton, Earl of Lincoln.
Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham.
James Howard, Earl of Suffolk.
Richard Sackville, Earl of Dorſet.

Robert

Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury.
John Cecil, Earl of Exeter.
John Edgerton, Earl of Bridgwater.
Robert Sidney, Earl of Leicester.
James Compton, Earl of Northampton.
Charles Rich, Earl of Warwick.
William Cavendish, Earl of Devonshire.
Basil Fielding, Earl of Denbigh.
George Digby, Earl of Bristol.
Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex.
Robert Rich, Earl of Holland.
Gilbert Holles, Earl of Clare.
Oliver St. John, Earl of Bullingbroke.
Charles Fane, Earl of Westmerland.
Robert Montague, Earl of Manchester.
Charles Howard, Earl of Berkshire.
John Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave.
Richard Ley, Earl of Marlborough.
Thomas Savage, Earl Rivers.
Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsey.
John Cary, Earl of Dover.
Nicholas Knowles, Earl of Banbury.
Henry Mordant, Earl of Peterborough.
Henry Grey, Earl of Stamford.
Heneage Finch, Earl of Winchelsea.
Charles Dormer, Earl of Caernarven.
 Blount, Earl of Newport.
Philip Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield.
John Tufton, Earl of Thanet.
Thomas Weston, Earl of Portland.
William Wentworth, Earl of Strafford.
Robert Spencer, Earl of Sunderland.
Nicholas Leake, Earl of Scarisdale.

John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester.
Henry Fermin, Earl of S. Albans.
Edward Montague, Earl of Sandwich.
James Butler, Earl of Brecknock.
Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon.
Arthur Capel, Earl of Essex.
Robert Brudnel, Earl of Cardigan.
Arthur Annesly, Earl of Anglesey.
John Greenville, Earl of Bath.
Charles Howard, Earl of Carlisle
William Craven, Earl of Craven.
Robert Bruce, Earl of Alesbury.
Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington.
Henry Benet, Earl of Arlington.
Anthony Ashly Cooper, Earl of Shaftsbury.

Vicounts.

Leicester D'evereux, Vicount Hereford.
Francis Brown, Vicount Montague.
James Fiennes, Vicount Say and Seal.
Edward Conway, Vicount Conway.
Baptist Noel, Vicount Campden.
William Howard, Vicount Stafford.
Thomas Bellasis, Vicount Falconbridge.
John Mordant, Vicount Mordant.
George Savil, Vicount Hallifax.

Barons.

George Nevil, Lord Abergavenny.
James Touchet, Lord Audley.
Charles West, Lord de la Ware.
George Berkley, Lord Berkley.
Thomas Parker, Lord Morley and Montegle.
Francis

- Francis Lennard, Lord Dacres.*
Conyers Darcy, Lord Darcy and Meynell.
William Stourton, Lord Stourton.
Will. Lord Sandis de la Vine.
Benjamin Mildmay, Lord Fitzwater.
Thomas Windsor, Lord Windsor.
Cromwel, Lord Cromwel.
George Eure, Lord Eure.
Philip Wharton, Lord Wharton.
William Willoughby, Lord Willoughby of Par-
ham.
William Paget, Lord Paget.
Dudley North, Lord North.
William Bruges, Lord Shandois.
William Petre, Lord Petre.
Charles Gerard, Lord Gerard of Gerards
Bromley.
Charles Stanhope, Lord Stanhope.
Henry Arundel, Lord Arundel of Wardour.
Christopher Roper, Lord Tenham.
Robert Greville, Lord Brook.
Edward Montague, Lord Montague of
Boughton.
William Grey, Lord Grey of Wark.
John Roberts, Lord Roberts.
John Lovelace, Lord Lovelace.
John Pawlet, Lord Pawlet.
William Maynard, Lord Maynard.
George Coventry, Lord Coventry.
Edward Lord Howard of Esrick.
Charles Mohun, Lord Mohun.
William Herbert, Lord Powis.
Edward Herbert, Lord Herbert of Cherbury.
Seymour, Lord Seymour.
Francis Newport, Lord Newport.
Thomas Leigh, Lord Leigh of Stonely.
Christopher,

Christopher Hatton, Lord Hatton.
Richard Byron, Lord Byron.
Richard Vaughan, Lord Vaughan.
Francis Carrington, Lord Carrington.
William Widdrington, Lord Widdrington.
Edward Ward, Lord Ward.
Thomas Culpeper, Lord Culpeper.
Isaac Astley, Lord Astley.
John Lucas, Lord Lucas.
John Bellasis, Lord Bellasis.
Edward Watson, Lord Rockingham.
Charles Gerard, Lord Gerard of Brandon.
Gilbert Sutton, Lord Lexington.
Charles Kirkhoven, Lord Wotton.
Marmaduke Langdale, Lord Langdale.
William Crafts, Lord Crafts.
John Berkley, Lord Berkley of Stratton.
Denzil Hollis, Lord Hollis.
Charles Cornwallis, Lord Cornwallis.
George Booth, Lord de la Mere.
Horatio Townsend, Lord Townsend.
John Crew, Lord Crew, &c.
John Frescheville, Lord Frescheville.
Richard Arundel, Lord Arundel of Tre-
rice.
Thomas Butler, Lord Butler of More Park.
Henry Howard, Lord Howard of Castle-
rising.
Thomas Clifford, Lord Clifford of Chudleigh.

Of Temporal Lords or Peers of *England*, *Number.*
 there are at present about One hundred
 fifty four, whereof there are Ten Dukes,
 Three Marquesses, Fifty six Earls, Nine Vi-
 counts, and sixty seven Barons ; whereas
 within Seventy years last past, there was not
 one

one Duke, but one Marquis, about Nineteen Earls, Three or Four Vicounts, and Fourry Lords.

Revenue. The Laws and Customs of *England*, always willing that *Decorum* and Convenience should be every where observed; and considering the Charges and Expences appertaining to the several Degrees of Honour, as they belong to Men of Principal Service to the King and Realm, both in time of War and Peace, expected that each of them should have a convenient Estate and value of Lands of Inheritance, for the support of their Honours, and the Kings Service. Therefore antiently when the intrinsic value of a Pound *Sterling* was worth 30 *l.* of our Money now, as appears by the then Price of all things, every Knight was to have about Eight hundred Acres, reckoned at 20 *l.* yearly in Land; that is, about 600 *l.* of our Money at this day. A Baron to have Thirteen Knights Fees, and one third part, which amounted to about 267 *l.* which multiplied by 30, was as much as 8000 *l.* a year at this day. An Earl Twenty Knights Fees, a Duke Forty. And in case of decay of Nobility, or that they had so far wasted their Revenues, that their Honours could not decently be maintained (as the Roman Senators were in such case removed from the Senate) so sometimes some *English Barons* have not been admitted to sit in the *Higher House* of *Parliament*, though they kept the Name and Title or Dignity still.

For the better support of these Degrees of Honour, the King doth usually upon the Creation of a Duke, Marquis, Earl, or Vicount, grant an Annuity or yearly Rent, to them and their Heirs, which is so annexed to the Dignity, that by no Grant, Assurance, or any manner of Alienations can be given from the same, but is still incident to, and a support of the same Dignity; contrary to that Principal in Law, *That every Land of Fee-Simple may be charged with a Rent in Fee-Simple by one way or other.*

To a Duke the King grants 40 l. heretofore a considerable Pension; to a Marquis 40 Marks; to an Earl 20 l. and to a Vicount 20 Marks. To Barons no such Pensions are ordinarily granted, onely the late King creating *Montjoy Blount* (the late Earl of *Newport*) Lord *Mountjoy of Thurlstone*, granted him a Fee of 20 Marks *per annum*, to him and his Heirs for ever.

As the King of *England* hath ever had the repute of the richest in Domains of any King in *Europe*; so the Nobility of *England* have been accounted the richest in Lands of any Neighbouring Nation; some having above 20000 l. yearly, others 15000 l. and so many of them above 10000 l. that if one with another, they have but 8000 l. yearly, it will amount to in all amongst the 154 Lords, above Twelve hundred thousand pounds a year, about the Eleventh part of the yearly Revenue of all *England*, which upon computation is found to be about Fourteen Millions yearly.

The

The English Nobility for Valour, Wisdom, Integrity and Honour, hath in all former Ages been equal to any Christendom.

Every Lords House was a kind of well-disciplined Court, insomuch that the Gentry, Males and Females, were wont to be sent thither for vertuous breeding, and returned excellently accomplished.

At home, their Table, Attendance, Officers, Exercises, Recreations, Garb, was an honour to the Nation.

Abroad they were attended with as brave, numerous, and uniform Train of Servants and followers, as any in *Europe*, not thinking it consistent with their Honours to be seen walk the Streets almost in *Cuerpo* with one Lacquey, or not that, much less to be found drinking in a Tavern, &c.

If some of the *English* Nobility, by a long continued Peace, excessive Luxury in Diet, want of Action, &c. were before the late Wars, born more feeble in body then their Ancestors, and by too fine, and too full Diet, afterwards were rendred weaker in mind; and then during the late Troubles, by much Licentiousness, and want of fit Education, were so debauched, that it was lately difficult to find (as some are bold to affirm) the Courage, Wisdom, Integrity, Honour, Sobriety, and Courtesie of the Ancient Nobility; yet it is not to be doubted, but that under a Warlike Enterprising Prince, all those Vertues of their Forefathers may spring afresh.

C H A P. XIX.

Of the Third State, or Commons of England, and therein of Baronets, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Yeomen, Citizens, Handicrafts, &c.

THE Law of *England*, contrary to the Laws and Customs of other Countries, calleth none Noble under a Baron; so that not onely all Baronets, all sorts of Knights, all Esquires and Gentlemen, but also the Sons of the Nobility, are by our Law reckoned amongst the *Commons of England*; and therefore the Eldest Son of a Duke, though by the Courtesie of *England* styled an Earl, yet shall be arraigned by the style of Esquire onely, and may be tried by a Jury of *Common Freeholders*; and in Parliament can sit onely in the *House of Commons*, if Elected, till called by the *Kings Writ* to the *Lords House*. Yet doth it seem very absurd, that all Noblemens Sons, with all Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen, should be esteemed *Plebeians*, but rather, as in *Rome*, they were in a middle rank, *inter Senatores & Plebem*; or else as in other *Christian Kingdoms*, they should be considered as *Minor Nobilitas Regni*: So that as Barons, and all above, may be styled, *Nobiles Majores*; so from a Baron

Baron downward to the Yeoman, all may be not unfitly styled *Nobiles Minores*.

The Lower Nobility, then of *England* consists of Baronets, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen.

Baro-
nets.

The next Degree to Barons are Baronets, which is the lowest Degree of Honour that is Hereditary. An Honour first instituted by King *James*, Anno 1611. given by Patent to a Man, and his Heirs Males of his body lawfully begotten; for which, each one is obliged to pay into the *Exchequer* so much Money, as will for three years, at Eight pence *per diem*, pay 30 Foot Soldiers to serve in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*; which sum amounts to 1095 *l.* which with Fees doth commonly arise to 1200 *l.*

Baronets have precedence before all Knights, except Knights of the Garter; Knights who are Privy Counsellors, and Knights Bannerets, made under the Kings Banner or Standard, displayed in an *Army Royal* in open War, and the King personally present, or the Prince of *Wales*. Prince *Henry* by particular mention had liberty to create Bannerets. See Mr. *Seldens* Titles of Honour.

Baronets have the Priviledge to bear in a Canton of their Coat of Arms, or in a whole Sentecheon, the Arms of *Ulster*, viz. In a *Field Argent a Hand Gules*: Also in the Kings Armies to have place in the gross near the Kings Standard, with some other particulars for their Funerals.

The whole number of Baronets in *Eng-land*

Land are not to exceed two hundred at one and the same time; after which number compleated, as any one for want of Heirs come to be extinct, the number shall not be made up by new Creations, but be suffered to diminish; as appears by their Patent.

No Honour is ever to be created between Baronets and Barons.

The first Baronet that was created, was Sir *Nicholas Bacon* of *Suffolk*; whose Successor is therefore styled *Primus Baronettorum Angliæ*.

This word *Knight* is derived from the *German* word *Knecht*, signifying originally a *Lusty Servitor*. *Knights.*

The *Germans* (as the antient *Romans* gave their young men *Togam Virilem*) by publick Authority bestowed on their young men, able to manage Arms, a Shield and a Javelin, as fit for martial Service, and to be a Member of the Common-wealth, accounted before but a part of a Family; and such a young man publickly allowed, they called *Knecht*; whence we had our Institution of Knighthood.

The thing *Knight* is at this day signified in *Latine*, *French*, *Spanish*, *Italian*, and also in *High* and *Low Dutch* Tongues, by a word that properly signifies a *Horsman*, because they were wont to serve in War on Horseback, and were sometimes in *England* called *Radenhyts*, *id est*, *Riding Servitors*, yet our Common Law styles them, *Milites*, *Soldiers*, because they commonly held Lands in *Knights Service*, to serve the King in his Wars as Soldiers. The

The Honour of Knighthood is commonly given for some personal desert, and therefore dies with the Person deserving, and descends not to his Son.

*Knights
of the
Garter.*

In *England* there are several sorts of Knights, whereof the chiefest are those of the Order of *St. George*, commonly called *Knights of the Garter*.

This Order is esteemed the most Honourable and most Antient of any now in use in *Christendom*. It began, as appears in the Statutes of this Order, in 1350, and the Three and twentieth year of the Warlike and Puissant King *Edward* the Third; who triumphed several times over *France* and *Scotland*; who held Prisoners at one time in *England* King *John* of *France*, and King *David* of *Scotland*; who expelled the Rebels of *Castile*, and Inthroned *Don Pedro* their lawful King. He that did these mighty and glorious Exploits, was the Founder of this Noble Order of the Garter, and at first made choice of the most illustrious Persons of *Europe* to be of that Royal Society, (no doubt) upon a Martial, and not upon any such Amorous account, as a Garter falling from a Ladies Leg; which ridiculous Story, to the dishonour of the Order, was first fancied by *Polydore Virgil*; and since upon his credit, taken up by many late Authors.

It was since commonly called, *The Order of the Garter*, because this onely part of the whole Habit of the Order was made choice of at first, to be constantly worn, and that to put in mind the Companions of the

the

the Order; that as by this Order they were joyned in a firm League of *Amity* and *Concord*, so by their *Garter*, as by a fast rye of affection, they were obliged to love one another. Now lest this strict Combination might seem to have any other aim or end, but what was honourable and just, *Ad obviandam malam interpretationem*, (as the Antient Records of *Windsor* speak) the said King commanded that *Motto* or *Impress* to be wrought on the *Garter*, viz. *Honi soit qui mal y pense*.

The reason why this *Motto* was put in *French*, was, because then the King of *England* being possessed of a great part of *France*, not onely our *Laws*, *Pleadings*, and *Sermons* were in *French*, but that was the ordinary Language in the Court of *England*.

It appears by antient Writings, That this Honourable Company is a *Colledge* or *Corporation*, having a Great Seal belonging to it, and consisting of a *Sovereign Guardian*, (which is always the King of *England*) and of Twenty five Companions, called *Knights of the Garter*; of Fourteen *Secular Canons*, that are *Priests*; of Thirteen *Vicars*, who are also *Priests*; of Twenty six *Poor Knights*, who have no other maintenance, but the allowance of this *Colledge*, which is given them in respect of their *Prayers*, to the Honour of God and *St. George*, who is the Patron of *England*, and o. this Order in particular; and none of those Fabulous *S. Georges*, as some have vainly fancied; but that famous Saint and Soldier of Christ, *S. George of Cappadocia*: A Saint so universally

verfally received in all parts of *Chriftendom*, fo generally attested by the *Ecclefiaftical Writers* of all Ages from the time of his *Martyrdom* till this day, that no one Saint in all the *Calendar* (except thofe attested by Scripture) is better evidenced.

There be alfo certain Officers belonging to this Order ; as the *Prelate* of the *Garter*, which Office is fetled on the *Bifhoprick* of *Wincheſter* ; A *Chancellor* of the *Garter*, which Office did antiently belong to the *Bifhops* of *Salisbury*, and is now by his Majeſties favour reannexed to that See ; A *Register*, who of later times hath been conſtantly the *Dean* of *Windsor*, though antiently it was otherwiſe. The *Principal King at Arms* called *Garter*, whoſe chief Function is to manage and marshal their Solemnities at their *Installations* and *Feaſts*. Laſtly, the *Uſher* of the *Garter*.

There are alfo certain Orders and Conſtitutions belonging to this Society, touching the Solemnities in making theſe Knights, their Duties after Creation, and their high Priviledges, too long for this place.

The Colledge is ſeated in the Caſtle of *Windsor*, with the Chappel of *S. George*, there erected by King *Edward* the Third, and the Chapter-Houſe.

The Order of the *Garter* is wont to be beſtowed upon the moſt excellent and renowned Perſons for Honour and Virtue, and with it a *Blew Garter* deckt with *Gold*, *Pearl*, and *Precious Stones*, and a *Buckle* of *Gold*, to be worn daily on the left Leg ; alſo at High Feaſts they are to wear a *Sur-*

coat, a *Mantle*, a high *Black Velvet Cap*, a *Collar* of pure *Gold*, composed of *Roses* enamelled *Red*, within a *Garter* enamelled *Blew*, with the usual *Motto* in *Letters* of *Go'd*; and between each of these *Garters* a *Knot* with *Tessels* of *Gold*, together with other stately and magnificent *Apparel*.

They are not to be seen abroad without their *Garter* upon the left *Leg*, upon pain of paying *Two Crowns* to any *Officer* of the *Order* who shall first claim it; onely in taking a *Journey*, a *Blew Ribbon* under the *Boot* doth suffice.

Upon the *Left-shoulder*, upon *Cloak*; *Coat*, or *Riding Callock*, in all places of *Assembly*, when they wear not their *Robes*, they are to wear an *Escutcheon* of the *Arms* of *S. George*, that is, a *Cross* with a *Garter*, and this by an *Order* made *April 1626*. That *Ornament* and *Embellishment* about the said *Escutcheon* now worn, and called *The Star*, or rather, *The Sun in its Glory*, was at the same time enjoyned.

The greatest *Monarchs* of *Christendome*, have been enrolled, and have taken it for an honour to be of this *Order*.

There have been of this *Order* since the *Institution* *Eight Emperors*, *Seven* and *twenty* or *Eight* and *twenty* *Forreign Kings*, besides many *Sovereign Princes*. &c.

Note, That none can be of this most *Honourable Order*, that have been convicted of *Heresie*, of *Treason* or of *Cowardise*.

The Fellows and Companions of the Most Noble Order of S. George, are at present these that follow, ranked according as they are seated in their several Stalls at Windsor.

IN the first Stall on the Right hand is the Sovereign of the Order King *Charles* the Second, who is Patron and sole Disposer of the Order.

In the other Stalls on the Sovereigns side, are thus placed these that follow, 2. *Christian* the Fifth, King of *Denmark*: 3 *Elector* *Palatine*: 4 *Prince* of *Orange*: 5 *Elector* of *Saxony*: 6 *Duke* of *Buckingham*: 7 *Earl* of *Bristol*: 8 *Count* *Marsin*: 9 *Duke* of *Richmond*: 10 *Duke* of *Monmouth*: 11 *Duke* of *Lauderdail*: 12 *Earl* of *St. Albans*: 13 *Earl* of *Arlington*.

On the other side opposite to these aforementioned are placed in this order these that follow. *Charles* the Eleventh of that Name King of *Sweden*: 2 *Duke* of *York*: 3 *Prince* *Rupert*: 4 *Elector* of *Brandenburgh*: 5 *Duke* of *Ormond*: 6 *Duke* of *Newcastle*: 7 *Prince* of *Tarente*: 8 *Earl* of *Oxford*: 9 *Earl* of *Strafford*: 10 *Duke* of *Albemarle*: 11 *Marquis* of *Worcester*: 12 *Earl* of *Bedford*, the 13 Stall on this side is now the *Earl* of *Offery*.

Note, That antiently Kings and Sovereign Princes were placed according to their

their Creations ; but now those onely are placed according to their degrees.

The whole number of Fellows of this Order, is not to exceed 26.

In the next place are *Knights Bannerets*, *Knights Equites Vexilliferi*, antiently a high Honor, *Bannerets* now obsolete, there being at this time none of this Order in *England*.

These may bear their Arms with Supporters, and none under this Degree.

Knights of the Bath, so called of their *Knights Bathing*, used before they were Created. of the The first of this sort were made by *Henry Bath*. the Fourth, *Anno* 1399. They are now commonly made at the Coronation of a King or Queen, or Creation of a Prince of *Wales*. They wear a Scarlet Ribbon Belt wide. They are still made with much Ceremony, too long here to be described.

Other Knights called *Equites Aurati*, *Knights* from the *Gilt Spurs* usually put upon them, *Batchelors* and *Knights Batchelors*, *Quasi* *Bas Chevaliers*, *Knights* of low degree. So *Batchelors* in Arts or Divinity, *quasi* Low Knights or Servitors in Arts. These were antiently made by girding with a Sword and *Gilt Spurs*, and was bestowed onely upon Sword-men for their Military Service, and was reputed an excellent and glorious Degree, and a Noble Reward for courageous Persons ; but of late being made more common, and bestowed upon Gown Men ;

contrary to the nature of the thing (as degrees in the University are sometimes bestowed upon Sword-men) it is become of much less reputation. Yet amongst Gown-men it is given only to Lawyers and Physicians, and not to Divines, who may as well become that Dignity, and be *Spiritual Knights* as well as *Spiritual Lords*.

These are now made with no other Ceremony but kneeling down, the King with a drawn Sword, lightly toucheth them on the Shoulder; after which, heretofore the King said in French, *Sois Chevalier au nom de Dieu*, and then *Avance Chevalier*.

When a Knight is to suffer Death for any foul Crime, his *Military Girdle* is first to be ungirt, his Sword taken away, his Spurs cut off with an Hatcher, his Gamlet pluckt off, and his Coat of Arms reversed.

Esquires Next among the Lower Nobility are *Esquires*, so called from the French word *Escuyers*, *Scutigeri*, because they were wont to bear before the Prince in War, or before the better sort of Nobility a Shield, or else perhaps because they bear a Coat of Arms as Ensigns of their descent, and by our Lawyers are called *Armigeri*.

Of this Title are first all Vicounts eldest Sons, and all Vicounts and Barons younger Sons; and by the Common Law of *England*, all the Sons of Earls, Marquesses, and Dukes, are *Esquires* and no more. Next are the *Esquires* of the Kings Body, mentioned among the Officers of the Kings

Kings Court; after these are reckoned the eldest Sons of younger Sons of Barons, and of all Noblemen of higher degree than Knights eldest Sons, and their eldest Sons for ever: Next Esquires created by the King, by putting about their Necks a Collar of Edes, and bestowing on them a pair of Silver Spurs. Lastly divers that are in Superior publick Office for King or State, are reputed Esquires, or equal to Esquires, as Sergeants of the severall Offices in the Kings Court, and other Officers of rank and quality, so Justices of the Peace, Majors of Towns, so Councellors at Law; Batchelors of Divinity, Law or Physick, although none of them really are so.

The Knights and Esquires of this Nation, for Valor and Courage, for Wisdom, good Hospitality, Literature, and other Gentile qualities, might compare with any Kingdom in Christendome, nor might any justly say here, as a grave Writer did to those of our Neighbour Country, *Ni sitis boni Aleatores, probi Chartarii, Scortatores improbi, Potatores strenui, Profusores audaces, Decoctores & Conflatores aris alieni, Scabie Gallicæ denique ornati vix quisquam vos credet Equites vel Armigeros.*

In the last place, among the lower Nobility are accounted the Gentry of *England*, that have no other Title, but are descended of Ancient Families, that have always born a Coat of Arms. Gentry.

This kind of Honor is derived from the *Germans* to the rest of *Christendom*, and was never known in any Country where the *German* Customs were unknown, as in *Asia*, *Affrica*, and *America*. The *Germans* antiently warring oft among themselves, painted their Scutcheons with the Picture of some Beast, Bird, or other thing for distinction, and put some eminent and visible Mark upon the Crests of their Helmets; and this Ornament, both of Arms and Crest, descended by inheritance to their Children, to the eldest pure, and to the rest, with some note of distinction, such as the Old Master of Ceremonies; in High Dutch *Heralt*, now *Herald*, thought fit.

Gentlemen well descended and well qualified, have always been of such repute in *England*, that none of the higher Nobility, no nor the King himself have thought it unfitting to make them sometimes their Companions.

The Title of Gentleman in *England* (as of Cavalier in *France*, *Italy*, and *Spain*) is not disdained by any Nobleman. All Noblemen are Gentlemen, though all Gentlemen are not Noblemen.

The State of Gentry was antiently such, that it was accounted an abasing of Gentry, to put their Sons to get their Living by Shop-keeping, and our Law did account it a disparagement of a Ward in Chivalry, to be Married to a Shop keepers Daughter, or to any meer Citizen; for Tradesmen in all Ages and Nations have been reputed ignoble, in regard of the
doubleness

doubleness of their Tongue, without which they hardly grow rich (for *Nihil proficiunt nisi admodum mentiuntur*, as *Tully* observes? so the Son of *Sirach*, *Eccles.* 26. 29. A Merchant shall hardly keep himself from doing wrong, and an Huckster shall not be freed from Sin :) and therefore amongst the *Thebans*, no Man was admitted to places of Honour and Trust, unless he had left off Trading ten years before : So by the Imperial Laws a Tradesman is not capable of any Honourable Estate, nor to be a Commander over Souldiers, and therefore the English Nobility and Gentry till within late years, judged it a stain and diminution to the honour and dignity of their Families, to seek their Childrens support by Shopkeeping, but only (as in all great Monarchies, by Military, Court, State, or Church Employments, much less to subject their Children to an apprenticeship, a perfect Servitude, for during that time, whatever they gain by their Masters Trade or their own Wit, belongs all to their Master, neither can they lie out of their Masters House, nor to take a Wife, nor Trade of their own, but subject to all Household Work, all Commands of their Master, undergo what punishment, and eat and wear what their Master pleaseth; which Marks of Slavery considered, Heralds are of opinion, that a Gentleman thereby loseth his Gentility for ever, till he can otherwise recover it; and yet, to the shame of our Nation, we have seen of late not only the Sons of Baronets, Knights,

and Gentlemen, sitting in Shops, and sometimes of Pedling Trades, far more fit for Women and their Daughters, but also an Earl of this Kingdom subjecting his Son to an Apprentisage and Trade; but the folly of the English in swerving from their Ancestors herein (as in other things) is now apparent, for those young Gentlemen possessing more noble and active spirits, could not brook such dull slavish lives, and being thereby unfitted for other employments, have generally taken ill debauched courses.

The true English Nobility and Gentry have in all times made it their main aim to endow their Sons with such accomplishments, especially as might render them capable to defend their Country in time of War, and to govern it in time of Peace; for which two things, all Gentlemen seem to be born, and therefore their chief Studies have ever been that of the Great Emperour *Justinian*, and should be of all Princes and Nobles, *viz. Domi Leges & foris Arma quam optime callere.*

Priviledges.

The lower Nobility of *England* have fewer and less Priviledges than those in other Monarchies.

Some few Priviledges belong to Knights, *quatenus* Knights. If a Knight be a *Minor*, yet shal he be out of Wardship both for Lands, Body, and Marriage; for though the Law doth judge him not able to do

Knights

Knights Service till the Age of 21 years, yet the King being Sovereign and Supreme Judge of Chivalry, by dubbing him Knight, doth thereby allow him to be able to do him Knights Service.

Knights are excused from attendance at Court-Leets.

They and their eldest Sons uot compellable to find Pledges at the *Visus Franci Plegii*.

Knights by *Magna Charta*, cap. 21. are so freed, that no Demefne Cart of theirs may be taken.

The Son and Brother of a Knight, by a Statute Law, are capacitated to hold more than one Benefice with cure of Souls.

By the *Stat. Primo Jacobi* it seems that Knights and their Sons (though they cannot spend 10*l.* per annum, nor are worth 200*l.*) may keep Greyhounds, Setting-Dogs, or Nets to take Pheasants or Partridges.

Some Priviledges also belong to Gentlemen. Antiently if an ignoble Person did strike a Gentleman in *England*, he was to lose his hand:

A Gentleman by *Stat. Quint. Eliz.* may not be compelled to serve in Husbandry.

The Child of a Gentleman brought up to singing, cannot be taken without the Parents and Friends consent to serve in the Kings Chappel, as others may.

The Horse of a Gentleman may not be taken to ride Post.

Note, That as there are some Great Officers of the Crown, who for their Dignity and Worth of their Places, although they are not Noblemen, yet take place amongst the highest of the Higher Nobility, so there are some persons who for their Dignities in the Church Degrees, in the University, Offices in the State or Army, although they are neither Knights nor Gentlemen born, yet take place amongst them, so all Deans, Archdeacons, Chancellours, Prebends, Doctors of Divinity, Law, and Physick, Heads of Houses in the Universities, usually take place next to Knights, and before ordinary Esquires and Gentlemen.

Yet in other Christian Countries where the Civil Law hath its due Credit in such Acts as concern Learning, a Doctor of Law hath precedence of a Knight; as also at Court in Foreign parts, those Doctors that wait on the Prince, precede the Knights who are servants to the Prince; but otherwise Knights usually take place of Doctors.

Likewise all Judges of Courts, Justices of the Peace.

All Commissioned Officers in the Army, as Colonels, Master of Artillery, Quarter-Master General, &c.

All higher Officers in the Kings Court, or State.

All Sergeants at Law, &c. These are wont to precede Esquires.

All Batchelors of Divinity, Law, and Physick, all Doctors in the Arts, commonly called Masters of Art, all Barre-
sters in the Innes of Court, all Captains, divers other Officers in the Kings Household, &c. may equal, if not precede Gentlemen, that have none of those qualifications.

In *England* Gentry (as in *Germany* all Nobility) and Arms are held in *Gavel-kind*, descending to all the Sons alike, only the eldest Son beareth Arms without difference, which the younger may not.

Of the Lower Nobility in *England* the number is so great, that there are reckoned at present above 500 Baronets more than the first intended number; that is in all, above 700, who are posselt one with another or about 1200 *l.* a year in Lands. Of Knights above 1400, who one with another may have about 800 *l.* Lands a year. Of Esquires and Gentlemen above 6000, each one posselt one with another of about 400 *l.* a year in Lands, besides younger Brothers, whose number may amount to about 16000 in all *England*, who have small Estates in Land, but are commonly bred up to Divinity, Law, Physick, to Court and Military Employments, but of late too many of them to Shop-keeping.

The Lands in the possession of the Lower Nobility will amount to about four Millions and sixty thousand pounds yearly.

Next

Next to the Lower Nobility and the first Degree of the Commons or Plebeians, are the Freeholders in *England*, commonly called Yeomen from the High Dutch *Gemen* or *Gemain*, in English *Common*; so in the Kings Court it signifieth an Officer, which is in a middle place between a Sergeant and a Groom, or else from the Low Dutch *Yeaman*, *Some body*, as the Spaniards call a Gentlemen *Hidalgo*, *Hijo d'algo*, that is, *the Son of some body*.

The Yeomanry of *England* having Lands of their own to a good value, and living upon Husbandry, are lookt upon as not apt to commit or omit any thing that may endanger their Estates and Credits, nor apt to be corrupted or suborned, &c. wherefore they are judged fit to bear some Offices, as of Constable, Churchwarden, to serve upon Juries, to be Train-Soldiers, to vote in the Election of Knights of the Shire for Parliament, &c.

In Cases and Causes the Law of *England* hath conceived a better opinion of the Yeomanry that occupy Lands, than of Tradesmen, Artificers or Labourers.

Husbandry hath in no Age rendred a Gentleman ignoble nor uncapable of places of Honour.

Amongst the Romans some of the greatest Dictators and Consuls had been once Husbandmen, and some of them taken from Plowing their Ground, to bear those Highest Offices and Dignities; so divers Princes, Kings and Emperors, have exercised

exercised Agriculture, and the Grand *Scipio* and the Emperour *Dioclesian* left their Commands to enjoy Husbandry.

By the Statutes of *England* certain Immunities are given to Free-holders and Landed men, though they are not Gentlemen: *Vide Stat. 1 Jacobi, cap. 27. & alibi.*

Of the Free-holders in *England* there are more in number and richer, than in any Countrey of the like extent in *Europe*, 40 or 50 *l.* a year a piece is very ordinary, 100 and 200 *l.* a year in some Counties is not rare, sometimes in *Kent* 1000 *l.* and 1500 *l.*

Besides these Free-holders (which are so called, because they hold Lands or Tenements inheritable by a perpetual Right to them and their Heirs forever) there are in *England* a very great number of Copy-holders, who hold Lands within some Mannors onely by Copy of Court-Roll of the said Manuor, &c. and have *Jus perpetuum & utile Dominium*, though not *Allo-dium & directum Dominium*, which Free-holders may improperly be said to have, but properly none in *England*, but the King hath.

Amongst the Commons of *England*, in the next place, are reckoned Tradesmen, among whom Merchants of Forreign Traffick, have, for their great benefit to the publick, and for their great endowments and generous living, been of best repute in *England*; and although the Law of *England* look upon Tradesmen and Chapmen that live

live by buying and selling, as a baser sort of people, and that a Ward within age may bring his Action of Disparagement against his Guardian for offering any such in Marriage; yet in *England* as well as *Italy*, to become a Merchant of Foreign Commerce, without serving any Apprentisage, hath been allowed no disparagement to a Gentleman born, especially to a younger Brother.

Amongst Tradesmen, in the next place, are Wholesale men, then Retailers, lastly, Mechanicks, or Handicrafts-men. These are all capable of bearing some Sway or Office in Cities and Towns Corporate.

The lowest Member, the Feet of the Body Politick, are the Day-labourers, who by their large Wages given them, and the Cheapness of all Necessaries, enjoy better Dwellings, Diet, and Apparel in *England*, then the Husbandmen do in many other Countreys.

Liberties and Priviledges.

As the Clergy and Nobility have certain Priviledges peculiar to themselves, so they have Liberties and Properties common to the Commonalty of *England*.

The Commons of *England* for Hereditary Fundamental Liberties and Properties are blest above and beyond the Subjects of any *Monarch* in the World.

First, No Freeman of *England* ought to be imprisoned, or otherwise restrained, without

without cause shewn for which by Law he ought to be so imprisoned.

Secondly, To him that is imprisoned, may not be denied a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, if it be desired.

Thirdly, If no cause of Imprisonment be alledged, and the same be returned upon an *Habeas Corpus*, then the Prisoner ought to be set at liberty.

Fourthly, No Soldiers can be quartered in the House of any Freeman, in time of Peace, without his Will; though they pay for their Quarters.

Fifthly, Every Freeman hath such a full and absolute propriety in his goods, that no Taxes, Loans, or Benevolences, ordinarily and legally can be imposed upon them, without their own consent, by their Representatives in Parliament. Moreover, They have such an absolute Power, that they can dispose of all they have how they please, even from their own Children, and to them in what inequality they will, without shewing any cause; which other Nations governed by the Civil Law, cannot do.

Sixthly, No Englishman may be prest or compelled (unless bound by his Tenure) to march forth of his Countrey, to serve as a Soldier in the Wars, except in case of a Foreign Enemy invading, or a Rebellion at home. Nor may he be sent out of the Realm against his will, upon any Foreign Employment, by way of an honourable Banishment.

Seventhly, No Freeman can be tried, but by his Peers, nor condemned, but by the
the

the Laws of the Land, or by an Act of Parliament.

Eightly, No Free-man may be fined for any Crime, but according to the Merit of the offence, always *Salvo sibi contentamento suo*, in such manner, that he may continue and go on in his Calling.

Briefly, If it be considered onely, that ordinarily they are subject to no Laws, but what they make themselves, nor no Taxes but what they impose themselves, and pray the King and the Lords to consent unto, their Liberties and Properties must be acknowledged to be transcendent, and their worldly condition most happy and blessed; and so far above that of the Subjects of any of our Neighbour-Nations, that as all the Women of *Europe* would run into *England* (the Paradise of Women) if there were a Bridge made over the Sea: so all the Men too, if there were but an Act for a general Naturalization of all Aliens.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the Women of England.

TOUCHING the Women of *England*, there are divers things considerable in the English-Laws and Customs; Women in *England*, with all their moveable Goods, so soon as they are married, are wholly in *poteſtate viri*, at the will and disposition of the Husband.

If any Goods or Chattels be given to Feme Covert to a married Woman, they all immediately become her Husbands. She cannot let, set, sell, give away, or alienate any thing without her Husbands consent.

Her very necessary Apparel by the Law is not hers in property. If she hath any Tenure at all, it is in *Capite*, that is, she holds it of and by her Husband, who is *Caput mulieris*; and therefore the Law saith, *Uxor fulget radiis Mariti*.

All the Chartels personal the Wife had at the Marriage, is so much her Husbands, that after his death they shall not return to the Wife, but go to the Executor or Administrator of the Husband, as his other Goods and Chattels, except onely her *Parapherna*, or *Præter dotalia*, which are her necessary Apparel, which with the consent of her Husband she may devise by Will; not otherwise by our Law, because the property and possession even of the *Parapherna* are in him.

The Wife can make no Contract without her Husbands consent, and in Law matters, *sine viro respondere non potest*.

The Law of England supposes a Wife to be in so much Subjection and Obedience to her Husband, as to have no will at all of her own: Wherefore if a Man and his Wife commit a Felony together, the Wife by the Law can be neither Principal nor Accessary; the Law supposing, that in regard of the Subjection and Obedience she

owes

owes to her Husband, she was necessitated thereunto.

The Law of *England* supposes in the Husband a power over his Wife, as over his Child or Servant, to correct her when she offends; and therefore he must answer for his Wives faults, if she wrong another by her Tongue, or by Tresp[as]s, he must make satisfaction.

So the Law makes it as high a Crime, and allots the same punishment to a Woman that shall kill her Husband, as to a Woman that shall kill her Father or Master, and that is *Petty Treason*, to be burnt alive.

So that a Wife in *England* is *de jure* but the best of Servants, having nothing her own in a more proper sense than a Child hath, whom his Father suffers to call many things his own, yet can dispose of nothing.

The Woman upon Marriage loseth not onely the power over her Person and her Will, and the property of her Goods, but her very Name; for ever after she useth her Husbands Surname, and her own is wholly laid aside; which is not observed in *France* and other Countries, where the Wife subscribes her self by her Paternal Name; as if *Susanna* the Daughter of *R. Clifford* be married to *E. Chamberlayne*, she either writes her self *Susanna Clifford*, or else *Susanna Clifford Chamberlayne*.

Notwithstanding all which, their condition *de facto* is the best of the World; for such is the good nature of Englishmen towards

wards their Wives, such is their tenderness and respect, giving them the uppermost place at Table and else-where, the right hand every where, and putting them upon no drudgery and hardship; that if there were a Bridge over into *England*, as afore-said, it is thought all the Women in *Europe* would run thither.

Besides in some things the Laws of *England* are above other Nations so favourable to that Sex, as if the Women had voted at the making of them.

If a Wife bring forth a Child during her Husbonds long absence, though it be for some years, yet if he lived all the time within this Island, he must Father that Child; and if that Child be her first-born Son, he shall inherit that Husbonds Estate if Entailed, or left without Will.

If a Wife bring forth a Child begotten by another before Marriage, but born after Marriage with another Man; this later must own the Child, and that Child shall be his Heir at Law.

The Wife after her Husbonds death having no Joynture settled before Marriage, may challenge the third part of his yearly Rents of Land during her Life; and within the City of *London* a third part of all her Husbonds Moveables for ever.

As the Wife doth participate of her Husbonds Name, so likewise of his Condition. If he be a Duke, she is a Dutcheß; if he be a Knight, she is a Lady; if he be an Alien made a Denisen, she is *ipso facto* so too. If a Freeman marry a Bond-woman,

woman, she is also free during the Coverture; whereof also it is said as before, *Uxor fulget radiis Mariti*.

All Women in *England* are comprised under Noble or Ignoble.

Noble-women are so three manner of ways, viz. by Creation, by Descent, and by Marriage.

The King, the Fountain of Honour, may, and oft hath created Women to be Baronesses, Countesses, Duchesses, &c.

By Descent such Women are Noble, to whom Lands holden by such Dignity do descend as Heir; for Dignities and Titles of Honour for want of Males, do sometimes descend to Females; but to one of them only, because they are things in their own nature entire, and not to be divided amongst many (as the Lands and Tenements are which descend to all the Daughters equally;) besides, by dividing Dignities, the Reputation of Honour would be lost, and the Strength of the Realm impaired; for the Honour and Chivalry of the Realm doth chiefly consist in the Nobility thereof.

By Marriage all Women are Noble, who take to their Husbands any Baron or Peer of the Realm; but if afterwards they marry to Men not Noble, they lose their former Dignity, and follow the condition of their later Husband; for *eodem modo dissolvitur earum Nobilitas, quo constituitur*. But Women Noble by Creation, or Descent, or Birth-right, remain Noble, though they marry Husbands under their Degree;

Degree; for such Nobility is accounted *Character indelebilis*. Here note, that by the *Courtesie* of England, a Woman Noble onely by Marriage, always retaineth her Nobility; and so the Widow of a Knight married to any inferiour person, retaineth by Courtesie the Title and Name gotten by her former Husband; but if the Kings Daughter marry a Duke or an Earl, *illa semper dicitur Regalis*, as well by Law as Courtesie.

Note also, that any Woman who is Noble by Birth, if she be married to a Baron, takes place according to the Degree of her Husband, though she be a Dukes Daughter; but if she marry to one under those of the higher Nobility, as to a Knight or a Gentleman, then by Courtesie, place is given according to her Birth, and not her Husband.

Noblewomen in the Eye of the Law are Peers of the Realm; and are to be tried by their Peers, and to enjoy most other Priviledges, Honour, and Respect, as their Husbands: Onely they cannot by the opinion of some great Lawyers maintain an Action upon the Statute, *De Scandalo Magnatum*, the Makers of that Statute meaning onely to provide in that Case for the Great Men, and not for the Women, as the Words of that Statute seem to import. Likewise if any of the Kings Servants within his Check-Roll, should conspire the death of any Noblewoman, this were not Felony, as it is, if like Conspiracy be against a Nobleman.

None

None of the Wives Dignities can come by Marriage to their Husbands, although all their Goods and Chattels do ; onely the Wives Dignities with her Lands, are to descend to her next Heir : yet is the Courtesie of *England* such, that as the Wife for her Dower hath the third part of her Husbands Lands during her Life ; so the Husband for the Dignity of his Sex, and for getting his Wife with Child (which must appear by being born alive) shall have all his Wives Lands (for his Dower, if it may be so called) during his Life.

By the Constitutions of *England*, Married Persons are so fast joyned, that they may not be wholly separated by any agreement between themselves, but onely by Sentence of the Judge ; and such separation is either a *Vinculo Matrimonii*, and that is *ob præ contractum, vel ob contractum per metum effectum, vel ob frigiditatem, vel ob affinitatem, sive Consanguinitatem, vel ob Savitiam* ; or else such separation is a *Mensa & Thoro*, and that is *ob Adulterium*.

The Wife in *England* is accounted so much one with her Husband, that she cannot be produced as a Witness for or against her Husband.

C H A P. XXI.

Of Children.

THe Condition of Children in *England* is different from those in our Neighbour Countreys.

As Husbands have a more absolute Authority over their Wives and their Estates, so Fathers have a more absolute Authority over their Children. Fathers may give all their Estates untrailed from their own Children, and to any one Child, and none to the rest; the consideration whereof keeps the Children in great awe.

Children by the Common Law of *England*, are at certain Ages enabled to perform certain Acts.

A Son at the age of 14 may chuse his Guardian, may claim his Land holden in *Socage*, may consent to Marriage, may by Will dispose of Goods and Chattels.

At the age of 15 he ought to be sworn to his Allegiance to the King.

At 21 he is said to be of full Age, may then make any Contracts, may pass not only Goods, but Lands by Will, which in other Countries may not be done till the *Annus Consistentiæ*, the Age of 25, when the heat of Youth is somewhat abated, and they begin to be stayed in mind as well as in growth.

A Daughter at 7 years is to have aid of her Fathers Tenants to marry her, for at those years she may consent unto Marriage, though she may afterwards dissent.

At 9 she is dowable, as if then, or soon after she could *viram sustinere*, and thereby *Dote in promereri*.

At 12 she is enabled to ratify and confirm her former consent given to Matrimony, and if at that age she dissent not, she is bound for ever; she may then make a Will of Goods and Chattels.

At 14 she might receive her Lands into her own hands, and was then out of Wardship, if she was 14 at the death of her Ancestor.

At 16 (though at the death of her Ancestor she was under 14) she was to be out of Wardship; because then she might take a Husband, who might be able to perform Knights-service.

At 21 she is enabled to contract or alienate her Lands by Will or otherwise.

The Eldest Son inherits all Lands, and to the Younger Children are disposed Goods and Chattels, and commonly the Eldest Sons Wives portion; and besides they are carefully Educated in some Profession or Trade.

If there be no Son, the Lands as well as Goods are equally divided amongst the Daughters.

C H A P. XXII.

Of Servants.

THE Condition of Servants in *England*, is much more favourable than it was in our Ancestors dayes, when it was so bad, that *England* was called the Purgatory of Servants, as it was and is still the Paradise of Wives, and the Hell for Horses.

Ordinary Servants are hired commonly for one year, at the end whereof they may be free (giving warning three Months before) and may place themselves with other Masters; onely it is accounted discourteous and unfriendly to take another Mans servant, before leave given by his former Master; and indiscreet to take a Servant without Certificate of his diligence and of his faithfulness in his Service to his former Master.

All Servants are subject to be corrected by their Masters and Mistresses, and resistance in a Servant, is punished with severe penalty; but for a Servant to take away the life of his or her Master or Mistress, is accounted a Crime next to High Treason, and called Petty Treason, and hath a peculiar Punishment Capital.

Foreign Slaves in *England* are none, since Christianity prevailed. A Foreign Slave brought into *England*, is upon landing *ipso*

saith free from Slavery, but not from ordinary Service.

Some Lands in *England* are holden in *Villanage*, to do some particular Services, to the Lord of the Mannor, and such Tenants may be called the Lords Servants.

There is a Two-fold Tenure called *Villanage*, one where the Tenure onely is servile, as to Plow the Lords Ground, sow, reap, and bring home his Corn, dung his Land, &c. The other, whereby both Person and Tenure is servile, and bound in all respects at the disposition of the Lord; such persons are called in Law, *Pure Villains*, and are to do all Villanous Services to improve the Land he holds to the Lords use, themselves to be wholly at the Lords service, and what ever they get is for their Lord: Of such, there are now but few left in *England*. The nearest to this condition are Apprentices, (that signifies *Learners*) a sort of Servants that carry the marks of pure Villains or Bond-slaves, (as before in the Chapter of Gentry is intimated) differing however in this, That Apprentices are Slaves onely for a time, and by Covenant; the other are so, at the will of their Master.

C H A P. XXIII.

Of the ROYAL SOCIETY.

HAVING in this small Treatise had occasion to make known to the World, by *Name*, our Princes, Prelates, Nobles, Great Officers of State, Privy Counsellors, Principal Courtiers, our Judges, Serjeants at Law, Civilians, &c. all now living; it will not be altogether impertinent to add hereunto not onely the Names of all those worthy Governours and eminent Professors in our two famous Universities, but also all those who of late have lifted themselves for promoting that admirably ingenious design for bettering the condition of Humane life, by a vigorous advancement of real Knowledge, and a speedy Improvement of Arts and Sciences: Of whose Institution, Progress, and many very useful Discoveries, take this brief Account, extracted in part out of that excellent History, written by Dr. Sprat.

The first Assembly which laid the Foundation of this *Royal Society*, was (some years before the happy Restauration of our dread Sovereign *CHARLES* the Second) at *Wadham* Colledge in *Oxford*, in the Lodgings of Dr. *Wilkins*, late Lord Bishop of *Chester*, where did then usually meet

Dr. *Seth Ward*, now Lord Bishop of *Salisbury*, the Honourable *Robert Boyle*, Sir *William Petty*, Mr. *Matthew Wren*, Dr. *Hailis*, Dr. *Goddard*, Dr. *Willis*, Dr. *Bathurst*, now Dean of *Wells*, Dr. *Christopher Wren*, now His Majesties Surveyor; Mr. *Rook*, and some others; all persons of incomparable worth. Afterwards about the year 1658, many of them living in *London* had a Meeting at *Gresham College*, and this Meeting was augmented by the accession of the Lord Vicount *Brounker*, Lord *Brereton*, Sir *Paul Neil*, Mr. *John Evelyn*, Mr. *Thomas Henshaw*, Mr. *Henry Slingsby*, Dr. *Timothy Clerk*, Sir *George Ent*, Mr. *Will. Ball*, Mr. *Abraham Hill*, Dr. *Croon*, and divers other eminent persons, till that wonderful *Pacifick* year 1660; then the design being favoured by some ingenious worthy Persons, who to their Immortal Honour had followed the King in his Exile, at length His Majesty taking notice thereof, was graciously pleased so far to iavour and encourage it, as to grant a large Charter, bearing date the 22 of *April* 1663, whereby they were made a Corporation to consist of a President, or a Council, and of Fellows, for promoting the knowledge of Natural Things and Useful Arts, by Experiments, wherein His Majesty declares himself to be Founder and Patron, granting them power to purchase Lands and Houses, to have a Common Seal, a Coat of Arms, two Secretaries, two or more Curators of Experiments, one or more

Clerks

Clerks and two Sergeants at Mace : to make Laws, Statutes, Orders, and Constitutions among themselves, to have one or more Printers and Gravers : with a power to print what they shall see good, to take and anatomize dead bodies of Persons who have been put to death by Order of Law, to erect Colledges, &c.

The Office of the President is to call and dissolve the Meetings, to propose the Matter whereon to consider, to put Questions, to call for Experiments, to admit the Members that from time to time shall be elected, &c.

The Treasurer receives and disburses all Moneys.

The Secretary reads all Letters and Informations, replies to all Addresses and Letters from Foreign parts, or from others, takes notice of the Orders and Material Passages at the Meetings, Registers all Experiments, all certain Informations, all Conclusions, &c. Publishes whatsoever is ordered and allowed by the Society.

The Curators or Experimentors are to receive the directions of the Society, and at another Meeting bring all to the Test, and the Society judges thereof, whereby the World may have the Concurring Testimony of many Persons of undoubted Credit for the Truth of whatever they shall publish.

Their mannner of Electing Fellows, is according to the *Venetian* way, by Balloting. At one Assembly the Candidate is

proposed by some that know him well ; at the next he may be put to the Scrutiny, for which the Candidate must have the maior number of 21 Suffrages at the least, and then at that or the next Assembly, he may be introduced and solemnly admitted by the President. At his Admission he subscribes this Promise following, *viz. That he will endeavour to promote the good of the Royal Society of London for the Improvement of Natural Knowledge.* After this he may at any time free himself from this Obligation, onely by signifying under his hand to the President that he desires to withdraw from the Society.

When any one is admitted, he pays to the Treasurer onely 40 s. and then 13 s. a quarter so long as he continues a Member of the Society.

Their Meeting was before the dreadful Fire at *Gresham-Colledge* in *London*, every *Wednesday* at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon ; and since, by the favour of the present *Lord Henry Howard*, Earl Marshal of *England*, at *Arundel-house*, the same day and hour.

The design of the *Royal Society* is in brief, to make faithful Records of all the Works of Nature or of Art, which can come within their reach, so that the present Age and Posterity may be able to put a Mark on the Errors which have been strengthened by long Prescription ; to restore the Truths that have been neglected ; to push on those which are already known to more various uses ; to make the way more passable to what remains unrevealed, &c.

The

The business of their Weekly Meetings is to order, to take account, consider and discourse of Philosophical Experiments and Observations; to read, hear, and discourse upon Letters from all Parts, Reports, and other Papers, containing Philosophical Matters; to view and discourse upon the Productions and Rarities of Nature and Art; to consider what to deduce from them, how they may be improved for the benefit of Mankind, which is their main aim.

In their discoursing they lay aside all set Speeches and Eloquent Harangues (as fit to be banisht out of all Civil Assemblies, as a thing found by woful experience, especially in *England*, fatal to Peace and good Manners) and every one endeavours to express his opinion or desire in the plainest and most concise manner.

But the greatest Question amongst some men at present is, What hath this *Royal Society* done all this while? which for the satisfaction of those men shall here receive such an Answer, as the intended brevity of this Book will allow.

The *Royal Society* then, since their first Institution, hath made a vast number of Experiments in almost all the Works of Nature; they have made particular inquiries into very many things of the Heavens as well as of the Earth, Eclipses, Comets, Meteors, Mines, Plants, Animals, Earthquakes, Fiery Eruptions, Inundations: Of Lakes, Mountains, Damps, Subterraneous Fires: Of Tides, Currents, and Depths of the Sea, and many hundred

other things. They have composed many excellent short Histories of Nature, of Arts, of Manufactures, and of Works, whereof some are extreme curious. In a word, the Discoveries and Inventions made by but three Persons of this Society, viz. the Honourable *Rob. Boyle*, Dr. *Christopher Wren*, and Mr. *Rob. Hook*, if well considered, seem to surpass the Works of many fore-going Ages.

But what advantage and benefit appears after so many Meetings? It is true they have made many Experiments of *Light* (as the Excellent Lord *Bacon* calls them) and perhaps not so many Experiments of *Fruit* or *Profit*, yet without doubt some may hereafter find out no small use and benefit, even in those Experiments of *Light* which now seem onely curious and delightful: but it is also as true that the *Royal Society* hath made a great number of Experiments and Inventions, very profitable and advantageous to Mankind. They have mightily improved the Naval, Civil, and Military Architecture. They have advanced the Art, Conduct, and Security of *Navigation*. They have not onely put this Kingdom upon Planting Woods, Groves, Orchards, Vineyards, Ever-Greens, but also *Ireland*, *Scotland*, *New-England*, *Virginia*, *Jamaica*, *Barbados*; all our Plantations begin to feel the Influences of this Society: They have awakened the whole Civilized, Lettered, and Intelligent World, so that in all Countries they begin to be much more intent upon Experimental Knowledge and Practical Studies,

Studies, upon new Inventions and Discoveries, which the Authors of them always recommend to this Society, to be examined, approved, or corrected; so that if any of the present English Nation be so blind, as not to see the usefulness of this Society, Posterity and Foreigners, will to their shame, acknowledge it with gratitude.

To conclude, They have Registred Experiments, Histories, Relations, Observations, &c. reducing them into one Common Stock, and laying them up in Publick Registers, to be nakedly transmitted to the next Generation of Men, and so to all Posterity, they have laid a solid Ground-work for a vast pile of Experiments; to be continually augmenting thorough all future Ages. A thing if begun in the time of the Learned Greeks or Romans, nay if it had been begun but in the very last Resurrection of Learning in this last Age, what wonders it would in all probability by this time have produced? What Depth of Nature would now have been unfathomed? what Faculty of the Soul would be now in the dark? What part of Humane Infirmities would not have been provided against?

Moreover, The *Royal Society* for the Advancement of this Noble Design, hath begun a Library, to consist onely of such Authors as may be serviceable to that Design toward which the present Earl Marshal of *England* hath been pleased to bestow on the Society, the whole *Arundels-*

lian Library, with a free permission of changing such Books as are not proper for their Work, whereby in a short time they will be able to shew a compleat Collection of all that hath been publisht in Antient and Modern Languages, which either regard the Production of Nature, or the Effects of all Manual Arts.

At *Gresham-Colledge* (in the Custody of that most Ingenious Discoverer, and Indefatigable Experimenter, Mr. *Robert Hook*) is their *Repository*, the free and bountiful Gift of *Daniel Colwal Esq;* the present Treasurer of the said Society, wherein are to be seen many thousands of great Rarities, fetched (some of them) from the farthest Corners of the Habitable World, as Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Serpents, Flies, Shells, Feathers, Seeds, Minerals, Earths, some things Petrified, others Ossified, Mummies, Gums, &c. Divers of which have been since added by other worthy Members of that Society, and by other ingenious Persons; and in a short time, is like to be (if not already) one of the largest and most curious Collections of the Works of Nature in the World.

A LIST of the
ROYAL SOCIETY,
In Alphabetical Order.

His Sacred Majesty, King *CHARLES*
the Second, Founder and Patron.

His Royal Highness, *James* Duke of
York.

His Highness *Prince Rupert*, Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*.

His Highness *Ferdinand Albert*, Duke of
Brunswick and Lunenburg.

A.

Robert Earl of *Arisbury*.

Archibald Earl of *Argile*.

James Earl of *Anglesey*.

James Lord *Annesley*.

William *Aglionby*, M. D.

James *Arderne*, D. D.

Thomas *Allen*, M. D.

Elias *Ashmole*, Esq.

Sir Robert *Atkins*, Knight.

Montieur *Adrian Auzont*.

John *Aubrey*, Esq.

B.

George Du'ce of *Buckingham*.

William Lord *Vicount Brouncker*.

George

George, Lord Berkeley.
William, Lord Brereton.
Sir John Banks Kt. and Bar.
Nicholas Bagnal, Esq;
Thomas Bains, M. D.
Thomas Ball, Esq.
Peter Ball, M. D.
Thomas Barrington, Esq;
Isaac Barrow, D. D.
Ralph Bathurst, M. D.
John Beal, D. D.
Vicor Beaufort.
Monf. Theodore de Beringhen.
Sir Charles Berkley Kt. of the Bath.
Sir John Birkenhead Kt.
Robert Boyle, Esq;
John Brook, Esq;
Edward Brown, M. D.
David Bruce, M. D.
Monf. Ishmael Bullialdus.
Mr. Gilbert Burnet.
Sir Edward Bish, Kt.

C.

Gilbert, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.
Edward, Earl of Clarendon.
Charles, Earl of Carlisle.
John, Earl of Crawford and Lindsey.
William, Lord Cavendish.
Charles, Lord Clifford.
Mr. James Garkeffe.
George Castle, D. M.
Sig. Giovanni Cassini.
Edward Chamberlayne, L. L. D.

Sir Winston Churchil, Kt.
Henry Clark, M. D.
George Cock, Esq;
Colonel Thomas Collepyr.
Mr. John Collins.
John Colwal, Esq;
Daniel Colwal, Esq;
Sir Richard Corbet, Kt.
Edward Cotton, D. D. A. D. of Corn.
Peter Courtbope, Esq;
Thomas Cox, M. D.
Thomas Cox, Esq.
Daniel Cox, M. D.
John Creed, Esq;
Thomas Crispe, Esq;
William Croon M. D.
Don Alvarez de Cunha.
Sir William Curtius, Knight and Baro.
net.
Sir John Cutler, Kt. and Bar.

D.

Henry, Marquis of Dorchester.
William Earl of Devonshire.
Edward, Earl of Dorset.
Monsieur Vital de Damas.
John Downs, M. D.

E.

Benjamin, Lord Bishop of Ely.
Sir George Ent, Kt.
John Evelyn, Esq;

F. Mau-

F.

Maurice, Lord Vicount *Fitz-Harding*.
Sir Francis Fane, Knight of the *Bath*.
Monsieur le Febure.
Sir John Finch, Kt.
Sir Henry Ford, Kt.

G.

Sir Bernard Gascon, Kt.
Joseph Glanville, B. D.
Francis Gliffon, M. D.
Jonathan Goddard, M. D.
Sir William Godolphin, Kt.
Major John Graunt.
Mr. James Gregory.
Nehemias Grew, M. D.

H.

Henry Howard, Earl of *Norwich*.
Henry Lord Howard of *Castle-Rising*.
Theodore Haak, Esq.
William Hammond, Esq.
Sir Erasmus Harby, Bar.
Sir Edward Harley, Knight of the *Bath*.
Sir Robert Harley, Kt.
Thomas Harley, Esq.
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Gustavus Helmfield.
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By the foregoing List the Reader may take notice, that as our Famous King *Edward* the Third, who was Founder and Sovereign of the Noble Order of the Garter, yet for the encouragement of Valor and Valiant Persons, was pleased to condescend to make himself one of the 26 Fellows, so our Gracious Sovereign King *Charles* the Second, for the promoting Arts and Sciences, and to encourage Learned and Virtuous Men, hath been pleased after the example of the greatest and most renowned Monarchs that ever were in the World, not onely to Found and Patronise this most ingenious Institution, but even to Enrole himself one of the Number.

The Reader may also perceive by this List, how many Sober, Learned, Solid, Ingenious Persons, of different Degrees, Religions, Countreys, Professions, Trades, and Fortunes, have united and conspired, laying aside all Names of Distinction, amicably to promote Experimental Knowledge.

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 Christs-Colledge, Dr. Cudworth, D. D.
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 thal, D. D.

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Dr. Widdrington, Publick Orator.

Dr. Newton, the Mathematick Professor,
F. R. S.

Dr. Cudworth, the Hebrew Professor.

Mr. Creiton, the Greek Professor.

Dr. Castel, Arabick Professor.



FINIS.

THE
SECOND PART
OF
THE PRESENT
STATE
OF
England:

Together with
DIVERS REFLECTIONS
UPON
The Antient State thereof.

By EDWARD CHAMBERLAYNE
L. L. D. R. S. S.

The FIFTH EDITION
Corrected, and newly Augmented.

In Magnis voluisse Jact est—

In the SAVOY,

Printed by T. N. for J. Martyn, Printer to the
Royal Society, and are to be Sold at the Sign
of the Bell in S. Pauls Church-Yard, 1674.

To the Right

HONOURABLE,

CHARLES SOMERSET,

LORD HERBERT,

Son and Heir to the most Honourable,

HENRY

Lord Marquis of

WORCESTER,

Is humbly Dedicated this Fifth Impression of the Second Part of the *Present State of England*, by the *Author*.



T O T H E

READER.

IN a former small
Treatise, Intitu-
led, *T H E*
P R E S E N T
S T A T E O F
E N G L A N D,

A 4

The

To the Reader.

The Author having given a succinct Account of the Government in General, as it is *Monarchical*; and therein, of the *King*, *Queen*, *Princes*, and *Princesses of the Blood*; of the *Great Officers of the Crown*; of the *Kings*, *Queens*, and *Duke of Yorks Courts*; of

To the Reader.

of the Three States of
England, Clergy, No-
bility, and Commons,
and of divers other re-
markables.

In this *Second Part*
of the *Present State of*
England, he hath en-
deavoured to describe,
with the like brevity,
the *Particular Govern-*
ment of England, Ec-
A 5 *clesiastical.*

To the Reader.

ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military: The several Courts of Justice, the Offices and Officers belonging thereunto; and (for the sake of Forreigners) to exhibite a particular Description of the Famous City of London, of the two Renowned Universities, &c.

To the Reader.

In erecting such a Spacious and Various Edifice; the Spectator, at first view, will hardly conceive how much pains was bestowed in digging the Foundation, in raising Scaffolds, in finding, conveying, and fitting Materials, in contriving the *Architecteure*,

iii

To the Reader.

in removing the Rub-
bish, &c. Other *Buil-*
ders consult onely their
own Brains, and the
Dead, (that is, Books)
whereunto access may
be had at all hours;
but in this *Work*, the
Living, and the choi-
cest among them, were
to be advised with;
whereof some were
far

To the Reader.

far distant, others seldom at leisure, some unwilling to communicate their Knowledge, others not at all affable.

However, if the *Reader*, reaping in few hours, the Fruits of many Moneths labour, shall receive any content,
the

To the Reader:

the Author will not
only be satisfied for
this, but encouraged
for another like Enter-
prise.

The



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Angliæ

(I)

Angliæ Notitia,

OR THE

PRESENT STATE

OF

ENGLAND:

The Second Part.

Of the Government of England in particular; and First of the Kings most Honourable Privy-Council.

THe Government of England in particular, is either *Ecclesiastical, Civil, or Military*, wherein the King is supreme Governor in all Causes, and over all Persons; from him is derived all Authority and Jurisdiction. He is *quasi Intellectus Agens, Forma formarum, vel potius Mundi Anglici Deus*, And the *Primum Mobile* there-

The present State

thereof, from whence all the Inferiour Orbs derive their Notion, is that Noble, Honourable, and Reverend Assembly, called *Concilium secretum, privatum vel Continuum Regis Concilium*, which is a Court of such Antiquity and Honour, that it may be said to be higher than the highest Court of *England* (as the Parliament is usually called) for our Parliaments are not only much younger, but also may truly be said to be the Productions of the Kings Privy-Council, as appears by the words of the Writ for summoning of a Parliament. This is the highest watch-Tower of the Nation, wherein the King, with all his good Centinels and Watchmen about him, takes a careful survey of all his Dominions, and sometimes of all the Dominions of the World, as any of them have any Relation to his, where he Consults and Contrives how to protect his numberless Subjects, not onely from Injuries amongst themselves, but from the wrongs and violences of all other Nations, where he doth consult and watch for the publick good, Honour, Defence, Profit, and Peace of all his people.

Before the latter end of *Henry the Third* *Quod provisum fuit per Regem & Concilium suum Privatum sigilloque Regis confirmatum proculdubio legis vigorem habuit*, saith *Spelman*.

The Primitive and ordinary way of Government in *England*, was by the King and his Privy-Council, and all our Kings have

have acted much by it, determining Controversies of great importance, sometimes touching Lands and Rights between party and party, whereof there are very many Precedents, and the Judges of *England* in some difficult cases were not wont to give Judgment, until they had first consulted the King or his Privy-Council. Moreover the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, have oft-times transmitted Matters of high Moment to the King and his Privy-Council, as by long experience and wisdom better able to judge of, and by secrecy and expedition better able to transact some State Affairs, than all the Lords and Commons together.

At present, the King and his Privy-Council take Cognisance of few matters that may well be determined by the known Laws and ordinary Courts of Justice, but onely, as aforesaid, consult for the publick Good, Honour, Defence, Safety, and Benefit of the Realm, not meddling with matters that concern Freeholds, but matters of Appeal, and suddain emergencies.

The Lords of the Privy-Council are as it were a part of the King, incorporate with him and his Cares, bearing upon their Shoulders that great weight, that otherwise would lie wholly upon his Majesty, wherefore of such high vaward and esteem they have alwayes been, that if a man did but strike in the House of a Privy-Counsellor, or elsewhere in his presence, he was grievously Fined for the same,

The present State

and to conspire the death of any of them was made Felony, in any of the Kings Servants within the *Check-Roll*, and to kill one of them was High-Treason.

A Privy-Councillor, though but a Gentleman, shall have precedence of all Knights, Baronets, and younger Sons of all Barons and Viscounts.

The substance of their Oath is, That they shall, according to their Power and Discretion, Truly, Justly, and Evenly, Counsel and Advice the King, in all matters to be Treated in His Majesties Counsel, that they shall keep secret the Kings Counsel, &c.

By force of this Oath, and the Custom of the Kingdom of *England*, a Privy Councillor is made without any Patent or Grant, and to continue only during the Life of the King that makes him, nor so long unless the King pleaseth.

Heretofore there hath been usually a Lord President of the Kings Privy-Council, a Dignity of so high a Repute, that, by a Statute of *Henry* the Eighth, he is to take place in publick, next to the Lord High Treasurer of *England*: His Office was to speak first to business, to report to His Majesty the Passages and State of businesses transacted at Council-Table. The last Lord President was the Earl of *Manchester*, Father of the late Lord Chamberlaine.

To his Privy-Councillors the King of *England*, may declare or conceal from them

them whatsoever he alone judgeth fit and expedient, *quæ in re* (saith the excellent Sir Tho. Smith) *absolutissimum est hoc Regnum Angliæ præ Venetorum Ducatu aut Lacedæmoniorum Principatu.*

The King with the advice of his Privy-Council, doth publish Proclamations binding to the Subject, provided that they are not contrary to Statute or Common-Law.

In cases where the publick peace, honour or profit of the Kingdom may be endangered for want of speedy redress, there the King with his Privy Council usually make use of an absolute power, if need be.

The Members of this most Honourable Council are such, as his own free-Will and meer Motion shall please to choose, and are commonly Men of the highest rank, eminent for Estates, Wisdom, Courage, Integrity, &c. And because there are few cases of moment so temporal, but that they may some way relate to spiritual affairs, therefore according to the general Rules of Policy and Government, which God himself ordained amongst his chosen people the Jews, the Privy Council, (as well as the great Council of Parliament) is composed of Spiritual as well as Temporal persons, some of the principal Bishops of England have in all times been chosen by his Majesty to be of his Privy Council.

The Lords of His Majesties Privy-Council, are at present these that follow.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

His Highness Prince Rupert.

Gilbert, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

Heneage Lord Finch, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

Thomas Earl of Danby, Lord High Treasurer.

Arthur Earl of Anglesey, Lord Privy Seal.

George Duke of Buckingham.

James Duke of Monmouth, Master of the Horse.

John Duke of Lauderdale.

James Duke of Ormond, Lord Steward of the Household.

Henry Marquis of Worcester, Lord President of Wales.

Henry, Marquis of Dorchester.

Henry Earl of Ogle.

Thomas Earl of Ossory.

Robert Earl of Lindsey, Lord Great Chamberlain of England.

Henry Earl of St. Alban Lord Chamberlain of the Household.

Aubrey Earl of Oxford

John

John Earl of *Bridgewater*.

Robert Earl of *Leicester*.

James Earl of *Northampton*.

Henry Earl of *Peterborough*.

Robert Earl of *Sunderland*.

Arthur Earl of *Essex*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

John Earl of *Bathe*, Groom of the Stole.

Charles Earl of *Carlisle*.

William Earl of *Craven*.

Henry Earl of *Arlington*, Principal Secretary of State.

John Earl of *Roths*.

Alexander Earl of *Kinkardine*.

Richard Earl of *Carbry*.

Roger Earl of *Orrery*.

Thomas Viscount *Falconberg*.

George Viscount *Halifax*.

Humphrey Bishop of *London*.

John Lord *Robarts*.

William Lord *Maynard*, Comptroller of the Household.

Francis Lord *Newport*, Treasurer of the Household.

John Lord *Berkeley*.

Denzill Lord *Holles*.

Sir George Carteret Knight and Baronet, Vice-Chamberlain to His Majesty.

Henry Coventry Esquire, one of the Principal Secretaries of State.

The present State

Ralph Montague Esquire, Master of the Great Wardrobe.

Sir John Duncomb Knight, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir Robert Carr Kt. and Bar. Chancellour of the Dutchy.

Sir William Morice Knight.

Sir Thomas Chicheley Knight, Master General of the Ordnance.

Edward Seymour Esquire, Speaker of the House of Commons.

THese are all to wait on His Majesty, and at Council Board sit in their Order, bare headed when His Majesty presides.

At all Debates the lowest delivers his opinion first, that so he may be the more free, and the King last of all declares his Judgment, and thereby determines the matter in Debate.

The time and Place of holding this Council is wholly at the Kings pleasure, but it is most commonly held in the Morning on *Wednesday* and *Friday* out of Parliament time or Term time, and in the Afternoon, in time of Parliament or Term.

A Council is seldom or never held without

out the Presence of one of the Secretaries of State; of whose Office and Dignity much more considerable in *England* than in other Nations, take here this brief Account.

The Kings of *England* had antiently but one Secretary of State, untill about the end of *Henry* the Eighth his Reign, it was thought fit, that weighty and important Office should be discharged by two Persons, both of equal Authority, and both stiled *Principal Secretaries of State*. In those days, and some while after, they sat not at Council Board, but having prepared their business in a Room adjoining to the Council Chamber, they came in, and stood on either hand of the King; and nothing was debated at the Table, until the Secretaries had gone through with their Proposals. But *Queen Elizabeth* seldom coming to Council, that Method was altered, and the two Secretaries took their places as Privy Counsellors, which Dignity they have retained and enjoyed ever since: and a Council is seldom or never held without the presence of one of them at the least.

Their employment being of extraordinary trust and multiplicity, renders them most considerable both in the eyes of the King, upon whom they attend every day as occasion requires; and of the Subjects also, whose Requests and Desires are for the most part lodged in thir hands, to be presented to the King, and always to make dispatches.

thereupon, according to His Majesties Answers and Directions.

As for Forraign Affairs, the Secretaries divide all the Kingdom and Nations which have intercourse of business with the King of *England*, into two grand Provinces, whereof each Secretary taketh one to himself, receiving all Letters and Addresses from, and making all dispatches to the several Princes and States comprehended within his own Province.

But in all matters of home concern, whether they relate to the publick, or to particular persons, both the Secretaries do equally and indistinctly receive and dispatch whatsoever is brought to them, be it for the Church, the Militia, or private Grants, Pardons, Dispensations, &c.

They have this special Honour, that if either of them be a Baron, he taketh place, and hath the precedence of all other persons of the same degree, though otherwise by their Creation some of them might have right to precede him; and a Knight in like manner, if he hath no other qualification.

They have their several Lodgings appointed them in all the Kings Houses, as well for their own Accommodation, as for their Office, and those that attend upon it. They have also a very liberal Diet at the Kings charge, or Board-wages in lieu of it.

To shew how considerable their place is, their settled allowance from the King in Salary

lary and Pension is little less than Two thousand pounds *Sterling per annum*, to each of them.

The Secretaries and Clerks whom they imploy under them, are wholly at their own choice, and have no dependance upon any other power or person besides themselves.

They have the Custody of that Seal of the King, which is properly called the *Signet*; the use and application whereof, gives denomination to an Office constantly attending the Court called the *Signet Office*, wherein there are four Clerks, who wait alternately by Months, and prepare such things as are to pass the Signet in order to the Privy-Seal, or Great Seal.

The present Secretaries of State are,

Henry Earl of *Arlington*, whom for his eminent Services at home and abroad, both in War and Peace, His Majesty was pleased to advance into the place of *Sir Edward Nicholas*.

And *Henry Coventry* Esquire, who for his great Abilities, and successful Negotiations, had that Trust and Honour conferred upon him, immediately after the Decease of *Sir John Trevor*.

Waiting on the Privy-Council there are Four Clerks in Ordinary, who wait by Months each one, he that comes in, is always a week before and a week after his Month to assist there.

Their Office is to read what is brought before the Council, and draw up all such Orders

Orders as the King and Lords shall direct, and cause them to be Registered.

They are these that follow.

Sir Edward Walker, Sir John Nicolas, Sir Robert Southwell, Sir Joseph Williamson: Salaries to each 250 l. besides Fees for Orders and Letters, &c.

Beside the forenamed Officers there is a Keeper of the Records, *Anthony Rider Esq;* no Fee.

Two Keepers of the Council Chamber, Fee to each 45 l.

Thirty Messengers, whereof Ten at a time by turns wait every Month, Fee to each 45 l.

These upon occasion are sent by Warrant of the Lords of the Privy Council to fetch any Person, under the Degree of a Baron, and to keep him Prisoner in his House till farther order.

Attending on the Secretaries are the Clerks of the *Signet* or *Little Seal*, which is alwayes in the custody of the Secretaries, for sealing the Kings Private Letters, and for all such Grants as pass his Majesties hands by Bill assigned.

Of these Clerks there are four, Sir John Nicolas Knight of the Bath, Sir Philip Warwick Knight, *Trumbal Esquire*, and *Sidney Bearr Esquire*. These have no Fee from the King, but onely Diet, which at Pension is 200 l. yearly; their Office is in *Whitehall*, they wait by Month, each

each of them three Months in a year. One of them always attend the Court where-soever it removes, and by Warrant from the King, or Secretaries of State, or Lords of the Council, prepare such Bills or Letters for the King to sign, as not being matters of Law are by any Warrants directed to them to prepare. In their Office, all Grants either prepared by the Kings Learned Council in the Law, or by themselves, for the Kings hand, when signed are returned and there transcribed again, and that transcription is carried to one of the principal Secretaries of State, and Sealed, and then it is called a Signet, which is directed to the Lord Privy Seal, and is his Warrant for issuing out a Privy Seal upon it, which is prepared by the Clerks of that Seal, is sufficient for the payment of any Moneys out of the Exchequer, and for several other uses: but when the nature of the Grant requires the passing the Great Seal, then the Privy Seal is an Authority to the Lord Chancellour to pass the Great Seal as the Signet was to the Lord Privy Seal, to affix that Seal to the Grant, but in all three Offices, *viz.* Signet, Privy Seal, and Great Seal, the Grant is transcribed. So all which passes from the King hath these several ways of being considered before perfected.

There are also four Clerks of the Privy Seal, *viz.* *Sir Charles Bickerstaffe* Knight, *John Matthews* Esquire, *Tho. Watkins* Esquire, *John Richards*, Esq;

More

More of their Office is to be seen in *Stat.* 27. of *Henry 8.* worthy to be noted.

To this Office (in time when the Court of *Request* is in being) belongs the Sealing of all Commissions, and other proceſs out of that Court.

Moreover, depending on the Secretaries of State, is an antient Office called the Paper-Office, the Keeper whereof hath in his Charge, all the Publick Papers, Writings, Matters of State, and Counsel, all Letters, Intelligences, Negotiations of the Kings Publick Ministers abroad, and generally all the Papers and Dispatches that paſs through the Offices of the two Secretaries of State, which are from time to time transmitted into this Office, and here remain, diſpoſed by way of a Library within His Majesties Palace of *White-hall*. This conſiderable Officer hath a Fee of 160 *l. per annum* payable out of the Exchequer, and is at preſent that very worthy perſon Sir *Joſeph Williamson* Knight.

After the Kings moſt Honourable Privy Council, that *Primum mobile*, or rather that *Reſort* or *Spring*, may be conſidered the *Great Wheels* firſt moved by that *Spring* which are the Convocation for the Eccleſiaſtical Government, and the Parliament for the Civil.

But for the better underſtanding of the Eccleſiaſtical Government, it will be expedient to preſiſe ſomewhat of the Eccleſiaſtical perſons in *England*.

IN the Government of the Church of *England*, among the Ecclesiastical persons governing in the *English* Church, is, First the King of *England*, who is as the Lawers say, *Persona sacra & mixta cum Sacerdote*. The King is the supreme Bishop of *England*: And at his Coronation, by a solemn Consecration, and Unction he becomes a Spiritual Person, Sacred and Ecclesiastical, for, as he hath put upon him *Corona Regni*, as an Emblem of his Kingship, and power in Temporals; so hath he *Stola Sacerdotis*, commonly called *Vestis Dalmatica*, as a *Levitical Ephod*, to signify his Priesthood and Power in Spirituals. He is Supreme Governor in all Causes and over all persons *Ecclesiastical* as well as *Civil*, is Patron Paramount of all *Ecclesiastical* Benefices in *England*, to whom the last Appeals in *Ecclesiastical* Affairs are made, who alone hath power to nominate persons for all Bishopricks, and chief Dignities, as Deaneries and some Prebends in the Church, &c. as more at large may be seen in the first Part of the *Present State of England*.

Next to the King in the Church-Government are the Bishops, whereof two are called *Primats*, *Metropolitans*, or *Archbishops*, that is, Chief Bishops, the one of *Canterbury*, the other of *York*, each of which have besides their peculiar Diocesses a Province consisting of several Diocesses, and therein by Common Law, a
Prea

The present State

Prerogative of proving Wills, and granting Administration, where the person dying had *bona notabilia*, that is, above 5 *l.* in divers *Dioceses* or *Jurisdictions*. Also by Grants of several Kings, they have each one certain Priviledges, Liberties and Immunities in their own Estates.

Under these two Archbishops are 26 Bishopricks, whereof 22 are reckoned in the Province of *Canterbury*, and four in the Province of *York*. So that there are besides the two Archbishops twenty four Bishops, all which have the Title of Lords by reason of their Baronies annexed to their Bishopricks, and have precedence of all other Barons both in Parliament, and other Assemblies: amongst these presides always the Bishop of *London*, who by ancient right is accounted Dean of the *Episcopal Colledge* of that Province, and by vertue thereof is to signify the pleasure of his Metropolitan to all the Bishops of the Province, to execute his *Mandates*, to disperse his *Missives* on all emergency of affairs, to preside in Convocations or Provincial *Synods* during the necessary absence of the *Metropolitan*. Next to *London* in Parliament, preceeds *Durham*, and then *Winchester*: all the rest of the Bishops take place according to the Seniority of their Consecrations.

The Function of an *English Bishop* consists in what he may act, either by his *Episcopal Order*, or by his *Episcopal Jurisdiction*.
By

By his *Episcopal Order* he may Ordain *Deacons* and *Priests*, he may Dedicate Churches and Burying Places, may administer the Rite and Ceremony of Confirmation, without whom none of these things may be done.

The *Jurisdiction* of a Bishop is either *Ordinary* or *Delegated*; the *Ordinary*, is what by the Law of the Land belongs to each Bishop, in his own Diocese; the *Delegated*, is what the King is pleased to confer upon him, not as a Bishop, but as he is a Subject; and a considerable Member of the Kingdom: For all Clergymen are in *England* (as antiently among Gods own People the Jews, and amongst the Primitive Christians, so soon as they were under Christian Emperors) judged fit to enjoy divers temporal honours and employments: as;

First, To be in the Commission of the Peace, for who so proper to make and keep Peace as they, whose constant duty it is to preach Peace? who so fit as they, whose main business and study it is to reconcile those that are at variance? and therefore since His Majesties happy Restauration, as well as before, divers grave discreet Divines have been made Justices of Peace, and thereby not onely the poor Clergy-men have been protected from the oppression of their causeless Enemies, but many differences have been composed without any Law-suit, in a more Christian and less expensive way.

Secondly, to be of His Majesties Privy Council, where frequently Cases of Conscience may arise, relating to State Matters, that will admit neither of delay nor publication, and therefore after the pattern of that excellent Christian Emperor *Constantine* the Great; our good Kings both before and since the Reformation, have always admitted some spiritual persons to their Council-Tables, and Closet-Debates.

Thirdly to be employed in Publick Treaties and Negotiations of Peace, and this both the Ancient and Modern Practice will justify, that none have been more frequently and successfully used in such Messages, than the Ambassadors of Christ.

Fourthly, to enjoy some of the Great Offices of the Crown, as to be *Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, &c.* And it hath been observed, that in the late Kings Reign, when the Bishop of *London* was *Lord Treasurer*, that Office was executed with as much diligence, faithfulness, dexterity, and content to the Subject, as well as to the King, as ever it had been by any of his late Lay-Predecessors.

In the ordinary Jurisdiction of a Bishop, as a Bishop may be considered, either the *Jurisdiction* it self, or what is instated in him by the Law of the Land, for the better execution of that *Jurisdiction*.

The *Jurisdiction* it self is established partly by Statute Law, as to Licence Physicians, Surgeons and School-Masters, to unite

unite and consolidate small Parishes, to assist the Civil Magistrates in the execution of some Statutes concerning Ecclesiastical Affairs, to compel the payment of Tenths and Subsidies due from the Clergy to the King.

Partly by Common Law, as upon the Kings Writ to certify the Judges touching legitimate and illegitimate Births and Marriages, to require upon the Kings Writ, the burning of an obstinate Heretic, also to require the Kings Writ for imprisoning the Body of one that obstinately stands excommunicated 40 days.

And partly by Common and Ecclesiastical Law together, as to cause Wills of the Deceased to be proved, to grant Administration of Goods of such as die intestate, to give order for the gathering and preserving of perishable Goods, where none is willing to administer, to cause Account to be given of Administrations, to collate Benefices, to grant Institutions to Benefices upon the Presentations of other Patrons, to command Induction to be given, to order the collecting and preserving of the Profits of Vacant Benefices for the use of the Successors, to defend the Franchises and Liberties of the Church, to visit their particular Diocesses once in three years; and therein to inquire of the Manners, Carriages, Delinquencies, &c. of Ministers, of Church-wardens, of the rest of the Parishioners, and amongst them, especially of those that profess themselves

Physi.

Physitians, Surgeons, School-Masters, Midwives; of Wardens of Hospitals, how they perform their several duties and trusts; also of all others professing Christianity, and offending either against Piety, as by Blasphemy, Idolatry, Superstition, Perjury, Heresie, Errors against the 39 Articles, Schism, Conventicles, absence from Divine Service, unlawful abstinence from the Sacraments; or else offending against Justice, as the delaying of Legacies given to the poor or pious uses, Dilapidations of Buildings, or Goods belonging to the Church; taking of Usury beyond the rate allowed by Statute, Simony, Perjury, &c. or by offending against Sobriety, as Drunkenness, Incest, Adultery, Fornication, filthy Speech, tempting of any ones Chastity, Clandestine Marriages, as for want of thrice publishing the Banns, the want of Parents consent, the want of Witnesses, which must be above two, or Marrying in a private place, in an undue time, before eight in the morning, and after twelve of the Clock in the day, &c.

Now for the better executing of this Jurisdiction, the Law of England hath furnished the Bishops with a power of Ecclesiastical Censures, whereof some may be inflicted both upon Lay-men and Church Men, as Suspension from entering into the Church, or else from receiving the Sacrament, or greater Excommunications, &c. Others may be inflicted only upon Ecclesiastical Persons, as Sequestration

tion of their Ecclesiastical Profits, Suspension, sometimes *ab Officio*, sometimes *a Beneficio*, *Deprivation* and *Deposition*, which is sometimes verbal, by sentence pronounced against them; and sometimes real by Degradation. Here note, that of all these Censures, Excommunication is never inflicted but onely for Contumacy, as when a person being duly summoned, will not appear, or appearing, will not obey the Orders of the Bishop.

The solemn manner of making a Bishop in *England*, is as followeth,

When any Bishops *See* becomes vacant, the *Dean* and *Chapter* of that *Cathedral* giving notice thereof to the King, who is Patron of all the Bishopricks in *England*, and humbly Requesting, that His Majesty will give leave for them to choose another; the King hereupon grants to the Dean his *Conge d'Eslire*, which in French (wherein it was antiently penned) signifies leave to elect, then the Dean summons a Chapter or Assembly of the Prebendaries, who either elect the person recommended by His Majesties Letters, or shew cause to the contrary. Next the Election is certified to the party Elected, who doth modestly refuse it the first and second time, and if he refuse it a third time, then that being certified to His Majesty, another is recommended; when the Election is accepted by the party, it is certified to the King and the Archbishop of that Province, whereupon the King gives

gives his Royal Assent under the Great Seal of *England*; which is exhibited to the Archbishop of the Province, with command to confirm and consecrate him, here to the Archbishop subscribes *Fiat Confirmatio*, and gives Commission under his Archiepiscopal Seal to his Vicar-General, to perform all the Acts required for perfecting his Confirmation.

The Vicar-General then in the name of the Archbishop sends forth a Citation, summoning all Opposers of the said Election or Person Elected, to appear at a certain time and place especially assigned to make their Objections. This is done by an Officer of the Arches, usually at *Bow Church in Cheapside London* by Proclamation three times, and then affixing the said Citation on the Church door for all people to read, the said Officer returns an Authentick Certificate thereof to the Archbishop and Vicar-General. At the day and place assigned for the appearance of the Opposers the Vicar-General sits, then the Proctor for the said Dean and Chapter, exhibits the Royal assent and the Commission of the Archbishop; which read and accepted by the Vicar-General, the Proctor exhibits the Proxy from the Dean and Chapter, and then presents the Elected Bishop, and returns the Citation, and desires the Opposers to be publicly called three times which being done accordingly, he accuseth their contumacy, and for penalty thereof, desires that the business may proceed.

which,

which the Vicar-General in a Schedule by him read and subscribed doth order. Next the Proctor giving a summary Petition, wherein is deduced the whole Process of Election and Consent, desires a time to be assigned to prove it, which the Vicar-General admits and decrees. After which, the Proctor exhibits the Royal Assent, with the Elected Bishops Assent, and the Certificate to the Archbishop, and desires a term presently to be assigned to hear final Sentence, which the Vicar-General decrees. Then the Proctor desires that all Opposers should be again called, which being thrice publickly done, and none appearing, nor opposing, they are pronounced contumacious, and a Decree made to proceed to Sentence, by a Schedule read and subscribed by the said Vicar-General. Then the Elect person takes the Oath of Supremacy, Simony, and Canonical Obedience:

Next the Judge of the Arches reads and subscribes the Sentence, after which usually there is an entertainment made for the Officers and others there present, which being once done at the Sign of the *Nags-Head* in *Cheapside* near the said *Bow-Church*; gave occasion to our Adversaries the *Romish Church*, to affirm that Fable, that there our first Bishops after the Reformation were Consecrated.

When a Bishop is Elected, and the Election confirmed, he may give Institution, and do his ordinary Jurisdiction; and may
sit

fit in Parliament as a Lord thereof, according to Sir *Ed. Cook* 4 *Instit.* p. 47.

After the Confirmation, then according to the Kings Mandate is the solemn Consecration of the Elected Bishop, which is done by the Archbishop with the Assistance of two other Bishops, in manner following.

Upon some Sunday or Holyday after Morning Service, the Archbishop beginneth the Communion Service; after a certain Prayer appointed for this occasion, one of the Bishops there present readeth the Epistle, *1 Tim.* 5; another readeth the Gospel, *John* 21. Then after the *Nicene* Creed and some Sermon, the Elected Bishop vested with his Rochet or Linnen Garment, is by two Bishops presented to the Archbishop, or some other Bishop commissioned by him, sitting in his Chair, who demands the Kings Mandate for the Consecration, and causes it to be read; then the Elect Bishop takes the Oath of Supremacy and of Canonical Obedience to the Archbishop; and after divers prayers and several Interrogatories put to the Bishop, and his Answers, the rest of the Episcopal Habit is put upon him, and after more prayers the Elect Bishop kneeleth down, and the Archbishop and Bishops there present, lay their hands on his head, and by a certain pious grave form of words, they Consecrate him. Afterward the Archbishop doth deliver to the Bishop Elect a Bible, with an other set form of words,
and

Proxy sometimes) and first he declares his assent to the Kings Supremacy, and swears, that unless he be otherwise dispensed with, he will be Resident according to the Custom of that Cathedral, and observe the Customs of the said Church, and cause others to observe the same. Then the Archdeacon, with the Petty Canons and Officers of the Church, accompany the Bishop up to the Quire, and there place him in the Seat prepared for the Bishops, between the Altar and the right side of the Quire, and then the Archdeacon pronounces these words in Latin, *Ego auctoritate mihi commissâ induco & intbronizo Reverendum, in Christo Patrem Dominum N. N. Episcopum & Dominus custodiat suum introitum & exitum ex hoc nunc & in Seculum, &c.* Then the Subdean and the Petty Canons sing the *Te Deum*; mean while the Bishop is again conducted from his own Place to the Deans Seat, and there in token of taking real possession, he stands till the *Te Deum* is ended, together with other Prayers, the Archdeacon reading some Versicles, as, *O Lord save this thy Servant N. our Bishop,* (the People answering) *And send him health from thy holy place, &c.* Then the Archdeacon reads a short Collect for the Bishop by Name; After Prayers, the Bishop is conducted into the Chapter-house, and there placed on a high Seat; then the Archdeacon and all the Prebends and Officers of the Church come before the Bishop, and acknowledge

Cano.

Canonical Obedience to him: Finally, the Publick Notary is by the Archdeacon required to make hereof an Instrument declaring the whole matter of fact in this affair.

Then the said Bishop is introduced into the Kings presence, to do his homage for his Temporalities or Barony, by kneeling down, and putting his hands between the hands of the King, sitting in a Chair of State, and by taking of a Solemn Oath to be true and faithful to His Majesty, and that he holds his Temporalities of him.

Lastly, the new Bishop compounds for the First-fruits of his Bishoprick, that is, agrees for his first years profits to be paid to the King, within two years, or more, if the King please.

The Translation of a Bishop from one Bishoprick to another, differs onely in this, from the manner of making a Bishop, that there is no Consecration.

The Translation of a Bishop to be Archbishop, differs onely in the Commission, which is directed by His Majesty to four or more Bishops to confirm him. Note, that the difference between an Archbishop and a Bishop, is, that the Archbishop with other Bishops doth Consecrate a Bishop, as a Bishop with other Priests doth Ordain a Priest: The Archbishop visits the whole Province, the Bishop onely his Diocess; the Archbishop can Convocate a Provincial Synod, the Bishop onely a Diocefan Synod; the Archbishop is Ordinary too; and hath Ca-

nonical Authority over all the Bishops of his Province, as the Bishop hath over all the Priests of his Diocess.

Several Bishops of *England* having Diocesses of a large extent, it was provided by *Stat. 26 Hen. 8.* that they should have a power to nominate some to the King to be, with his approbation, Suffragan or Subsidiary Bishops, whereof see more in the first Part of the *Present State of England*. Of these there are none at present in the Church of *England*, but the next to the Bishops are now the Deans of Cathedral Churches.

Dean
and
Chapter.

Antiently Bishops did not ordinarily transact matters of Moment, *sine consilio Presbyterorum principalium*, who were then called *Senatores Ecclesia*, and Colleagues of the Bishops, represented in some sort by our Cathedrals; whereof the Dean and some of the Prebends are, upon the Bishops summons, to assist him in Ordinations, in Deprivations *ab Officio & Beneficio*, in condemnation of obstinate Hereticks, in the greater Excommunications, and in such like weighty affairs of the Church. Upon the Kings Writ of *Conged'Esire* (as before mentioned) the Dean and Prebendaries are to elect the Bishop of that Diocess. Cathedral and Collegiate Churches are as it were Seminaries or Seed-Plots, whereout from time to time may be chosen fit persons to govern the Church, for having left the Countrey, and living here in a Society together, they learn

learn experience, they read men, they, by little and little, put off the familiarity of the inferiour Countrey Clergy, and thereby render themselves the more fit to be set over them in Government. The Dean and Prebendaries, during their required residence in their Cathedral or Collegiate Churches, are to keep Hospitality, upon all Festivals to read Divinity in their turns, which is now turned to Sermons, or set Speeches in the Pulpit, at due time to administer the Lords Supper; to frequent the publick Divine Service; to instruct the Countrey Clergy, and direct them how and what to Preach, whereby they may best profit their Auditors: In a word, as they excel others in Dignity, and are there ore styled Prelates, so by their more eminent Piety and Charity, they are to be examples and patterns to the inferiour Clergy.

In every Cathedral or Bishops See there is a Dean, and divers Prebendaries, or Canons, whose number is uncertain.

Deans of the old Foundations, founded before the suppression of Monasteries, are brought to their Dignities much like Bishops, the King first sending forth his *Comge d' Eslire* to the Chapter, they electing, and the King granting his Royal Assent, the Bishop confirms him, and gives his Mandate to Install him.

Deans of the new Foundations (upon suppression of Abbeys or Priories, transformed by *Hen. 8.* into Dean and Chapter.) are by a shorter course installed by vertue

of the Kings Letters Patents, without either Election or Confirmation.

Among the Canons or Prebendaries in the old Foundations, some are *Canonici ædæ*, having *Prebendam sedile in Choro & jus suffragii in Capitulo*; others are *Canonici in Herbis* (as they are called) having right to the next Prebend that shall become void, and having already a Stall in the Quire, but no Vote in the Chapter.

A Prebend is properly the portion which every Prebendary of a Cathedral or Collegiate Church receiveth in the right of his place for the maintenance, *quasi pars vel portio prebenda*.

Next in the Government of the English Church may be reckoned Archdeacons, whereof there are 60 in all *England*; Their Office is to visit two years in three, and to enquire of Reparations and Moveables belonging to Churches, to reform abuses in Ecclesiastical matters, and to bring the more weighty affairs before the Bishop of the *Diocess*; and therefore he is called, *Alter Episcopi Oculus* (the other being the Dean, as is mentioned in the First Part of the *Present State*) Moreover, the Office of an Archdeacon is upon the Bishops Mandate to induct Clerks into their Benefices, and thereby to give them possession of all the Profits belonging thereto.

Many Archdeacons have by *Prescription* their Courts and Officials, as Bishops have; whereof more hereafter.

After Archdeacons are the *Archipresbyteri*, or Rural Deans, so called perhaps at first for his oversight of some Ten Parish Priests; their Office is now upon Orders to Convocate the Clergy, to signify to them, sometimes by Letters, the Bishops pleasure, and to give Induction for the Archdeacon living afar off.

Next are to be considered the Priests of every particular Parish, who are commonly called the Rectors, unless the Predial Tythes are Impropriated, and then they are stiled Vicars, *quasi vices fungentes Rectorum*. Their Office is to take care of all their Parishioners Souls, and, like good Shepherds, to handle every particular Sheep apart; to Catechise the ignorant, reduce the straying, confirm the wavering, convince the obstinate, reprehend the wicked, confute Schismatics, reconcile differences among Neighbours, to exercise the power of binding and loosing of Souls as occasion shall offer, to read duly Divine Service, to administer the holy Sacraments, to visit the Sick, to Marry, to Bury, to render publick Thanks after Child-bearing, to keep a Register of all Marriages, Christnings, and Burials that shall happen within the Parish, to read Divine Sermons or Homilies appointed by Authority (and if the Bishop think fit) to read or speak by heart their own Conceptions in the Pulpit.

Lastly, Deacons, whose Office is to take care of the Poor, Baptise, Read in the

Church, assist the Priest at the Lords Supper by giving the Cup onely.

After this brief account of Ecclesiastical Persons, somewhat may here, not unfitly, be added, touching those persons, who, though not in holy Orders, yet have a peculiar Relation to the Church, and are *quasi semi-Ecclesiastici*, as, first, Patrons of Churches, who by first building of Churches, or first endowing them with Lands, have obtained for them and their Heirs a Right of Advowson or Patronage, whose Office and Duty is to impose a fit Clerk (when the Church is void) to the Bishop, to be by him Canonically instituted, and to protect the said Church, as far as he can, from all wrong; and in case his Clerk prove unfit for the place, to give notice thereof to the Bishop.

But the several inconveniencies of this right of Presentation, hath been of late years so great, that it is to be wished that all the Advowsons in *England*, not now in the Crown, were by some publick Tax purchased and settled for ever in the Crown, that so all Parsons and Vicars (as well as Bishops, Deans, and Prebendaries) may have their dependance upon the Kings bounty onely, (as all the Clergy in some Reformed Churches now have) and not upon any mean, covetous, illiterate, factious, heterodox, simoniaecal, or sacrilegious Patron; by which one means all the English Clergy must soon become Loyal, Orthodox, and Unanimous.

Next

Next are the *Oeconomi vel Ecclesia Guardiani*, the Churchwardens, whose Office is to see that the Church be in good repair, fitly adorned, and nothing wanting for Divine Service, Sacrament, and Sermons; that the Church-yard be sufficiently mounded or inclosed; that there be an exact Terrier of the Glebe Lands, and if any thing belonging to the Church be detained, to sue for the same; to observe that all Parishioners come duly to Divine Service, to require the penalty for absence, to enquire after, to admonish and to present to the Bishop scandalous livers, to collect the Charity of the Parishioners for poor Strangers, to declare and to execute the Orders of the Bishop, to see that none presume to vent his own conceptions in the Pulpit, unless he hath a special License so to do. The Churchwardens are elected every Easter-week, usually by the Parson and Parishioners, if they so agree; if not, then one by the Parson, and the other by the Parishioners.

There are also in greater Parishes joyned with the Church-wardens, *Testes Synodales*, anciently called Synodals-men, now corruptly called Sides-men, who are to assist the Churchwardens, in inquiries into the lives of inordinate Livers, and in presenting men at Visitations.

Lastly, the Sacristan, corruptly the Sexton or Clark, who is ordinarily to be chosen by the Parson onely: he ought to be twenty years old or above, of good life,

that can Read, Write, and Sing : his Office is to serve at Church the Priest and Churchwardens.

In the Church of *England* there are, as in the antient Primitive times, three Orders, Bishops, Priests, and Deacons. None may be admitted Deacons before the age of 23 years, unless he hath a Dispensation to be admitted younger : None may be made a Priest till he be compleatly 24 years old : None may admitted a Bishop till full 30 years old.

The Ordination of Priests and Deacons is four times the year, upon four several Sundays in the Ember or Fasting Weeks ; first introduced by that holy Martyr *Calixtus* Bishop of *Rome*, about the year of our Lord 220, that so all the Nation may at once in their joynt Prayers to God, recommend them that are to receive Ordination, which is performed, by a Bishop, in a solemn grave devout manner, thus for Deacons. After Morning Prayer there is a Sermon, declaring the Duty and Office of Deacons and Priests ; then they being decently habited, are presented to the Bishop by the Archdeacon or his Deputy, whom the Bishop asks, if he hath made due inquiry of them, and then asks the People if they know any notable impediment or crime in any one of them : After follow certain godly Prayers, then a Collect, Epistle and Gospel : but before the Gospel the Oath of Supremacy is administred to every one of them, and the Bishop putteth divers godly questions

questions to them ; which being answered, they all kneel, and he laying his hands upon them severally, doth Ordain them Deacons ; then delivers to every one of them the New Testament, and gives them authority to read the same in the Church : Then one of them appointed by the Bishop reads the Gospel, and then all with the Bishop proceed to the Communion, and so are dismissed with the Blessing pronounced by the Bishop.

The Ordination of Priests is partly in the same manner, onely the Epistle and Gospel are different ; and after the questions and answers made, the Bishop puts up a particular prayer for them, and that ended, he desires the Congregation to recommend them to God secretly in their prayers, for doing of which there is a competent time of general silence : Then follows *Veni Creator Spiritus*, in Meeter to be sung ; then after another Prayer, they all kneeling, the Bishop, with one or two grave Priests there present, layeth his hands upon the head of every one severally, and gives them Ordination in a grave set form of words, different both from that of Bishops, and that of Deacons ; the rest as in the Ordaining of Deacons.

*Of the Ecclesiastical Government of
England; and first, of the Convo-
cation.*

FOR the Church Legislative Power, or the making of Ecclesiastical Laws, and consulting for the more weighty affairs of the Church, the King, by the advice of his Privy Council, usually convokes a National Synod, commonly called the Convocation, which is summoned in manner following.

The King directeth his Writ to the Archbishop of each Province, for summoning all Bishops, Deans, Arch-deacons, Cathedrals, and Collegiate Churches, according to their best discretion and judgment, assigning them the time and place in the said Writ; whereupon the Archbishop of *Canterbury* directeth his Letters to the Bishop of *London*, as his Dean Provincial, first citing himself peremptorily, and then willing him in to cite like manner all the Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons, Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, and all the Clergy of his Province to that place, and at the day prefixt in the Writ; but directeth withall, that one Proctor sent for each Cathedral and Collegiate Church, and two for the Body of the inferiour Clergy of each Diocess may suffice. The Bishop of *London* accordingly directeth his Letters to the

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the Bishops of every Diocess of the Province, citing them in like manner to appear; and to admonish the Deans and Archdeacons to appear personally, and the Cathedrals, Collegiate Churches, and inferiour Clergy of the Diocess, to send their Proctors to the place; and at the day appointed to certifie also to the Archbishop, the names of all so summoned by them.

The place where the Convocation of the Clergy in the Province of *Canterbury* hath usually been held, was *St. Pauls Church* in *London*, but of latter times at *St. Peters* in *Westminster* in the Chappel of *Henry the Seventh*, where there is (as in *Parliament*) a Higher and a Lower House, or a House of Lords Spiritual, and a House of Commons Spiritual.

The Higher House of Convocation in the Province of *Canterbury* consists of 22 Bishops, whereof the Archbishop is President, sitting in a Chair at the upper end of a great Table, and the Bishops on each side of the same Table, all in their Scarlet Robes, and Hoods, the Archbishops Hood Furred with Ermin, the Bishops with Minever.

The Lower House consists of all the Deans, Arch-deacons, one Proctor for every Chapter, and two Proctors for all the Clergy of each Diocess, in all, 166 persons, viz. 22 Deans, 24 Prebendaries, 54 Arch-deacons, and 44 Clerks representing the Dioecesan Clergy.

The first day, both Houses being assembled, the Higher chooseth a Bishop for their Prolocutor,

Prolocutor, and the Lower being required by the Higher, choose them a Prolocutor, or Speaker; which done, they present him to the Upper-House by two of the Members; whereof one makes a Speech in Latin; and then the Elect Person makes another Speech in Latin. Lastly, the Archbishop answers in Latin, and in the name of all the Lords approve of the Person.

Both Houses debate, and transact onely such matters as His Majesty, by Commission, expressly alloweth.

In the Upper-House things are first proposed, and then communicated to the Lower-House.

The Major Vote in each House prevails.

Out of Parliament time they usually assemble every day about nine of the clock, and first the Junior Bishop says Prayers in Latine, beginning with the Letany, and then for the King, &c. And in the Lower-House the Prolocutor says Prayers.

In Convocation are debated onely matters concerning Religion and the Church, and sometime of giving His Majesty assistance in Money; for as the Laity cannot be taxed without their own consent, signified by their Representatives in Parliament, so the Clergy cannot be taxed without their consent, signified by their Representatives in Convocation.

The Clergy in Convocation might anciently, without asking the Royal Assent, and now may with the Royal Assent, make
Canons

Canons touching matters of Religion, to bind not onely themselves, but all the Laity, without consent or ratification of the Lords and Commons in Parliament.

Till the late Rebellion the Parliament did not at all meddle in the making Canons, or in matters Doctrinal, or in Translation of Scriptures, or Annotations thereon, onely by their Civil Sanctions (when they were thereto required) did confirm the results and consultations of the Clergy, that so the people might be the more easily induced to obey the Ordinances of their Spiritual Governours.

The Clergy of *England* had antiently their Representatives in the Lower-House of Parliament, as appears by that antient Record so highly prized, by the late Lord Coke; and as the Upper-House had, and still hath Lords Spiritual as well as Temporal; so in the Lower-House there were always Commons Spiritual as well as Temporal; for that Record saith expressly, that the Commons in Parliament consist of three degrees or kinds; First, *Ex Procuratoribus Cleri*; Secondly, *Ex Militibus Comitatum*; Thirdly, *Ex Burgensibus*: And the words of the Writ directed now to the *Procuratores Cleri*, seem to give them the very same right to sit in that House, as the Words of the Writ to the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses do give to them.

All the Members of both Houses of Convocation have the same priviledges for
them

themselves and menial Servants, as the Members of Parliament have, and that by Statute.

The Archbishop of York at the same time holds at York a Convocation of all his Province in like manner, and by constant correspondence doth debate and conclude of the same matters as are debated and concluded by the Provincial Synod of *Canterbury*.

Now for the Executive Power in Church-matters throughout the Kingdom of *England*, there have been provided divers excellent Courts, whereof the highest for Criminal Causes, was the High Commission Court, for the Jurisdiction whereof, it was enacted, *Primo Elizabethæ*, that Her Majesty and Successors should have power, by Letters Patents under the Great Seal, to nominate Commissioners to exercise Jurisdiction throughout the whole Realm; to visit, reform, and correct all Errours, Heresies, Schisms, Abuses, and Delinquencies, that may, by any Ecclesiastical power, be corrected or reformed.

This Court consisted of the Highest Persons of *England* in the Church and State, and was the principal Bulwark and Preservative of the Church of *England* against the practises and assaults of all her Adversaries, whether Romanist, Puritan, or Atheist; yet, for some pretended abuses, the use thereof was taken away in the late seditious long Parliament; whereupon followed a deluge of Errours in Religion, Apostacy, Atheism,

Atheism, Blasphemy, Sacrilege, Incest, Adultery, impious Libels, Schisms, Conventicles, &c. all which so overwhelmed the manners of Englishmen, and occasioned at length so many profest Atheists, that until the re-establishment of this or the like Court, there cannot a Reformation be easily hoped for.

For Civil Affairs that concern the Church, the highest Court is the Court of Delegates, for the Jurisdiction whereof it was provided, 25 Hen. 8. That it shall be lawful for any Subject of *England*, in case of defect of Justice in the Courts of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to appeal to the Kings Majesty in his Court of *Chancery*, and that, upon such Appeal, a Commission under the Great Seal shall be directed to certain Persons, particularly designed for that business; so that from the highest Court of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, there lies an Appeal to this Court of Delegates, and beyond this to none other.

Next to the Court of Delegates are the Courts of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, where any Ecclesiastical Suits between any persons within his Province may (waving all inferiour Courts) be decided; amongst them the highest Court is the Court of Arches, so called from the Arched Church and Tower of *S. Maries* in *Cheapside, London*, where this Court is wont to be held, the Judge whereof is called *Dean of the Arches*, having Jurisdiction over a Deanery, consisting of 12 Parishes within *London*, exempt from the Jurisdiction

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on of the Bishop of *London*. Hither are directed all Appeal in Ecclesiastical Matters within the Province of *Canterbury*. To this Court belongs divers Advocates, all Doctors of the Civil Law, two Registers, and ten Proctors: the Dean at present is Doctor *Sweat*.

In the next place the Archbishop of *Canterbury* hath his Court of Audience kept within the Archbishops Palace, and medleth not with any difference between parties, but concerning Elections and Consecration of Bishops, Admission, and Institution to Benefices, dispensing with Banes of Matrimony, &c.

The next Court is called the Prerogative Court, which judgerh of Estates fallen by Will, or by Intestates, so called, because the Archbishops *jure Prerogativa sue* hath this power throughout his whole Province, where the Party at the time of death had 5 *l.* or above in several Diocesses, and these two Courts hath also the Archbishop of *York*.

Lastly, the Court of Pccu'liars, which dealcth in certain Parishes, lying in several Dioceses, which Parishes are exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Bishops of those Dioceses, and are peculiarly belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in whose Province there are 57 such Pccu'liars.

Besides these Courts serving for the whole Province, every Bishop hath his Court held in the Cathedral of his Diocess, over which he hath a Chancellor, termed antiently

ly *Ecclesiasticus* & *Episcopi Ecclicus*, the Church-Lawyer, or the Bishops Lawyer, who being skill'd in the Civil and Canon Law, sits there as Judge ; and if his Diocess be large, he hath in some more remote place a Commissary, whose Authority is onely in some certain place of the Diocess, and some certain causes limited to him by the Bishop in his Commission ; and these are called Consistory Courts.

Moreover, every Archdeacon hath his Court and Jurisdiction, where smaller differences arising within his limits are pleaded. Also the Dean and Chapter hath a Court, and take Cognizance of Causes happening in places belonging to the Cathedral.

Lastly, there are certain peculiar Jurisdictions belonging to some certain Parishes, the Inhabitants whereof are exempt sometimes from the Arch-deacons Jurisdiction, and sometimes from the Bishops Jurisdiction.

Causes belonging to Ecclesiastical Courts, are Blasphemy, Apostasie from Christianity, Heresies, Schisms, Ordinations, Institutions of Clerks to Benefices, Celebration of Divine Service, Rights of Matrimony, Divorces, general Bastardy, Tythes, Oblations, Obventions, Mortuaries, Dilapidations, Reparation of Churches, Probate of Wills, Administrations, Simony, Incests, Fornications Adulteries, Solicitations of Chastity, Pensions, Procurations, Commutation of Pennance, &c.

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the cognizance whereof belongs not to the Common Law of *England*.

The Laws and Constitutions whereby the Ecclesiastical Government doth stand, and the Church of *England* is governed, are first general Canons made by general Councils; also the *Arbitria sanctorum Patrum*, the opinion of Fathers, the grave Decrees of several holy Bishops of *Rome*, which the Kings of *England* from time to time have admitted.

Next our own Constitutions made antiently in several Provincial Synods, either by the Legats *Otho* and *Othobon*, sent from *Rome*; or by several Archbishops of *Canterbury*; all which are by 25 *H. 8.* of force in *England*, so far as they are not repugnant to the Laws and Customs of *England*, or the Kings Prerogative. Then the Canons made in Convocations of later times, as *primo Jacobi*, and confirmed by His Royal Authority. Also in some Statutes enacted by Parliament touching Ecclesiastical affairs: And lastly, divers Customs not written, but yet in use beyond the memory of man: and where these fail, the Civil Law takes place.

The manner of Trials by these Laws and Customs, are different from the Trials at Common-Law, and are briefly thus. First goes forth a Citation, then Bill and Answer, then by Proofs, Witnesses, and Presumptions the Matter is argued *pro* and *con*, and the *Canon* and *Civil-Laws* quoted, then without any Jury the Definitive Sen-

Sentence of the Judge passeth, and upon that Execution. And this is the manner of trying Ecclesiastical Civil Causes; but Ecclesiastical Criminal Causes are tried by way of Accusation, Denunciation, or Inquisition. The first, when some one takes upon him to prove the Crime: the second, when the Church Wardens present, and are not bound to prove, because it is presumed they do it without any Malice, and that the crime is notorious. Lastly, by Inquisition, when by reason of common Fame, inquiry is made by the Bishop, *ex officio suo*, by calling some of their Neighborhood to their Oaths, or the Party accused to his Oath *ex officio*, so called, because the Ecclesiastical Judge doth it *ex officio suo*, which is very ancient, and was usual among the Jews; so *Joshua* to *Acan*, *Fili mi tribue gloriam*, &c. So God himself to *Adam* upon his first transgression; and likewise afterward to *Sodom*; but by the prevailing faction in the long Parliament, this power was extorted from the Church, the want whereof is one main cause of the great libertinisme and debauchery of the Nation.

Now the punishments inflicted by these Spiritual or Ecclesiastical Courts, according to these Spiritual or Ecclesiastical Laws, proceed in this manner. First the party delinquent is admonished; next goes forth *Minor Excommunicatio*, whereby he is excommunicated, or excluded from the Church; or if not from the Church, yet from

from the Communion of the Lords Supper is disenabled to be Plaintiff in a Law-Sute, &c. and this commonly for stubbornness shewed, by not appearing in the Ecclesiastical Court upon summons, or not obeying the Orders of the Court, which though in smallest matters, yet may be a very great crime; for *Res praecepto quo facilius est observatu eo praecepti violatio est gravior cum sit magis spontanea*, as S. Austin observes of the first Sin of Adam, Any command by how much the easier it may be observed, by so much the more grievous is the breach thereof, because it is the more voluntary; besides, in contempts it is not so much the violation of the Law, as of the Authority, which ought to be resentied. And herein the Church of England proceedeth no otherwise than the State of England; for so odious in the Eye of the Common Law of England, is the contempt thereof, that not only for Felonies, but even in an Action of the case, in an Action of a small Debt, Account or Detinue, if a Man will not appear and submit himself to a Tryal at Law, a Process of Outlawry is grounded against him, and he being once Outlawed, he is out of the protection of the Law. *Caput gerit lupinum*, saith Bracton, an Outlawed was antiently lookt upon as a Woolf, lawfully to be killed by any Man that shou'd meet him, as most just, that he who contemned the Law, and therein the King, should not have benefit by the Law, nor protection from the King, and at this day he is to

lose all his Goods and Chattels. The Reader will easily pardon this digression, when he considers the general cry against Excommunications at this day.

This power of lesser Excommunication the Bishop may delegate to any grave Priest with the Chancellour.

Excommunicatio major, is not only an exclusion from the company of Christians in Spiritual Duties, but also in Temporal affairs, and this commonly for Heresie, Schism, Perjury, Incest, and such grievous Crimes; and that it may be done with the more solemnity and terror, it is to be pronounced by the Bishop himself in his proper person; and being so Excommunicated, a Man cannot in any Civil or Ecclesiastical Court be Plaintiff or Witness. And in case any Man be so stubborn as to continue 40 dayes Excommunicated, the Kings Writ *de excommunicato capiendo* is granted for h of the Chancery against him; whereupon he is cast into prison without Bail, there to lie till he hath satisfied for his offence.

Nexs there is *Anathematismus* to be inflicted onely upon an obstinate Heretick, whereby he is declared a publick Enemy of God, and rejected, and cursed, and delivered over to eternal damnation: and this to be done by the Bishop also, in his own Person, assisted by the Dean and Chapter, or twelve other grave Priests.

Lastly, there is *Interdictum*; whereby is prohibited all Divine Offices, as Christian Burial,

Burial, Administration of Sacraments, &c. in such a Place, or to such a People, and if this be against a People, it follows them wheresoever they go; but, if against a Place only, then the People of that Place may go to Divine Offices elsewhere.

Besides these general Censures of the Church, which respect Church Communion; there is another which toucheth the Body of the Delinquent, called Publick Penance, when any one is compelled to confess in publick his fault, and to bewail it before the whole Congregation in the Church; which is done in this manner: the Delinquent is to stand in the Church-Porch upon some Sunday, bare head and feet, in a white Sheet, and a white Rod in his hand, there bewailing himself, and begging every one that passes by to Pray for him; then to enter the Church, falling down and kissing the ground; then in the middle of the Church, placed in a higher place, in the sight of all the People, and over against the Minister, who declares the foulness of his Crime odious to God, and scandalous to the Congregation, that God can no way be satisfied but by applying Christs sufferings; nor the Congregation, but by an humble acknowledging of his sin, and testifying his sincere Repentance and sorrow, not in words only, but with tears, and promising there in the sight of God and his Holy Angels, that by Gods assistance, and by Prayer, Meditation, and daily works of Piety, he will endeavor hereafter

ter more carefully to watch against the temptations of the world, the allurements of the flesh, and the snares of the Devil: which being done, and the Priest in Christs Name pronouncing the remission of sins, the penitent humbly beseeches the Congregation to pardon him that great scandal against them, and receive him into their holy Communion, and to account him again a Member of their Church, and in testimony hereof, out of their Christian Charity, to vouchsafe to say with him aloud the Lords Prayer. And this way of the Church of England, appears by divers Writers to be the antient way used by the Primitive Churches.

Note, That it is ordained by the Canons of the Church of England, that in case the crime be not notorious and publick, the forenamed penance may at the parties request be commuted into a pecuniary mulct for the poor of the Parish, or some Pious uses, provided that for the Reformation of the Delinquent, that way appear to be the more probable way; for some men will be thereby reclaimed, who by publication of their offence would become more impudent and hardned, when they perceive their reputation to be lost.

There remains one more punishment or Ecclesiastical Censure, which toucheth the body, and that is denial of Christian Burial, which is inflicted, not in *pœnam mortuorum*, but in *terrorem viventium*, who naturally desire, that after their death their

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bodies may be decently interred. And Christian burial is wont to be denied by the Church of *England*, to persons dying excommunicate, to perjur'd persons, to such as are hanged for Felony, or that wilfully kill themselves, and to Apostates, Hereticks, and Extortioners.

To these fore-named Censures and Punishments, both Laity and Clergy are subject; but besides these, there are punishments whereunto the Clergy onely are liable; as first, *Suspensio ab Officio*, when a Minister for a time is declared unfit to execute the Office of a Minister.

Then *Suspensio a Beneficio*, when a Minister for a time is deprived of the profits of his Benefice; and these two Censures are wont to be for smaller Crimes.

Thirdly, *Deprivatio a Beneficio*, when, for a greater Crime, a Minister is wholly and for ever deprived of his Living.

And Fourthly, *Deprivatio ab Officio*, when a Minister is wholly and for ever deprived of his Orders, and this is called *Depositio*, or *Degradatio*, and is commonly for some heinous crime, meriting death, and is performed by the Bishop in a solemn manner, pulling off from the Criminal his Vestments, and other Ensigns of his Order; and this in the presence of the Civil Magistrate, to whom he is then delivered to be punished as a Lay-man for the like offence. And herein Bishops are to take special care to behave themselves

Μηδ' ὡς κατακυριεύοντες τῆς κλήσεως, not
as

as Lording over Gods Heritage, not as absolute Masters over Servants, to gain by their punishments, but as Fathers over Children, for their amendment, and as being Ministers in Spiritual Affairs, to use their power for the good of Christians, and to conduct that power by moderation.

Of the Parliament of England, and therein of the Person summoning, the manner of the Summons, the persons summoned, their Privileges; the Place and Manner of Sitting, the Passing of Bills in either House, the Passing of Acts of Parliament, of Adjourning, Proroguing, and Dissolving of Parliaments.

A Brief account of the Ecclesiastical Government having been given, next follows the Civil Government, towards which, the first great Wheel that moves, is the Parliament of England.

Before the Conquest, the Great Council of the King, consisting onely of the Great Men of the Kingdom, was called *Magnatum*
D 2 *Conventus,*

Conventus, or else *Prelatorum Procerumque Concilium*, and by the Saxons in their own Tongue, *Michel Gemot*, the Great Assembly; after the Conquest it was called by the French word, *Parlementum*, from *Parler*, to talk together, still consisting only of the Great Men of the Nation, until the Reign of *Henry the Third*, the Commons also were called to sit in Parliament, for the first Writs sent forth to summon them, bears date 49 H. 3. about 400 years ago.

None but the King hath Authority to summon a Parliament: In the Kings absence out of the Realm, the *Custos Regni* in the Kings Name doth summon a Parliament; and during the Kings minority within the Realm, the *Protector Regni* doth the same.

No Parliament can begin without the Kings Presence, either in Person, or by Representation by Commissioners.

When the King of *England* is with his Parliament in time of Peace, he is then said to be in the height of his Royal Dignity, as well as when he is at the head of his Army in time of War. There is then scarce any thing that the King cannot do, his power cannot be confined for Causes or Persons within any bounds. He can, with the concurrence of his Lords and Commons, legitimate one that is born illegitimate, bastardize one that is born legitimate, that is to say, one begotten in Adultery, the Husband being then within
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the four Seas. He can make an Infant of full Age, make an Alien or Forreigner an *English man*, can attain a man of Treason when he is dead, when he is no more a man, &c.

A Parliament is summoned in manner following; About forty days before the Parliament doth Assemble, the King issues out his Writ, *Cum Advifamento Confilii fui*, and the Warrant is, *Per ipsum Regem & Concilium*.

The Kings Writ (which is a short Letter or Epistle) is directed and sent to every particular person of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, commanding the Lords Spiritual, *in Fide & Deleitione*; and the Lords Temporal, *per Fidem & Allegiantiam*, to appear at a certain time and place, to treat and give their advice in some certain important Affairs, concerning the Church and State, &c.

Other Writs are sent to the High Sheriff of each County, to summon the people to elect two Knights for each County, two Citizens for each City, and one or two Burgeffes for each Burrough, according to *Statute, Charter, or Custom*.

In these Elections, antiently, all the people had their Votes, and most Votes carried it; but for avoiding of tumults and trouble, it was enacted by *H. 6.* that none should have any Suffrage in the election of Knights of the Shire, but such as were Freeholders, did reside in the County, and had yearly Revenue 40 s. (which till the disco-

very of the Gold and Silver in *America*, was as much as 30 to 40 *l.* now) whence it came to pass, that the Lay-Commons were then Elected as the Clergy-Commons, the *Procuratores Cleri* were, and ever have been, *viz. sine Prece, sine Pretio, sine Poculo, &c.*

The Persons Elected for each County, are to be *Milites Notabiles*, or at least *Esquires*, or Gentlemen, fit to be made Knights, as it is in the Statutes of *H. 6.* They ought to be *de discretioribus Militibus, & ad laborandum potentioribus*, as the words in some Writs have been: they ought not to be of younger years, for then it would be *Juvenatus* (*si sic loqui liceat*) *potius quam Senatus*, not lazy *Epicures*, but men of years, vigorous, active, and abstemious men, that will be content to give their constant attendance in Parliament, or else to enjoy neither Priviledge nor Expences allowed to every Member of the Commons House. They ought to be Native Englishmen, or at least such as have been Naturalized by Act of Parliament. No Alien or Denizen, none of the Twelve Judges, no Sheriff of a County, no Ecclesiastical Person that hath Cure of Souls, may be chosen a Parliament-man, to serve for any County, City or Borough.

Two things are said to be requisite to the legality of sitting in Parliament; first, that a man should be of full age, that is, 21 years old at least; for if no man under that age can dispose of his Estate, nor
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make one legal Act to that purpose, then much less may he bear any part in the Supreme power of the Nation, to judge, vote, or dispose of the Estate of the whole Realm: yet the practise in the House of Commons (though never in the House of Lords) hath sometimes been otherwise.

All Members of Parliament, both Lords and Commons, that they may attend the publick Service of their Countrey, are privileged with their menial Servants attending on their persons, together with all their necessary Goods, brought along with them, from all Attachments and Imprisonments, for Debts, Trespasses, Account or Covenant, all the time that they are on the way to the place of Parliament, all the time they are on the way home again, *Eundo, Morando, ad propria red: undo*, (for so were the old words) but they are not privileged from Arrests for Treason, Felony, or breach of the Peace.

The place of Meeting for this High and Honourable Assembly, is in whatsoever City, Town or House the King pleaseth; but of latter times it hath been usually held at the Kings antient Palace, and usual Residence at *Westminster*, all the Lords in a fair room by themselves, and the Commons not far from them in another fair room, which was heretofore the antient free Chappel of *St. Stephen*.

The manner of sitting in the Lords House is thus.

The King as oft as he comes (which hath usually been, onely at the opening of Parliaments, or at the passing of Bills, or at some solemn debates, as the present King hath frequently done) is placed at the upper end of the Room in a Chair of State, under a Cloth of State, under which on either hand none but the Kings Children.

On the Kings right hand is a seat, antiently for the King of *Scotland*, when he was summoned to Parliament, as he sometimes was in *Fide & Legiantia*; but now it is for the Prince of *Wales*. On the Kings left hand is a seat for the Duke of *Tork*.

On the Kings right hand, and next the wall, are placed on a Form the two Archbishops, next below on another Form, the Bishops of *London*, *Durham*, and *Winchester*; then upon other Forms on the same side, all the rest of the Bishops sit according to the priority of their Consecration.

On the Kings left hand upon Forms, are placed the Lords Chancellor, Treasurer, President of the Kings Council, and Lord Privy Seal; if they are Barons, above all Dukes, except those of the Royal Family; if they are not Barons, then they sit uppermost on the Woolfacks.

On the same side sit the Dukes, Marquises, and Earls, according to their Creations.

Upon the first Form, a cross the House, below the Woolfacks, sit the Viscounts, and upon the next Forms the Barons all in order.

The Lord *Chancellor* or *Keeper* (if the King be present, stands behind the *Cloth* of Estate, otherwise sits on the first *Woolfack* thwart the Chair of State, his Great Seal and Mace by him; He is *Lord Speaker* of the *Lords House*. Upon other *Woolfacks* sit the *Judges*, the *Privy Counsellors*, and *Secretaries of State*, the *Kings Council at Law*, the *Masters of Chancery*. These being not *Barons*, have no suffrage in Parliament, onely fit to give their advice when it is required. The reason why these Sages are placed upon *Woolfacks*, may probably be to mind them of the great importance of *Wool* and *Sheep* to this Nation, that it never be neglected.

On the lowermost *Woolfack* are placed the Clerks of the *Crown*, now *Henry Barker* Esquire, and Clerk of the Parliament at present *John Brown* Esquire; whereof the former is concerned in all Writs of Parliament, and Pardons in Parliament; the other recordeth all things done in Parliament, and keepeth the Records of the same. This Clerk hath also two Clerks under him, who kneel behind the same *Woolfack*, and write thereon. Without the Bar of the Lords House sits the Kings first Gentleman-Usher, called the *Black Rod*, from a black Staff he carries in his hand, under whom is a Yeoman-Usher that waits at the door within, a Crier without, and a Sergeant at Mace, always attending the Lord-Chancellor.

The present State

When the King is present with his Crown on his head, none of the Lords are covered.

The Judges stand till the King gives them leave to sit.

When the King is absent, the Lords at their entrance do reverence to the Chair of State, as is, or should be done by all that enter into the Kings Presence-Chamber.

The Judges then may sit, but may not be covered, till the Chancellor or Keeper signify unto them the leave of the Lords.

The Kings Council and Masters of Chancery sit also, but may not be covered at all.

The Commons in their House sit promiscuously, onely the Speaker hath a Chair placed in the middle, and the Clerk of that House near him at the Table. They never had any Robes (as the Lords ever had) but wear everyone what he fancieth most, which to strangers seems very unbecoming the Gravity and Authority of the Great Council of *England*: and that during their attendance on Parliament, a Robe or Grave Vestment would as well become the Honourable Members of the House of Commons, as it doth all the Noble Venerians, both young and old, who have right to sit in the Great Council of *Venice*, and as it doth the Senators of Rome at this day, &c.

The time of sitting in Parliament, is on any day in the morning, or before dinner, onely it hath antiently been observed, not to assemble upon some high Festival days, but upon ordinary Sundays oft-times, as days accounted by all Christians less solemn then
divers

divers other Festivals, which are celebrated but once a year.

When the day prefixt by the King in his Writs of Summons is come, the King usually cometh in person with his Crown on his Head, and clothed with his Royal Robes, declares the cause of the Summons in a short Harangue, leaving the rest to the Lord Chancellor, who then stands behind his Majesty; the Commons in the mean time standing bare at the Bar of the Lords House, are afterwards in the Kings Name commanded to choose them a Speaker, (which without the Kings command they may not do) whereupon they returning to their own House, make choice of one of their own Members, whom afterwards upon another day they present to the King, and being approved of by His Majesty, sitting in his Chair, and all his Lords, both Spiritual and Temporal in their Robes of Scarlet, he makes a modest refusal; which not allowed, he petitioneth His Majesty that the Commons may have during their sitting; First, *a free access to His Majesty.* Secondly, *Freedom of Speech within their own House.* Thirdly, *Freedom from Arrests.*

Before any affair be medled with, all the Members of the House of Commons, take the Oath of *Allegiance* and *Supremacy* in the presence of an Officer appointed by the King.

By that old Manuscript called *Modus tenendi Parliamentum*, though it be not so old as some learned men have imagined, it doth appear, as aforementioned that the House of Commons did antiently (as the House of
Lords

Lords at this day) consist of Clergy-men as well as Lay-men; there saie the *Procuratores Cleri*, two for each Diocess, representing all the Clergy Commons of the Diocess, as the Knights of the Shire doth all the Lay-Comrars of the Shire; for it was then judged expedient that every Freeman of *England*, as well Clergy as Laity, should in passing of all Laws touching propriety, whereunto they were to be subject, give their consent personally or immediately by themselves, or else by some that by their election should mediatly undertake for them; and the Words of the Writ for summoning the *Procuratores Cleri*, as aforesaid, seem to warrant the same at this day.

The Power and Priviledges of both Houses of Parliament are divers and distinct one from another.

The Lords House hath a Power not onely in making and repealing Laws, but also in *tractando & consilium impendendo*, as the words of the Writ are, also in judging of Controversies, judging in the Arraignment of any Peer of the Realm, putting men to their Oaths, especially in matters of importance, as the corruption of Judges and Magistrates, in Error, Illegal proceedings in other Courts, in Appeals from Decrees in *Chancery*.

The Lords that in their Religion conform not to the Church of *England*, may yet sit and have Suffrage in the l or. s House.

All the Lords Spiritual and Temporal have this priviledge, That if by reason of Sicknes, or other business, they cannot appear

pear, they may make their Proxies to vote in their stead, after Licence obtained by a Letter under the Kings Signet, to be excused for their absence: so that in every Parliament, every person in *England*, either by himself, Proxy, or Representative is said to be there, and to have his Suffrage for making or repealing any Law.

The Commons have also a power in making and repealing Laws, they also have their Negative Voice; for Levying of any Money upon the Subject, the Bill begins in the Commons House, because from them doth arise the greater part of Monneys.

The Commons have the Priviledge to supplicate and propose Laws, to impeach publick Delinquents, even the highest Lords of the Kingdom, both Spiritual and Temporal.

The House of Commons is the grand Inquest of the Realm, summoned from all parts, to present publick grievances, and Delinquents to the King and Lords, to be redressed and punished by them, and to this purpose, the Lords sit in their Robes on the Bench covered, as Judges do in other Judicatories; they swear and examine Witnesses, and at length pass sentence, whilst the Members of the Commons House stand bare at the Bar of the Lords House, produce Witnesses, manage evidence, &c.

Note, that although every Member of the Commons House is chosen to serve for one particular County, City, or Burrough,
yet

yet he serves for the whole Kingdom; and his voice equal to any other, his power absolute to consent or dissent without ever acquainting those that sent him, or demanding their assent, as the States General of the *United Neatherlands* are obliged to do in many Cases.

Yet are they to make it their special care to promote the Good of that County, City or Borough for which they serve.

Although the Lords of Parliament are to bear their own Charges, because they represent there only themselves; yet all the Commons, both Lay and Clergy, that is the *Procuratores Cleri*, are to have *rationabiles Expensas* (as the words of the Writ are) that is, such allowance as the King considering the Prices of all things, shall judge meet to impose upon the people to pay. In the 17 *Edward 2.* it was 10 *groats* for Knights, and five *groats* for Burgesses, but not long after it was 4 *s.* a day for dubbed Knights, and 2 *s.* for all others: which in those days, as appears by the prices of all things, was a considerable sum, above 20 times more then it is now; for not only their expences were considered, though that was great, by reason of the suitable attendance that then every Parliament man had, but also their pains, their loss of time, and necessary neglect of their own private affairs, for the service of their Country; and when the Counties, Cities and Burroughs, paid so dear for their expences, they were wont to take care

to chuse such Men as were best able and most diligent in the speedy dispatch of affaires, by which means, with some other, more business in those times was dispatched in Parliament in a week, then is now perhaps in ten: so that the Protections for Parliament Men and their Servants from Arrests, were not then grievous, when scarce any Parliament or Session lasted so long as one of the four Terms now at *Westminster*.

In the Reign of *Edward 3.* the Parliaments sometimes sat but eight days, and sometimes less, as may be seen in the Records of the Tower, and yet transacted several and weighty Affairs of the Nation, many things being prepared before hand, (as some think) by the King and his Privy Council, as they are at present in *Sweden*, and that commonly they then debated one-ly upon such things, as the King did propose, which is now done by the Convocation of the Clergy of *England*.

The afore-mentioned expences being duly paid, did cause all the petty decayed Burroughs of *England*, to become humble Suitors to the King, that they might not be obliged to send Burgeses to Parliament, whereby it came to pass that divers were unburgesed, as it was in particular granted to *Chipping*, or *Market Torriton* upon their petition, and then the number of the Commons House being scarce half so many as at present, their Debates and Bills were sooner expedited, no faction among
them,

them, nor distinction of parties, but altogether by a blessed unanimity amongst themselves, and compliance with the Lords, rarely denied any thing to the King, and as rarely were denied any thing by the King.

The manner of debates of passing of Bills and Acts, is thus,

It is the practice of each House to debate not onely of what the King hath proposed, but of any other Lay matters, unless their Sovereign shall expressly forbid the same, as heretofore hath sometimes been done.

It is free for any Man of the Parliament, or not of the Parliament, to get a Bill drawn by some Lawyer, and give the same to the Speaker or Clerk of the Parliament, to be presented at a time convenient, and this Bill may be put first either in the Lords House or the Commons House.

Whatever is proposed for a Law, is first put in Writing, and called a Bill, which being read commonly after 9 of the Clock in a full Assembly, it is either unanimously rejected at first, or else allowed to be debated, and then it is committed to a certain number of the House presently nominated and called a Committee. After it hath been amended, and twice read two several days in the House, then it is engrossed, that is, written fair in Parchment, and read the third time another day, and then, if it be in the Lords House, the Lord Chancellour; in the Commons House, the Spaker demandeth if they will have it put to the question, whether a Law or no Law,
if

if the major part be for it, there is written on the Bill by the Clerk, *Soit baille aux Communes*, or, *Soit baille aux Seigneurs*, retaining still in this, and some other things about making Laws, the custom of our Ancestors, who were generally skilled in the French Tongue.

Note, That when the Speaker finds divers Bills prepared to be put to the question, he gives notice the day before, that on the morrow he intends to put such Bills to the passing or third reading, and desires the special attendance of all the Members.

Note also, That if a Bill be rejected, it cannot be any more proposed during that Session.

A Bill sent by the Commons up to the Lords is usual (to shew their respect) attended with 30 or 40 of the Members of the House; as they come up to the Lords Bar, the Member that hath the Bill making three profound reverences, delivereth it to the Lord Chancellour, who for that purpose comes down to the Bar.

A Bill sent by the Lords to the Commons, is usually sent by some of the Masters of the Chancery, or other person whose place is on the Woolfacks (and by none of the Members of that House) and they coming up to the Speaker, and bowing thrice, deliver to him the Bill, after one of them hath read the Title, and desired it may be there taken into consideration: if afterwards it pass that House, then is written on the Bill, *Les Communes ont assen-*
 122.
 When

When any one in the Commons House will speak to a Bill, he stands up uncovered, and directs his Speech onely to the Speaker, then if what he delivers, be confuted by another, yet it is not allowed to answer again the same day, lest the whole time should be spent by two talkative persons. Also if a Bill be debating in the House, no Man may speak to it in one day above once.

If any one speak words of offence to the Kings Majesty, or to the House, he is called to the Bar, and sometimes sent to the *Tower*. The Speaker is not allowed to perswade or dissuade in passing of a Bill, but only to make a short and plain Narrative, nor to Vote except the House be equally divided.

After Dinner the Parliament ordinarily Assembles not, though many times they continue sitting long in the afternoon.

Committees sit after Dinner, where it is allowed to speak, and reply as oft as they please.

In the Lords House, they give their Suffrages or Votes beginning at the *Puisne* or lowest Baron, and so the rest *Sciatim*, every one answering apart [*content*] or [*not content*.]

In the House of Commons they Vote by *Yea's* and *No's* altogether, and if it be doubtful whether is the greater number, then the *Yea's* are to go forth, and the *No's* are to sit still (because these are con-
tent

tent with their present condition, without any such addition or alteration of Laws as the other desire) and some are appointed to number them, but at a Committee, though it be of the whole House, as is sometimes, the *Yea's* go on one side, and the *No's* on the other, whereby they may be discerned.

If a Bill pass in one House, and being sent to the other House, they demur upon it, then a Conference is demanded in the Painted Chamber, where certain deputed Members of each House meet, the Lords sitting covered at a Table, the Commons standing bear with great respect, where the business is debated: if they then agree not, that business is nulled, but if they agree, then it is at last brought (with all other Bills which have passed in both Houses) to the King, who comes again with his Crown on his Head, and clothed with his Royal Robes, (sometimes before his Pleasure is to prorogue or dissolve them) and being seated in his Chair of State, and all the Lords in their Robes, the Clerk of the Crown reads the Title of each Bill, and as he reads, the Clerk of the Parliament, according to his instructions from the King, who before hath maturely considered each Bill, pronounceth the Royal Assent. If it be a publick Bill, the Answer is [*Le Roy le veut*] which gives Life and Birth to that Bill, that was before but an *Em-brio*. If a private Bill, the Answer is, [*Soit fait comme el est desire*] If it be a pub-

publick Bill, which the King likes not, then the Answer is [*Le Roy s'avisera*] which is taken for an absolute denial in a more civil way, and that Bill wholly nulled. So that it is as true in *England* in some sence, as in any Monarchy in the World, *Quod Principi placuit legis habet vigorem*, Not that whatever the King of *England* wills becomes immediately a Law, but that nothing except what the King wills hath the force of a Law.

Note, That the King without his personal presence, can by Commission granted to some of his Nobles, give his Royal Assent to any Bill that requires haste.

If it be a Bill for Moneys given to His Majesty, then the Answer is [*Le Roy remercie ses loyaux sujets, accepte leur Benevolence, & aussi le veut*] which antient Ceremony of thanking the Subject for parting with their Money, some think might better be spared, because it intimates a distinct interest between the King and his Subjects, which is not onely false, but very dangerous to be allowed of. The King is *Pater patria*, the Money given to him is for our use and benefit, if we are niggardly to him, we injure our selves, &c. The Bill for the Kings general Pardon, hath but one reading in either House, for this reason, because they must take it as the King will please to give it; so the Bill of Subsidies granted by the Clergy assembled in Convocation for the same reason. When the Bill for the general pardon is passed by
the

the King, the Answer is thus (*Les Prelats Seigneurs & Communes en ce Parliament assemblez au nom de tous vos autres Sujets, remercient tres humblement votre Majeste & prient Dieu vous donner en sante bonne vie & longue.*)

All Acts of Parliaments before the Reign of Hen. 7. were pass'd and enroled in French, now in *Englsh*.

Most of our ancient Acts of Parliament run in this Stile; *The King at the humble request of the Commons, with the assent of the Prelates, Dukes, Earls, and Barons, hath ordained or enacted.* After it was thus, *The King by the Advice and Assent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and with the Assent of the Commons, doth enact:* Of later times it hath been thus, *Be it Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and of the Commons:* although the words of the Writ for summoning the Commons, (which ought to be the main Rule) is onely *ad Consentendum*, and not *ad Concilium impendendum*, as it is in the Writ to the Lords, and it is evident that the Commons in the late Long Parliament made that an advantage for justifying their usurpations against the King in that point; and so in another Parliament, the Commons endeavored to maintain that the Concurrence of the Lords was not always necessary in an Act of Parliament, because, *Edward 6. cap. 5.* in passing that Act against

gainst transportation of Horfes, the Lords were casually omitted, yet by the Register of the Lords House, it appears, that, that Bill began first in the Lords House, and there passed, before the Commons took it in debate, and therefore the Kings Council at Law is very curious in wording rightly all Acts before they are brought to the King, and the Clerks of the Parliament as careful in transcribing and registering them: However it is to be wished, that to prevent future mischief to this Nation; some Clauses in the late Act of *Oblivion* and *Indemnity* might be amended, or at least explained, and more especially about the beginning of that Act, these words, *That all manner of Treasons, &c. since January 1637. and before June 1660. by vertue of any Authority from his late Majesty King Charles, or his Majesty that now is, be pardoned, &c.* which words might possibly be foisted in, designedly, to insinuate, as it (according to that most absurd and Traiterous position of some of the Rebellious Members of the Long Parliament) the Kings person or any Commissionated by him, could be guilty of Treason against the Kings Authority, or against his two Houses of Parliament, by pursuing of Rebels to bring them to Justice according to the Laws of the Land. It were also to be desired, that to prevent the great dishonour of making additional and explanatory Acts of Parliament, so frequently as hath of late been done, all considerable

Bills

Bills of Publick concernment, once read in either House of Parliament, may (before they be passed) be exposed to the view of all comers (as antiently among the Romans was usual) to the end that any other person (besides those of the two Houses) may within the space of certain days freely propose in Writing or otherwise, his exceptions, additions, alterations, or amendments, *Sed hac obiter.*

When those things for which the Parliament was summoned, have been sufficiently treated and brought to a conclusion, then the King doth usually adjourn, prorogue or dissolve the Parliament, in manner following.

The adjournments are usually made in the Lords House, by the Lord Chancellor, in the Kings Name, to what other day the King pleaseth, and also to what other place if he think fit to remove them, as sometimes hath been done, and then all things already debated and read in one or both Houses, continue to the next Meeting in the same state, they were in before the adjournment, and so may be resumed.

In the like manner, the Parliament is Prorogued, but by a Prorogation there is a Session, and then the Bills that were almost ready in both Houses for the Royal Assent, not having it, must at the reassembling of the Parliament begin anew.

The Speaker of the House of Commons upon notice given that it is the Kings pleasure that House shall also adjourn, doth say,

say, with the Assent of the House, *This House is Adjourned.*

When the Kings Pleasure is to Prorogue or Dissolve the Parliament, His Majesty commonly cometh in Person with His Crown on His Head, sendeth for all the House of Commons, to come to the Bar of the Lords House, and after the Kings Answer to each Bill signified as afore-mentioned, His Majesty usually makes a So'lemn Speech, the Lord Chancellor a second, and the Speaker of the House of Commons a third, then the Lord Chancellor by the special command of the King doth pronounce the Parliament Prorogued or Dissolved.

Note, That the King being Head of the Parliament, if his Death doth happen during the sitting of the Parliament, it is, *ipso facto* dissolved.

Antiently, after every Session of Parliament the King commanded every Sheriff to proclaim the several Acts, and to cause them to be duly observed, yet without that Proclamation, the Law intended that every one hath notice by his representative of what is transacted in Parliament: of later times since Printing became common, that Custom hath been laid aside.

*The Number of Persons that have
Place and Suffrage in both Hou-
ses.*

TO the Lords House belong now two Dukes of the Royal Blood; 7 other Dukes, 3 Marquises, 56 Earls, 9 Vicounts, and 67 Barons, in all 154. Then there are 2 Archbishops, and 24 Bishops; so that the Total is about 180. But many being under Age, some sick and infirm, others abroad in the Kings Service, the ordinary number is about 100.

To the House of Commons belong first for the 40 Shires of *England* two for each, in all 80 Knights; then one for each of the twelve Counties of *Wales*, 12 Knights. For 25 Cities in *England*, two to each, and *London* four, in all 52 Citizens. For the *Cinque Ports* 16 Barons, for the two *Universities* two Burgesses for each: For 168 Burroughs there are about 530 Burges-
ses, but some few of those Burroughs send but one Burgess apiece: Lastly, in each of the 12 Counties of *Wales*, there is one Burrough that sends only one Burgess; so the total Number of the House of Commons, is a little above 500 persons, where-
of commonly near 200 are absent upon bu-
siness or sickness, &c.

Note, That the Barons of the Cinque Ports, are at this day onely as other Bur-
E gesses

gesſes in Parliament, but are ſtill called Barons, after the antient manner, becauſe heretofore they got great Renown by their exploits at Sea, in defending the Kingdom, in Memory whereof, they have yet the Priviledge to ſend Burgeſſes to bear the Cloth of State over the Kings Head on the day of his Coronation, and to Dine that day in the Kings Preſence.

A List of all the Knights, Citizens, Burgesses, and Barons of the Cinque Ports, that, at present, serve in the Parliament of England.

Bedford.

Sir *Humphry Winch*, Bar.
 Sir *John Napper*, B.
Town of Bedford.
Pawlet St. John, Esq; X
 Sir *William Beecher*, Kt.

Berks.

Richard Nevil, Esq;
 Sir *Richard Powle*, Kt. of the Bath.
Borough of New Windsor.
 Sir *Richard Braham*, Kt.
 Sir *Thomas Higgons*, Kt.
Borough of Reading.
 Sir *Thomas Doleman*, Kt.
Richard Aldworth, Esq;
Borough of Wallingford.
 Sir *John Bennet*, Kt. of the Bath.
Robert Packer, Esq;
Borough of Abingdon.
 Sir *Gorge Stonehouse*, Bar.

Bucks.

Sir William Bowyer, Kt. and Bar,
 Sir William Terringham, Kt. of the Bath.

Town of Bucks.

Sir Richard Temple, Bar.

Sir William Smith, Bar.

Borough of Chipping Wiccomb.

Robert Sawyer, Esq;

2 Sir John Burlace, Bar.

Borough of Aylesbury.

Sir Richard Ingoldsby, Knight of the Bath.

4 Sir Thomas Lee, Bar.

Borough of Agmondesham.

5 Sir William Drake, Kt. and Bar.

Sir Thomas Pruby, Bar.

Borough of Wendover.

6 Richard Hampden, Esq;

7 Tho. Wharton, Esq;

Borough of Great Marlowe.

Peregrine Hobby, Esq;

Charles Cheyney, Esq;

Cambridge.

Sir Thomas Chicheley, Kt.

Sir Thomas Hatton, Bar.

University of Cambridge.

Thomas Crouch, Master of Arts.

Sir Charles Wheeler, Kt. and Bar

Town

Town of Cambridge.

William Lord Allington. 8

Roger Pepis, Esq;

Chester.

Sir Foulke Lucy, Kt.

Thomas Cholmly, Esq;

City of Chichester.

Sir Thomas Smith, Bar.

9

Cornwall.

Sir Jonath. Trelawny, Bar.

Sir John Corryton, Bar.

*Borough of Dunbivid, alias**Launceston.*

Sir Richard Edzecombe, Knight of the Bath. 10

Sir Charles Harbord Knight, His Majesties
Surveyor General.*Borough of Leskeard.*

John Harris, Esq;

Barnard Greenville, Esq;

Borough of Lestwithiel.

Charles Smith, Esq;

Silas Titus, Esq;

Borough of Truro.

John Arundel, Esq;

Edward Boscarwen, Esq;

11

Borough of Bodmin.

Sir John Carew, Bar.

Header Roberts, Esq;

Borough of Helston.

— Sir William Godolphin, Bar.

— Sidney Godolphin, Esq;

Borough of Saltash.

Francis Buller Junior, Esq;

John Buller, Esq;

Borough of Gamelford.

Thomas Coventry, Esq;

Sir Will. Godolphin, Kt.

*Borough of Port-Pigiam, alias
Westlow.*

Sir Henry Vernon, Bar.

John Treloar, Esq;

Borough of Crampound.

Charles Trevanion, Esq.

John Tanner, Esq;

Borough of Estlow.

Henry Seymour, Esq;

Walter Langden, Esq;

Borough of Penryn.

Sir Robert Southwell, Kt.

John Birch, Esq;

Borough of Tregony.

Hugh Boscawen, Esq;

Thomas Herle, Esq;

Borough of Bossiny.

Francis Roberts, Esq;

Borough of St. Ives.

James Præd, Esq;

Edward Nofworthy, Esq;

Borough of Fowey.

Jonathan Rashley, Esq;

John Rashley, Gent.

Borough of St. Germans.

John Elliot, Esq;

Edward Elliot, Esq;

Borough of St. Michael.

Humphrey Burlace, Esq;

Francis Lord Hawley.

Borough of Newport.

John Speccot, Esq;

Nicolas Morice.

Borough of St. Mawes.

Arthur Spry, Esq;

Sir Joseph Tredinham.

Borough of Kellingtun.

Sir Cyril Wych, Kt.

Sam. Roll, Esq;

Cumberland.

Sir George Fletcher, Bar.

Sir John Lowther, Bar.

City of Carlisle. }

Sir Philip Howard, Kt.

Christopher Musgrave, Esq;

The present State

Borough of Cockermouth.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Kt.

John Clark, Esq;

Derby.

William Lord Cavendish.

William Sackville, Esq;

Town of Derby.

John Dalton, Esq;

Devon.

Sir John Roll, Knight of the Bath.

Sir Copplesone Bampfild, Kt.

City of Exeter.

Sir James Smith, Kt.

Robert Walker, Esq;

Borough of Totnes.

Sir Edward Seymour, Bar.

Sir Thomas Berry, Kt.

Borough of Plymouth.

Sir William Morrice, Kt.

Sir Gilbert Talbot, Kt.

Town and Borough of Okehampton.

Sir Edward Wise, Kt. of the Bath

Arthur Harris, Esq;

Borough of Barstable.

Sir John Norcot, Bar.

Nicholas Dennis, Esq;

Borough

Borough of Plympton.

Sir William Strode, Kt.

Sir Nicholas Slanning, Kt. and Bar.

Borough of Honiton,

Sir Courtney Pool, Bar.

Peter Prideaux, Esq;

Borough of Tavistock.

Sir Francis Drake, Bar.

William Ruffel, Esq;

Borough of Ashburton.

Sir George Sands, Kt. of the Bath.

John Fowle, Esq;

*Borough of Clifton Dartmouth,
Hardnes.*

William Harbord, Esq;

Josiah Child, Esq;

*Borough of Beeralston.*Sir John Maynard Kt. the Kings Sergeant
at Law.

Joseph Maynard, Esq;

Borough of Tiverton.

Henry Ford, Esq;

Samuel Foot, Merchant.

Dorset.

Giles Strangways, Esq;

Sir John Strode, Kt.

Town of Poole.

Sir John Moreton, Bar.

Thomas Strangways, Esq;

The present State

*Borough of Dorchester**James Gould, Esq;**John Churchill, Esq;**Borough of Kings Lime.**Sir John Shaw, Kt. and Bar,**Henry Henly, Esq;**Borough of Weymouth.**Sir John Coventry, Kt. of the Bath.**Sir Winston Churchill, Kt.**Borough of Kings-Melcombe.**John Man, Esq;**Anthony Ashley, Esq;**Borough of Bridport.**Humphrey Bishop, Esq;**John Strangways, Esq;**Borough of Shaftson, alias Shaftsbury.**Henry Whitacre, Esq;**John Bennet, Esq;**Borough of Wareham.**George Pit, Esq;**Robert Culleford, Esq;**Borough of Corfe Castle.**Sir Ralfe Banks, Kt.**John Tregonzell, Esq;*

Ester.

*Banastre Maynard, Esq;**Sir John Bramstone, Kt. of the Bath.*

Borough of Colchester.

Sir Harbottle Grimstone Baronet, Master of
the Rolls.

Sir John Shaw, Kt.

Borough of Malden.

Sir John Tirril, Kt.

Sir Richard Wiseman, Kt.

Borough of Hartwich.

Thomas King, Esq;

Sir Capel Luckin.

Gloucester.

John Grubham How, Esq;

Sir Bainham Throgmorton, Kt.

City of Gloucester.

Evan Seys, Sergeant at Law.

Borough of Cirencester.

Henry Forale, Esq;

John George, Esq;

Borough of Tewksbury.

Sir Henry Capel, Kt. of the Bath.

Richard Dowdswel, Esq;

Hereford.

John Kerle, Bar.

Thomas Price, Esq;

City of Hereford.

John Lord Scudamers.

The present State

Herbert Westphaling, Esq;
Borough of Leompster.

Reynald Graham, Esq;
Humphrey Cornwall, Esq;
Borough of Weobly.

John Barnaby, Esq;
Sir Thomas Tomkins, Kt.

Hertford.

Sir Richard Franklyn, Knight and Baronet.

Will. Hale, Esq;
Borough of St. Albans.

Sam. Grimston, Esq;
Thomas Aris, Dr. of Physick.
Borough of Hertford.

Sir Thomas Bide, Kt.

Huntingdon.

Sir-Nicholas Pedley, Kt.
Robert Aprece, Esq;
Borough of Huntingdon.

Sir John Cotton, Bar.
Lyonel Walden, Esq;

Kent.

Kent.

Sir Thomas Peyton, Bar.

Sir John Tuston, Kt. and Bar.

City of Canterbury.

Thomas Hardres, Sergeant at Law.

Sir Edward Masters, Kt.

City of Rochester.

Sir Francis Clerk, Kt.

Richard Head, Esq;

Borough of Maidstone.

Thomas Herlackenden, Esq;

Sir Robert Barneham, Bar.

Borough of Queenborough.

James Herbert, Esq;

Sir Edward Hales, Bar.

Lancaster.

Sir Roger Bradsham, Kt.

Thomas Preston, Esq;

Borough of Lancaster.

Richard Kirby, Esq;

Richard Harrison, Esq;

Borough or Town of Preston in Amounderness.

Edward Rigby, Esq;

John Otway, Esq;

Borough of Newton.

Richard Lord Gorges.

Richard Leigh, Esq;

The present State

*Borough of Wigorn.**Charles Earl of Ancram.**Sir Geofry Shakerley, Kt.**Borough of Clitheroe.**Sir John Heath, Attorney of the Dutchy.**Ambrose Pudsey, Esq;**Borough of Liverpool.**Sir William Bucknell, Kt.**Sir Gilbert Ireland, Kt.*

Leicester.

*John Lord Roos.**George Faunt, Esq;**Town of Leicester.**Sir William Hartop, Kt.**Sir John Prettyman, Kt. and Bar.*

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Sir Edward Pbillips, jun. Kt.

Henry Dunster, Merchant.

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Michael Mallet, Esq;

South:

Southampton.

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Roger, Earl of Orrery.

Francis, Lord Angier.

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Sir Robert Holt, Bar.

Sir Henry Puckering, *alis* Newton, Bar.

City of Coventry.

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Richard Hopkins, Esq;

Borough of Warwick.

Sir Francis Compton, Kt.

Foulke Greville, Esq;

Westmerland.

Sir Phillip Musgrave, Bar.

Sir Thomas Strickland, Kt.

Borough of Apulby.

Thomas Tufston, Esq;

John Dalston, Esq;

Wilts.

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Thomas Thin, Esq;

City of New-Sarum.

Sir Stephen Fox, Kt.

William Swanton, Esq;

Borough of Wilton.

Sir John Birkenhead, Kt.

Sir Thomas Mompesson, Kt.

Borough of Devinton.

Gilbert Raleigh, Esq;

Sir Joseph Ash, Bar.

Borough of Hindon.

Edward Seymour, Esq; Speaker of the Honourable House of Commons.

Sir George Grubham How, Bar.

Borough of Westbury.

Richard Lewis Esq; Dead.

Thomas Wanklyn, Esq;

Borough of Hetsbury.

John Tolliffe, Esq;

William Ash, Esq;

Borough of Calne.

William Duckett, Esq;

George Low, Esq;

Borough of the Devises.

Edward Lewis, Esq;

George Johnson, Esq;

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Conyers Darcy, Esq;

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City of York.

Sir Metcalf Robinson, Bar.

Sir Henry Thompson, Kt.

Town of Kingston upon Hull.

Anthony Gilby, Esq;

Andrew Marvel, Gent.

Borough of Knaresborough.

Sir John Talbot, Kt.

William Stockdale, Esq;

Borough of Scarborough,

Sir Phillip Munckton, Kt.

William Thompson, Esq;

Borough of Rippon.

Sir Jo. Nicholas, Kt. of the Bath.

Sir Edmund Jennings, Kt.

Borough of Richmond.

Sir William Killebrew, Kt.

Marinaduke Darcy, Esq;

Borough of Heydon.

Henry Guy, Esq;

Sir Hugh Bethel Kt.

Borough of Corfe Burrowbridge.

Sir Rich. Maleverer, Kt. and Bar.

Henry Goodricke, Kt. and Bar.

Borough of Malton.

William Palmes, Esq;

Sir Thomas Gōway, Kt. Dead.

Borough of Thirsk.

Sir Thomas Ingram, Kt.

Sir William Francklin, Bar.

Borough of Aldborough.

Sir Solomon Swale, Bar.

Sir Francis Godrick Kt. Dead.

Borough of Beverley.

Michael Wharton, Esq;

Sir John Hotham, Bar.

Borough of North-Allerton.

Sir Gilbert Gerard, Kt and Bar.

Roger Talbot, Esq;

Borough of Pontefract.

Sir John Dawney, Kt.

Sir William Lowther, Kt.

Barons of the Cinque-Ports.

Port of Hastings.

Edward Waller, Esq;

Sir Denny Ashburnham, Bar.

Town of Winchelsea,

Francis Finch, Esq;

Robert Austin, Gent.

Town of Rye.

Sir John Robinson, Kt. and Bar.

Sir John Austin, Bar.

Port of New-Bumsey.

Sir Charles Sidley, Bar.

Sir Norton Knatchbull, Bar.

Port of Hythe.

John Harvey, Esq;

Sir Lionel Jenkins, Kt.

Port of Dover.

George Montague, Esq;

Tho. Papillon, Esq;

Port of Sandwich.

Jo. Strode, Esq;

James Thurborne, Esq;

Port of Seaford.

Sir William Thomas, Kt. and Bar.

Nicholas Pelham, Esq;

W A L E S.

Anglesey.

Nicholas Bagnal, Esq;

Town of Barmorris.

John Robinson, Esq;

Brecon.

Edward Rogers, Esq;

Town of Brecon.

Sir Herbert Price, Bar.

Cardigan.

Edward Vaughan, Esq;

Town of Cardigan.

Sir Charles Cotterel, Kt.

Carmarthen.

Sir Henry Vaughan, Kt.

Town of Carmarthen.

John Lord Vaughan, Kt. of the Bath.

Carnarvon.

Sir Richard Wynne, Bar.

Town of Carnarvon.

William Griffith, Esq;

Denbigh.

John Wynne, Esq;

Town of Denbigh.

Sir John Salisbury, Bar.

Flint.

Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bar.

Town of Flint.

Roger Whittle, Esq;

Glamorgan.

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Town

Town of Cardiff.

Robert Thomas, Esq;

Merioneth.

William Price, Esq;

Pembroke.

Arthur Owen, Esq;

Town of Haverdford-West.

Sir Frederick Hyde, Kt.

Town of Pembroke.

Rowland Laughern, Esq;

Montgomery.

Andrew Newport, Esq;

Town of Montgomery.

Henry Herbert, Esq;

Radnor.

Sir Richard Lloyd, Kt.

Town of Radnor.

Sir Edward Harley, Kt. of the Bath.

Note, that some of these Knights and Burgesses being lately deceased, others are not yet elected in their Room, and the Names of some few Burgesses deceased, are quite left out.

Of the Executive Power in Temporal matters.

A Brief Account of the Legislative Power in Temporal Affairs, having been given, next may be considered the Executive Power in those Affairs, and that is generally in the King, he is the Fountain of Justice; he is the Lord Chief Justice of *England*; and therefore as all the Laws of *England* are called the Kings Laws, because he is *Caput, Principium, & Finis Parliamenti*, by which the Laws are made, and that nothing can have the Force of a Law, but what he wills; so all the Courts of Judicature are called the Kings Courts, and all the Judges of those Courts, are called the Kings Judges.

The highest Court of Judicature in *England* is the House of Lords in Parliament; so that the Parliament is not only *Concilium*, but *Curia*, a Court of Judicature, consisting as afore-mentioned, of all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, as Judges; and these assisted with the most grave and eminent Lawyers of *England*, both in Common and Civil Law.

To the Judicature of this Supreme and most Honourable Court, all other Courts and Persons that are Subjects of *England*, are subject and accountable for all Crimes

not.

not properly tryable, remedial, or punishable in other inferiour Courts of Justice; and to this Court all last Appeals are to be made, and from whose Sentence there lies no Appeal, but to a succeeding Parliament; and this supreme Judicatory or Judicial Power lies only in the King and House of Lords; and at the Bar of this High Court may the House of Commons, as the grand Inquest of the Nation, impeach the highest Subject of *England*, whether of the Clergy, or of the Laity, as aforesaid, and prosecute them till it come to a Sentence, after which there can be no farther proceeding, till the King informed of the whole matter, gives his Royal Assent for the Execution of the said Sentence, or grant his gracious pardon.

In the late Long Parliament, the House of Commons pretended to be also a Court of Judicature, and at length usurped a most exorbitant power to the total ruine of Monarchical Government, and it is worth observing, by what Gradations they arrived thereto. In the time of Queen *Elizabeth*, and not before, the Commons began to take upon them (as saith Mr. *Pryn*, a Learned Member of that House) to seclude one another for undue Elections, whereas formerly the King and Lords were accounted the sole Judges of all Members of the Commons House, and to have the sole power to judge of their undue Elections, Returns, Misdemeanors, Breaches of Priviledges, and of all other

matters concerning their Membership ; also for freeing any Member from Arrest or Imprisonments, did wholly and solely belong to the Lords, and not to the Commons, unless it were by special Order referred by the Lords to the House of Commons, as heretofore sometimes hath been done.

In the time of King *Charles* the Martyr the Commons went farther, took upon them utterly to expel out of their House some of their Fellow Members, as Projectors and Monopolizers, although they had been duly elected : After this, in the same Kings time, they expelled all such as adhered in Loyalty to the King ; next they secluded and imprisoned all such as the Officers of the late Rebellious Army impeached, or disliked ; then by the help of that Army, 50 or 60 of the Members of that House, expelled all the rest of their Fellows, and soon after, Voted down the King and whole House of Lords, and Voted themselves to be the Parliament, to be the sole Legislators and the Supreme Authority of *England* ; into such a prodigious height of folly and Impiety do Men run, when they once allow themselves to pass their due limits.

Of the Court of Justice called the Kings Bench.

FOR the Execution of Laws, after the House of Lords in Parliament, the highest Court in England is the *Kings-Bench*, so called, because antiently the King sometimes there sat in person on a high Bench, and his Judges on a low Bench at his Feet, to whom the Judicature belongs in the absence of the King.

In this Court are handled the Pleas of the Crown, all things that concern loss of life, or member of any subject; for then the King is concerned, because the Life and Limbs of the Subject belong only to the King, so that the Pleas here are between the King and the Subject. Here are handled all Treasons, Felonies, Breach of Peace, Oppression, Misgovernment, &c. This Court moreover hath power to examine and correct all Errors *in facto & in jure* of all the Judges and Justices of *England* in their Judgments and Proceedings, and this not only in Pleas of the Crown, but in all Pleas Real, Personal and Mixt, except only in the *Exchequer*.

In this High Court sit commonly Four Grave Reverend Judges, whereof the First is stiled the Lord Chief Justice of the Kings Bench, and is created not by Patent; but by

by a short Writ, thus: *Mattheo Hale Militi salutem. Sciatis quod constituimus vos Justiciarium nostrum Capitalem ad Placita coram nobis tenenda, durante beneplacito nostro, Teste meipso apud Westm.*

The rest of the Judges of the Kings Bench hold their places by Letters Patents in these words, *Rex omnibus ad quos presentes literæ pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod constituimus dilectum & fidelem Richardum Rainsford Militem, unum Justiciariorum ad Placita coram nobis tenenda, durante beneplacito nostro. Teste, &c.*

These Judges and all the Officers belonging to this Court have all Salaries from the King, and the chief of them have Robes and Liveries out of the great Wardrobe.

In this Court all young Lawyers that have been called to the Bar, are allowed to Plead and Practice.

This Court may grant Prohibitions to keep other Courts, both Ecclesiastical and Temporal, within their Bounds and due Jurisdiction.

The Jurisdiction of this Court is general, and extendeth to all *England*, is more uncontrollable than any other Court; for the Law presumes that the King is always there in Person.

None may be Judge in this Court, unless he be a Sergeant of the Degree of the Coif, that is a Sergeant at Law, who upon taking this High Degree, is obliged to wear a Law's Coif under his Cap for ever after.

A List.

A List of the several Officers belonging to His Majesties Court of Kings-Bench.

Lord Chief Justice Sir Mathew Hale Knight.

Justices are Sir Thomas Twissden, Knight and Baronet, Sir Richard Rainsford Knight; Sir William Wyld Knight and Baronet.

Clerk of the Crown, Sir Thomas Fanshawe Knight, his Secondary Jasper Waterhouse, Esquire.

Protonotary, Sir Robert Henley Knight, his Secondary William Livesay, Esq;

Marshal or Keeper of the Kings Bench Prison, William Lentbal, Esq;

Custos Brevium, Justinian Paget Esquire, and Lewin P. Esquire.

Richard Aston, Francis Woodward, Clerks of the Paper Office.

Mr. Edward Coleman, Clerk of the Rules.

Mr. George Symm, Clerk of the Errors.

Mr. Henry Loviband, Sealer of the Writs.

Richard Selater Clerk for filing the Declarations.

A Head Cryer, 2 Under Cryers, and 2 Ushers.

Then there are Filazers for the several Counties of England, whose Office is in this

The present State

this Court to make out all Process upon Original Writs, as well real as personal, and mixt. They were lately these that follow;

Humphrey Ironmonger, Edward Parnel, James Buck, Samuel Astrey, Francis Greg, John Hynde, Thomas Stone, Thomas Leach, Gilbert Eveleigh, Henry Erwin, Joshua Langrige, William Ogleshorp, John Phillips, William Osburn, Tho. Stateam and Anthony Rouse.

The manner of Tryals in this and all other Common Law Courts in *England*, being different from that of all other Countries, and peculiar to *England*, shall be at large described apart in a Chapter with other peculiars.

Of the Court of Common Pleas.

THE next Court for execution of Laws, is the Court of *Common-Pleas*, so called, because there are debated the usual Pleas between Subject and Subject. Some say this Court as well as other Courts, was at first held in the Kings House wheresoever he resided; but by the Statute of *Magna Charta* it was ordained, that this Court should not be ambulatory, but be held at a certain place, and that hath ever since been in *Westminster-Hall*.

None:

None but Serjeants at Law may plead in this Court, and so many of them as the King shall appoint, are bound by oath to assist all that have any Cause depending in that Court.

This Court may grant Prohibitions, as the Court of the Kings Bench doth.

The Chief Judge in this Court is called the Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, or of the Common Bench; holdeth his place by Letters Patent *durante bene placito*, and so do the other inferior Judges of this Court, whereof there are commonly three.

In this Court all Civil Causes Real and Personal, are usually tryed according to the strict Rule of the Law.

Real Actions are pleadable in no other Court, nor Fines levied, or Recoveries suffered, but only in this Court at *Westminster*.

The King allows to the Lord Chief Justice of this Court a Fee, Reward, Robes, and two Tun of Wine, as is done to the Lord Chief Justice of the other Bench; also to the other Judges of this Court, and to four Serjeants, is allowed Fees, Reward, and Robes to each one.

In the 11th and 12th of *Edward 3.* there were eight Judges belonging to the *Common Pleas*, at other times seven, six, and five, and so in the time of *Henry 6.* and *Edward 4.* but since usually but four, as at this day.

Before the Reign of Queen *Mary*, these, and the rest of the Twelve Judges rode upon Mules, and not upon Horses, as they now do, in great State at the beginning of the Term.

A List of the several Officers belonging to His Majesties Court of Common-Pleas.

Lord Chief Justice Sir *John Vaughan*, Knight, Sir *Hugh Wyndham* Knight, Sir *Robert Atkins* Knight of the Bath, Sir *William Ellis* Knight, these are the present Judges of that Tribunal.

Then there is an Officer called *Custos Brevium*, the first Clerk of the Court, whose Office is to receive and keep all Writs returnable in that Court, to receive of the Protonotaries, all the Records of *Nisi Prius*, called *Postea's*. He holdeth his Place by Patent from the King, and hath the Gift of the second Protonotaries Place, and of the Clerk of the Juries. Sir *Joseph Ash* hath this Office, and doth execute it by his Deputy, *William Thursby* Esquire.

There are Three Protonotaries, a word compounded of Greek and Latine (which with the Antients was usual) and signifies the first Notaries, they are Chief Clerks

of this Court, and by their Office are to enter and inroll all Declarations, Pleadings which the Filazers did formerly promiscuously do, Assises, Judgments, and Actions, to make our Judicial Writs, &c. These considerable Offices are in the hands of *Thomas Robinson*, *George Townsend*, and *Humphrey Wirley* Esquires. The Chirographer (also from two Greek words signifying to acknowledge a Debt by setting ones hand) is an Officer who ingrosseth Fines acknowledged, &c. He holdeth his Place also by Patent, and is at present *Mr Sparks* in trust for *Sir William Drake*, who doth execute it by a Deputy *Mr. Wast*.

All these Officers aforementioned sit in the Court covered with black round Caps, according to the mode immediately before the Invention of Hats, which was since the beginning of the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*. Moreover they are all sworn, and have their Offices for life as a Freehold.

There are in this Court 3 Officers unsworn, and hold their Places *durante bene placito*; One Clerk of the Treasury, *Mr. George Ingram*, who hath the charge of keeping the Records of this Court, and makes out all Records of *Nisi prius*, and divers other things. This Office is in the Gift of the Lord Chief Justice. 2. *Mr. Thomas Sergeant* Clerk of the Inrolments of Fines and Recoveries, who is by Statute under the three puisne Judges of this Court

Court, and removable at their pleasure. Note, That the Inrollment of Fines and Recoveries, or any part thereof by Stat. 23. Eliz. cap. 3. is of as good force and validity in Law to all intents and purposes, for so much of any of them so inrolled, as the same being extant and remaining, were or ought by Law to be: The general neglect whereof in this Kingdom hath occasioned many Law Suits, and hath proved in process of time exceeding dangerous to many Mens Estate. 3. The Clerk of the Outlawries Richard Anwell Esquire, who makes out the Writs of *Capias Vilegatum*, after the parties are returned Outlawed) in the Name of the Kings Attorney, whose Deputy he is *pro tempore*.

There are five Clerks more, 1. Clerk of the Kings Silver, Henry Nurse Esquire, unto whom every Fine or Final Agreement upon sale of Lands is brought, after it hath been with the *Custos Brevium*, and to whom Money is paid for the Kings use. 2. Clerk of the Warrants, Mr. Thomas Brown; executed by a Deputy Mr. James Mayo, who entrethall Warrants of Attorney for Plaintiff and Defendant, and inrolleth all Deeds acknowledged before any of the Judges of this Court. 3. Clerk of the Juries, Mr. John Green, who makes out the Writs called *Habeas Corpora* and *Disstringas Juratorum*, for appearance of the Jury either in this Court, or at the Assizes in the Country. 4. Clerk of the Escoins or Excuses for lawful cause of absence

Since Mr. *William Townley*, s Clerk of the *Supersedeas*, *Richard Abbot* Esquire, which is held by Patent, but before King *James* time the Writs of *Supersedeas* were made by the Exigenter.

In this Court are also Filazers for the several Counties of *England*, so called from the French *Fil*, a Thred, because they file their Writs. These make out all Procefs upon Original Wris, and do many other things too long to be here set down; of these there are 14. viz. *Fabian Phillips* Esquire, who hath *London*, *Middlesex*, *Huntington*, and *Cambridge* Shires. The rest of the Counties are divided amongst these that follow: Sir *Thomas Stringer* Knight, Sir *Roger Hill* Knight, Mr. *Henry Dottyn*, Mr. *Richard Spicer*, *Francis Gray* Esq; Mr. *The Winford*, Mr. *Robert Child*, Mr. *Charles Clare*, Mr. *Edmund Le Neve*, Mr. *John Bennet*, *Mark Hildesley*, Esq; Mr. *Thomas Herbert*, *Joachim Mathewes* Esq; and Mr. *Hughes*, who is Protonotary Filazer, and Exigenter of *Monmouth* by Patent, the rest in the Gift of the Lord Chief-Justice, and hold for life.

There are also four Exigenter, whose Office is to make all Exigents and Proclamations in all Actions where Procefs of Outlawry doth lie. This Writ is called an Exigent, because it exacteth the Party, that is, requireth his appearance to answer the Law, and lies against a Transgressor of the Law that cannot be found,
nor.

nor any of his Goods within the County; so that after summons by the Sheriff at five several County Courts, if he appear not, he is outlawed. The four Exigenters at present are, Mr. Duke, *John Dawling Esquire*, *Charles Clare*, and *Matter Floyer*, all in the Gift of the Lord Chief Justice, and are for life.

There are also belonging to this Court four Cryers and a Porter.

Of the Court called the Exchequer.

THE next Court for Execution of Laws is that called the *Exchequer*, so called as some think, from a Chequer wrought Carpet, covering the great Table in that Court, as the Court of Green Cloth in the Kings House is so called from the Green Carpet, or else from the French word *Eschequier* a Chess board, because the Accomptants in that Office were wont to use such Boards in their Calculation. Here are tryed all causes which belong to the Kings Treasury or Revenue, as touching Accounts, Disbursements, Customs, and all Fines imposed upon any Man. In this Court do sit the Lord Treasurer, the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, the Lord Chief Baron, and four other Learned Judges called Barons of the *Exchequer*,
and

and one other Cursitor Baron, but the two first seldom sit, and the five last seldom fail. The first of these five is the Principal Judge of this Court, and answers the Bar or the Baristers, who direct their Speech to him, takes Recognizances for the Kings Debts, &c. It is an Office of High Honour and Profit, he is stiled Lord Chief Baron, is Created by Letters Patents to hold this Dignity, *Quam diu bene se gesserit*, wherein he hath a more fixed Estate then the Chief Justices of either Bench, for the Law intends this an Estate for Life; in the absence of the Lord Chief Baron, the other three Barons supply his place, according to their Seniority, but the fifth is said to be a Cursitor of the Court, and administers the Oaths to the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, Bayliffs, Searchers, Surveyors, &c. of the Custom-House.

In the *Exchequer* are held two Courts, one of Law, another of Equity.

All Judicial Proceedings according to Law are *coram Baronibus*; but the Court of Equity held in the *Exchequer* Chamber, is *coram Thesaurario, Cancellario, & Baronibus*. This Court had its beginning *Primo Ph. & Mar.*

The Authority of this Court is of Original Jurisdiction without any Commission.

Note also, that all the other forementioned Courts were not Instituted by any Statute or Written Law, but have their
 Origi-

Original from the ancient Custom of the Kingdom.

For a long time after the Conquest, there sat in the *Exchequer*, both Spiritual and Temporal Barons of the Realm, and in latter times there sate in their places others that were not Peers of the Realm, yet stiled Barons, *quia ibi sedere solebant Barones*.

All the twelve Judges belonging to these High Tribunals sit in Robes and Square Caps, like Doctors of Divinity, because (as some say) they were antiently most commonly Clergy-men and Doctors, Bishops, or Prelates.

A List of the several Officers belonging to His Majesties Court of Exchequer.

In the Upper Exchequer:

THe Kings Remembrancer *Thomas Lord Vicount Fanshawe*, in whose Office are Eight sworn Clerks, whereof *John Payn* and *Thomas Hall* Esquires, at present are the two Secondaries; the rest are *Ansel Beaumont*, *Hugh Franckland*, *Butler Buggin*, *George Watts*, *Nicholas Sanders*, &c.

In

In this Office pass all the Accounts concerning the Kings Revenue, for Customs, Excise, Hearth-Money, Subsidies, and all Ayds granted to the King in Parliament, and all other Accounts of what nature soever, concerning the Kings Revenue either certain or casual. All Securities either by Bond or Recognizances to the Kings Majesty for any of his Debts are taken here. All Proceedings upon any Statute by Information for Custom, Excises, or any other Penal Law. All Proceedings upon the said Bonds or Recognizances, or any other Bonds taken in the Kings name, by Officers appointed thereunto under the Great Seal of *England*, and transmitted into this Office for recovery thereof. From hence issue forth Process to cause all Accountants to come in and account. In the Court of *Exchequer* there being a Court of Equity, all proceedings touching the same are in this Office, with many other things concerning the Kings Revenue. This Office is in the Kings Gift.

Next is the Lord Treasurers Remembrancer, *John Osburn* Esquire, whose Office is to make Process against all Sheriffs, Receivers, Bailiffs, &c. for their Accounts, and many other things of moment, as *Estreat-Rules*, all Charters and Letters Patents, whereupon any Rents are reserved to the King. In this Office there were heretofore twelve sworn Clerks, whereof the two first were called *Secondaries*; and whose

whose Names are now *John Tuttil* and *Christopher Barnard* Esquires. This Office also is in the Kings Gift.

Clerk of the Pipe is *Sir Robert Crook* Knight, who hath all the Accounts and Debts due to the King, drawn down out of the Remembrancers Office, and chargeth them down in the Great Roll or Pipe, and therefore probably was it called the Pipe Office. He hath under him eight sworn Clerks, *William Burnet* Esquire, Chief Secondary, *Nicholas Highmore*, *Will. Satterthwaite*, *William Burnet* Junior, &c. Here also Accountants have their *Quictas est*, and here are made Leases of extended Lands.

Comptroller of the Pipe, *Brewster* Esquire, who writeth out Summons twice every year to the High Sheriffs, to levy the Farms and Debts of the Pipe; he also keepeth a controlement of the Pipe, that is, keepeth a Roll of the Pipe Office Accounts, whereby to discover any thing that shall be amiss.

Clerk of the Pleas is *Richard Bereford* Esquire, in whose Office all the Officers of the *Exchequer* and other Priviledged Persons, as Debtors to the King, &c. are to have their Priviledge to plead and be impleaded, as to all matters at the Common Law. And the Proceedings are accordingly by Declarations, Pleas, and Trials as at the Common Law, because they should not be drawn out of their own Court, where their attendance is required

quired. In this Office there are four sworn Attorneys, viz. *Thomas Arden*, *Richard Ogden*, *Thomas Haynes*, and *Robert Cutts*

Foreign Opposer is *Charles Whittaker* Esquire, whose Office is, whereunto all Sheriffs repair, to be by him opposed of their *Green Wax*, and from thence is drawn down a charge upon the Sheriff, to the Clerk of the Pipe; this Office is kept in *Greys-Inn*.

Clerk of the *Estreats*, *Williams* Esquire, whose Office is to receive, every Term, the *Estreats* or *Extracts* out of the Office of the *Remembrancer* of the Lord Treasurer; and to write them out, to be levied for the King also, to make *Schedules* for such Sums as are to be discharged.

Auditors of the *Imprest*, *Godolphin*, and *Robert Wylde* Esquires, who *Audit* the great Accounts of the Kings Customs, Wardrobe, Mint, First-fruits and Tents, Naval and Military Expences, Moneys Imprested, &c.

Auditors of the Revenue there are seven, *Sir Edmond Sawyer* Knight, *John Phillips* Esquire, *Sir Joseph Seymour* Knight, *Aldworth*, *Parsons*, *Morice*, Esquires, and *Sir William Godolphin* Knight. These *Audit* all the Accounts of the Kings other Revenue, that arise by *Aids* granted in Parliament:

Remembrancer of First-fruits and Tents, *James Roger* Esq; whose Deputies *George Farrington* and *William Prettyman*, take

all Compositions for First-fruits and Tenths, and make process against such as pay not the same: this Office is kept in *Hatton Garden*.

There are also two other considerable Officers, called Deputy-chamberlains, Mr. *Vines* and Mr. *Lawrence*, in whose Office at *Westminster* are preserved all the Counterfoils of the Tallies, (whereof more anon) so exactly ranged by Months and Years, that they may presently be found out, to be joyned with their respective Stock or Tally, when thereunto required; which being done, and proving true, they deliver the same, attested for a lawful Tally to the Clerk of the Pipe, for to be allowed in the great Roll, but in case any corruption hath been used, the same is easily and soon discovered, and the Offender severely punished by Fine and Imprisonment.

There are also divers other Officers, as Clerk of the Parcels, Clerk of the Nichils, Marshals, Usher of the *Exchequer*, whose Office is executed by a Deputy; also four Under Ushers.

Of

Of the other part of the Exchequer, called by some the Lower Exchequer, where the Kings Revenue is Received and Disbursed, with admirable Order and Frugality.

THE Principal Officer is the Lord Treasurer, of whom see the *First Part of the Present State of England*.

This Office, upon the Resignation of the late Lord Clifford, was conferred upon the right Honourable the Lord Vicount Latimer, since created Earl of Danby.

There is one Secretary, Charles Bertue Esq; Brother to the Earl of Lindsey.

Next is the Chancellour of the Exchequer, who is also an Officer of great Account and Authority; he hath a Principal power, not onely in the Exchequer Court, but also here in the managing and disposing of the Kings Revenue: He hath also the Custody of the Exchequer Seal. This Office is now enjoyed by Sir John Duncomb.

Then there are two Chamberlains of the Exchequer, Sir Nicholas Steward, and Mr. Hylward, in whose Custody are many Antient Records, Leagues and Treaties

with Forreign Princes, the Standards of Moneys, Weights, and Measures, those ancient famous Books called *Dooms-day*, and the *Black-Book* of the *Exchequer*; whereof the former is *Liber Censualis totius Angliae*, the *Tax-Book* of *England*, made by *William* the Conqueror, wherein is described all the Lands of *England*, with the true value, and their Owners names; it was six years in making, viz. from the 14th. to the 20th. year of that King, and called at first *Rotulus Wintonie*, but since named *Dooms-Day-Book*, because therein was set down an exact Account, not only of all the Cities, Towns, and Villages of *England*, but the number of Families, of Men, Souldiers, and Husbandmen, Bondmen, Servants, Cattel; how much Money, what Rent, how much Meadow, Pasture, Woods, Tillage, Common, Marsh, Heath, every one possessed: and when any one was cited, or any difference arose about those things or Taxes, &c. there was no place for denying or deceiving the King (whereof many men now make little conscience, though all good Christians ever accounted it a grievous and heinous sin) when this *Book* was opened, like as it will be at the opening of the *Book* at the Great Day of Doom, or General Judgment of the World. This *Book* is kept under three Locks and Keys, not to be look'd into under 6 s. 8 d. and for every Line transcribed is to be paid 4 d.

Next is the *Auditor* of the Receipts, Sir *Robert Howard*, whose Office is to file the Bills of the Tellers, whereby they charge themselves with all Money received, and to draw all Orders to be signed by the Lord High Treasurer, for issuing forth all Moneys by vertue of Privy-Seals, which are recorded and lodged in his Office. He also makes Debentures to the several Persons, who have Fees, Annuities, or Pensions by Letters Patents, from the King, out of the *Exchequer*, and directs them for payment to the Tellers. He receives every week the state of the Account of each Teller, and also weekly certifies the whole to the Lord High Treasurer, who immediately presents the Estimate or Ballance to the King. He takes the Tellers Accounts in gross at *Easter* and *Michaelmas*. By him are kept the several Registers appointed for paying all persons in course upon several Branches of the Kings Revenue. He is *Scriptor Talliorum*, hath five Clerks to manage the whole estate of Moneys received, disbursed, and remaining.

Next there are four Tellers, *Laurence Squib*, *Loving*, Esquires, Sir *George Downing*, and Sir *William Doily* Knights. Their Office is to receive all Moneys due to the King; and thereupon to throw down a Bill through a Pipe into the Tally-Court, where it is received by the Auditors Clerk, who there attends to write the words of the said Bill upon a

G 3

Tally,

Tally, and then deliver the same to be entered by the Clerk of the Pells, or his under Clerk, who there attends to enter it in his *Book*; then the Tally is cloven by the two Deputy Chamberlains, who have their Seals; and while the Senior Deputy reads one part, the Junior examines the other part with the other two Clerks.

Clerk of the Pells is *William Wardour* Esquire, whose Office is to enter every Teller's Bill into a Parchment Skin, (in *Latine Pellis*, whence this Office hath its name) all Receipts and Payments for the King, for what cause, or by whomsoever; and is in nature of a Comptroller, hath four Clerks, whereof one is for the *Introitus*, and another for the *Exitus*. Moreover he is to make weekly, and half-yearly Books, both of the Receipts and Payments, which are delivered to the Lord Treasurer.

In the Tally-Court sit the Deputies of the two Chamberlains, *Edward Falconbridge* and *John Low* Esquires, who cleave the Tallies, and examine each piece apart.

A Tally in the *Exchequer*, from the French Verb *Tailler*, to cut, is a very antient and most certain way of avoiding all cozenage in the Kings Revenue; the like nowhere else in Christendom, and is after this manner:

He that pays the King any Moneys, receives for his Acquittance a Tally, that is, the one half of a stick cloven, with certain pro-

proportionable Notches thereon, expressive of the Sum from the said Deputy-chamberlains, who keep the other cloven part of the Stick, called the Foyl, and deliver it to the Tally-Joyners on the other side of the *Exchequer*, who are also Deputies to the Chamberlains, and they joyn it with the Foyl, which agreeing, they give it their Test, and send it by an Officer of their own to the Pipe, where their *Quictus est* is engrossed in Parchment.

Other Officers in the *Exchequer* are the two Ushers, Robert and Philip Packer Esquires, whose Office is to take care to secure the *Exchequer* by day and by night, and all the Avenues leading to the same, and to furnish all necessaries, as Books, Paper, &c.

There is also a Tally-Cutter, and four Messengers.

By long continuance, and the wisest contrivances that the ablest Men of many Ages could invent, the *Exchequer* of the King of England is become the best ordered Publick Revenue in the world.

Though the number of Officers in the *Exchequer* is far greater then in any other of the Kings Courts, yet not so great as the Financiers and other Officers belonging to the Revenues of the French King, who are so many, that their Fees eat up a very considerable part of the whole Revenue: whereas for rewarding all the Officers in the *English Exchequer*, whereof most are ever persons of Estates, Parts, and

great Integrity, it costs the King a very inconsiderable sum of money, as will easily appear to any one who shall consider, that in case of a gift from the King of Moneys or Pension out of his *Exchequer*, he that receives it, pays but 5 *l. per Cent.* amongst the Tellers, Auditors, Clerk of the Pells, and their Clerks, and to all other Officers whatsoever; and, which is remarkable, there goes not amongst the said Officers and Clerks so much as 5 *s. per Cent.* out of Publick Payments, as for the Navy, Ordnance, Wardrobe, Mint, to the Cofferer, Treasurer of the Chamber, &c.

In case of Moneys paid in by any of the Kings Tenants, Receivers, it costs them sometimes but 6 *d.* and at most but 3 *s.* for every payment under a thousand pounds; and that goes onely to the Clerks for their pains in writing and attending.

The bringing in of all Moneys to the King, costs His Majesty, amongst Receivers, Collectors, and all others in the Countrey, not above 2 *s.* in the pound; and at his *Exchequer* it costs him in a manner nothing at all; for the Tellers, who are bound to the King in 20000 *l.* security, for the true discharge of their great Trusts, have under 33 *l. per An.* for their Salary from the King, and the two Clerks of each Teller, who constantly attend their Offices, have nothing at all from the King.

The Court of the Dutchy of Lancaster.

There is another Court at *Westminster*, called the Court of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, which takes Cognizance of all Causes that any way concern the Revenue belonging to that Dutchy, which hath been long since annexed to the Crown.

The Chief Judge of this Court is the Chancellor of the Dutchy, who is assisted by the Attorney of the Dutchy. There are divers other Officers of this Court, a List of whose Names here follow.

Sir Robert Carr, Chancellor, and one of His Majesties most Honourable Privy Council, Sir John Heath, Attorney General, Sir John Curzon, Receiver General, Sir Thomas Trevor, Knight of the Bath, and John Fanshawe Esq; Auditors. Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Clerk of the Dutchy, Thomas Desborough, Messenger. This Court is kept at *Westminster* by the *Lower Exchequer*, and the Office of Sir Gilbert Gerrard at *Gray's Inn*:

Of the High Court of Chancery.

NExt to the *Kings-Bench* in *Westminster-Hall*, is wisely placed this High Court, to mitigate the rigour of that; it is called *Curia Cancellaria*, as some judge, because, as some think, the Judge of this Court sat antiently *Intra Cancellus*, or *Lattices*, as the East end of our Churches being separated *per Cancellus*, from the Body of the Church, as peculiarly belonging to the Priest, were thence called *Chancels*.

This Court is the *Officina Justicie*, the Womb of all our Fundamental Laws, the Fountain of all our proceedings in Law, the Original of all other Courts. It is as antient as the Civility of the Nation, though perhaps by another name.

This Court proceeds either ordinarily, according to the Laws, Statutes, and Customs of the Nation, and in Latine, granting our Writs Mandatory, and Remedial; Writs of Grace, or else according to Equity and Conscience, and by English Bill: So that the *Chancery* hath two Courts in one: The equitable part is by Bills, Answers, and Decrees, to examine Frauds, Combinations, Trusts, Secret uses, &c. to moderate the Rigour of the Laws, and rescue

men out of the hands of their Oppressors. To relieve a man, especially in three things, viz. against Cheats, unfortunate Accidents, and breaches of Trust.

Out of this Court issue out Writs or Summons for Parliaments, Edicts, Proclamations, Charters, Protections, Safe Conducts, Writs of *Moderata Misericordia*, when any person hath been amerced too high, and for a reasonable part of goods for Widows and Orphans, Patents for Sheriffs, Writs of *Certiorari* to remove Records, and false Judgments in Inferiour Courts, Writs of *Audita Querela*, and *Scire facias*; here are Sealed and Inrolled: Letters Patents, Treaties and Leagues with Foreign Princes, Deeds between Party and Party touching their Lands and Estates, or Purchasers taking Recognizances, and making of Extents upon Statutes and Recognizances for payment of Monies, or securing of Contracts, Writs Remedial or Magisterial, Commissions of Appeal, Oyer and Terminer, &c. The Court of *Common Pleas*, which are betwixt Subject and Subject, hath its Original, and Commissions from the *Chancery*, and cannot hold Pleas without it.

For the Latine part of this Court, are the Twenty four Cursitors; and for the English part, are the Six Clerks.

The Court of *Equity* that proceeds not according to Law, is no Court of Record, and therefore binds onely the Person, not his Lands or Goods.

The Judge of this Court is the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*. He is here the sole Judge, whereas in other Courts there are three or four Judges, but he may and doth often in cases of greater weight and difficulty, in cases of Law, call some of the other Judges to his assistance; and therefore it is said, this Office may be discharged by one that is no professed Lawyer, as it was almost always antiently; and so of later times by Sir *Christopher Hatton*, and after by Doctor *Williams* Bishop of *Lincoln*, to their great praise and commendation.

It is the highest Dignity in *England* that a Lay-man is capable of, it is *Summum ambientis animi quasi Solstitium*; and the Chancellour is *Magistratum omnium Antistites*.

Antiently the Lord Chancellor had sometimes his Vice-Chancellor, commonly called, *Keeper of the Great Seal*; but of later times they differ onely in name.

In *France*, he that is made Chancellor is *Durame Vita*, his Place cannot be taken away, although the Seals may. It is said there, that he is so to attend to the sole Interest of the King and People, that he must not be sensible of any Relations or other consideration; and therefore he may not put himself in mourning, neither for his own Father, nor for the King Himself.

Chancellours have been in *England*, as the Learned *Dugdale* finds, as soon as Christianity was embraced by the *Saxons*.

The Chancellor is said to be Keeper of the Kings Conscience, to judge *Secundum aquum & bonum*, according to Equity and Conscience; he is to moderate the *τὸ ἀνερξοδίκαιον*, the exact Rigor and Letter of the Law, wherein other Judges are strictly tied: For the Princes of this Realm, (in imitation of the King of Kings, governing the World by *Justice* and *Mercy*) have erected two supream Tribunals together, at the upper end of *Westminster-Hall*; one of *Justice*, wherein nothing but the strict Letter of the Law is observed; and the other of *Mercy*, wherein the Rigour of the Law is tempered with the sweetness of Equity, which is nothing else but *Mercy* qualifying the sharpness of *Justice*.

This Court being a Court of Conscience, the less it is perplexed with the quirks of Lawyers, the more it is guided by Conscience and Equity; and therefore the Kings of *England* would have this Court Superiour to the other Tribunals, that so if any thing was done amiss by those following the Rigor of the Law, here, by good Conscience and Equity, it might be amended: wherein they followed the noble Pattern of the Great *Constantine*, *Qui omnes suas leges imperfecit esse voluit, ut inde subditi sui appellarent ad Episcopos*; and therefore in all former times, the Judges of this Court were chosen out of the Clergy,

able.

able Divines, who by their skill in the Law of God, and of Nations, were best able to judge according to Moderation and Equity, and most willing to execute accordingly; also fittest to dispose of the Kings Spiritual Benefices.

Besides, when this High Office was given to Bishops and Clergy-men, and thereby wealth and a publick spirit, usually conjoyned, what great Publick Acts of Piety and Charity, were done by them for this Nation? To mention onely in *Oxford*, What Noble and Rich Foundations are *Christ-Church*, *Magdalens*, *New Colledge*, and *Merton-Colledge*? All founded by Bishops that were Chancellours; and on the contrary, since the places of Chancellour, Treasurer, Privy Seal, &c. have been usually in the hands of Laymen, what one great work hath been done for the Publick, but onely wealth heaped up for their own private Famillics.

The manner of Proceeding in this Court, is much like that in the Courts of the Civil Law, the Actions by Bill or Plaint, the Witnesses examined in private, the Decrees in English or Latin, not in French. No Jury of Twelve Men, but all Sentences given by the Judge of the Court.

The Chancellor or Lord Keeper hath Twelve Assistants, antiently called *Clerici*, or *Magistri Cancellaria*, because they were usually in Holy Orders, and all Doctors of Laws, for Master and Doctor was antiently the same, as at this day, a Doctor in

in the Arts, is called *Magister in Artibus*.

The first of these is called *Master of the Rolls*, a place of great Dignity; and is in the gift of the King, either for life, or during His Majesties pleasure: and this Officer hath *Jure Officii*, the gift of those considerable Officers of the Six Clerks in *Chancery*, hath the keeping of the Rolls, hath the House of the *Converted Jews* now called the *Rolls*, and in the absence of the Chancellour hears Causes, and makes Orders by Vertue of a Commission, with two Masters, and that *Jure Officii*.

One reason why the *Masters of Chancery* were ever *Civilians*, may be, because for all Cases almost imaginable, some Law or Case conformable thereunto, may be fetched by a good *Civilian* out of that Law of Laws, called the *Civil Law*. Another may be, because the *Chancery* more antient then in any other Court of *England* (for all Original Writs and Commissions; whereupon the other Courts do ground all their proceedings do come from thence) hath probably been taken from the *Civil Law*, divers points of proceedings not used in Common Law Courts, as the Defendants answering to the Bill, and sometimes to the Interrogatories upon Oath, though to the accusing of a Mans self, in divers matters dammageable, and penal; also by the whole manner of publication, the depositions of Witnesses, by the examining of Witnesses upon Interrogatories,

torics, and *in perpetuam rei memoriam*, by the term and use of final Decree, and many other points differing from the Common Law, and wholly agreeing with the Civil Law.

This Court is always open, whereas all the others are shut, but onely in Term time; so that if a Man be wrongfully imprisoned, in the Vacation time out of Term, the Lord Chancellour may grant his Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and do him Justice according to Law; So likewise may this Court grant Prohibitions in time of Vacation, as well as in Term time.

A List of the several Officers belonging to the High Court of Chancery.

Henry Lord Finch, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England.

Then the twelve Masters of the Chancery, as followeth,

Sir Harbottle Grimston Baronet, Master of the Rolls.

Sir William Child Knight, Doctor of Laws.

Sir Thomas Escourt Kt.

Sir Mundeford Bramston Knight, Doctor of Laws.

Sir Nathaniel Hobart, Kt.

Sir William Clascok, Kt.

S. John Cael, Kt.

Sir Timothy Baldwin, Knight, Doctor of Laws.

Sir Andrew Hacket, Kt.

Sir William Bevershaw.

Edw. Low, Doctor of Laws.

William Paigner Esq;

The House founded, at first, for the Converted Jews, was, after their expulsion out of England, annext for ever to the Office of Master of the Rolls, where he hath the custody of all Charters, Patents, Commissions,

sions, Deeds, Recognisances, which being made up in Rolls of Parchments gave occasion of the Name.

At present there are kept all the Rolls since the beginning of *Henry the Seventh*, the rest are kept in the Tower of *London*.

In his gift are, besides the Six Clerks Offices, the Offices of the Examiners, and three Clerks of the Petti-bag.

Next Clerk of the Crown, *Henry Barker*, Esquire, before mentioned: This Office is of high importance; he is either by himself or Deputy, continually to attend the Lord Chancellor for special matters of State, and hath a place in the Higher House of Parliament: He makes all Writs for Elections of Members of Parliament sitting in the Parliament, upon Warrant directed to him upon the death or removal of any Member; and also Commissions of Oyer and Terminer, Gaol Delivery, Commissions of Peace, and many other Commissions for distributing Justice to His Majesties Subjects: which Office is executed by Mr. *Agar* as Deputy.

Protonotary of this Court is *Robert Pescod* Esquire; this Office is chiefly to expedite Commissions for Embassies.

It is executed by a Deputy.

Clerk of the *Hamper* or *Hanaper*, sometime styled Warden of the *Hanaper*: Whose Office is to receive all the Money due to the King for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commissions and Writs, and to

attend the Keeper of the Seal daily in Term-time, and at all times of Sealing, with Leather Baggs now (but antiently probably with Hampers) wherein are put all sealed Charters, Patents, &c. and then those Baggs delivered to the Comptroller of the *Hamper*. This Office is now enjoyed by *Henry Seymour Esquire*, and executed by a Deputy, *Mr. Edward Seymour*.

Warden of the *Fleet*, or Keeper of the *Fleet-Prison*, is an Office very considerable, and is to take care of the Prisoners there, who are commonly such as are sent thither from this Court, for contempt to the King or his Laws, or such as will not pay their Debts, &c. The present Warden is *Sir Jeremy Whitchcote*: It is executed by a Deputy.

Sergeant at Armes is *Sir George Chernoche Knight*, whose Office is to bear a great gilt Mace before the Lord Chancellour or Keeper for the time being.

Six Clerks are Officers of great account next in degree to the Twelve Masters in *Chancery*, whose Office is to inroll Commissions; Pardons, Patents; Warrants, &c. that are passed the Great Seal. They were antiently *Clerici*, and afterwards forfeited their places if they did Marry, till by Act of Parliament, in the time of *Henry the Eighth*, they were allowed to take Wives.

They

They are also Attorneys for Plaintiffs and Defendants, in causes depending in this Court.

The present six Clerks, Sir John Marsham Kt. and Bar. Matthew Pindar Esq; Matthew Bluck Esq; Sir Cyril Wyche, Kt. John Wilkinson, Esq; and Edward Abney Doctor of Laws, who keep their several Offices, at a place called the Six Clerks Office in *Chancery Lane*, and constantly keep Commons together in the Term time.

Examiners in *Chancery* there are two, Sir Robert Peyton, and Sir Nicholas Strode. Their Office is to examine the Witnesses on their Oaths in any Suit on both sides.

This Office also is executed at the Rolls.

Clerks of the Petty Bag in *Chancery* are three, Edmond Wareup Esq; John Hobson Esq; and George Low Esq; they are under the Master of the Rolls. Their Office is to make all Patents for Customers, Comptrollers all *Conge d'estries*, first Summons of Nobility, Clergy, Knights, Citizens, and Burghesses to Parliament, &c.

The *Subpena* Office is to issue out Writs to summon persons to appear in *Chancery*.

This Office is in the hands of Frances Lady Vane, Sir Walter Vane, and Charles Vane, and executed by their Deputy Mr. Isaac Harper.

Clerk of the Patents or of Letters Patent under the Great Seal of *England*, is Sir Richard Pygot, and executed by a Deputy, erected 16 Jac.

The Register of the Court of Chancery the Earl of St *Albans*, under whom are Deputy Registers, viz. *William Goldesborough* Esq; and *Henry Devenish* Gent. Registers for the Court, *John Sanford*, and *George Edwards* Gent. Registers for the Rolls, *Carew Guidot*, and *Robert Devenish* Gent. entring Clerks, and *Francis Cliffe* Clerk of the Reports, and Keeper of the old Book.

The Office for filing all Affidavits in the said Court of Chancery, is an Office granted by Letters Patents, the Lady *Wingfield* relict of *Sir Edward Wingfield* lately Deceased, having the present interest therein.

Cursitors Office in the *Chancery*, is to make out original Writs, they were antiently called *Clerici de cursu*, of these there are twenty four, whereof each one hath certain Counties and Cities allotted to them, into which they make out such Original Writs as are required. These Clerks are a Corporation within themselves; and are all persons of Quality whose Names follow.

*The Names of the Cursiters are these
that follow.*

Henry Edmonds, Principal.
William Barker, William Adderley,
Assistants.

George Norbury, Abr. Nelson, Rich. Price,
Michael Terry, John Symonds, James
Mynde, John Norbury, Richard Cross, Ed-
mund Eyre, Abr. Skinner, Jo. Shelbury,
Will. Plumpton, Thomas Fisher, Elias Glad-
man, Roger Twisden, Ben. Stocke, Richard
Plumpton, William Loe, H. Amburst,
Philip Bearecroft, John Parme; who ex-
ecute these Offices by themselves, or by
their Deputies. This Office is kept near
Lincolns-Inn.

Secretary of the Presentation of Spirit-
ual Benefices, Henry Frederick Thynne Esq;
Commissioners, Sir George Courtrop;
Sir Edm. Turner, Halsal Esq;
Alienation Office, N. Crew Esq;
Receiver Gen. Jo. Nichols.

All the forementioned Courts of Judi-
cature at *Westminster*, are opened four
times the year, called the four *Terms*,
viz. *Easter Term*, which beginneth al-
ways

ways the *seventeenth* day after *Easter*, and lasteth 27 dayes. *Trinity Term* begins the Fifth day after *Trinity Sunday*, and lasteth 20 dayes. *Michalmas Term* began heretofore a little after that Feast, but now by a late Statute, begins the 23 of *October*, and lasteth 37 dayes. Lastly, *Hilary Term* begins now 10 dayes after St. *Hilary* Bishop, or the 23 of *January*, and lasteth 21 dayes; so in all 105 dayes, from whence must be deducted about 20 Sundayes and Holy-dayes, which are as the *Dies Nefasti*, wherein the Courts sit not: so that in one fourth part of the year, and that in one City, all considerable causes of the greatest part of *England* are fully decided and determined; whereas in forreign parts the Courts of Justice are open all the year, except high Holy-dayes, and Harvest, and that in all great Cities. This may seem therefore strange to all Forreigners, till they know that the *English* have always been given more to peaceableness and industry than other people, and that rather than go so far as *London*, and be at so great Charges with Attourneys and Lawyers, they will either refer their differences to the Arbitration of their Parish Priests, who do, or ought to think it a principal part of their Duty to reconcile Differences within their Parishes; or to the Arbitration of honest Neighbours, or else are content to submit their Differences to tryal before the Judges of *Assises*, called also *Justices in Eyre*, or the Itinerant Judges, who twice

a year, viz. after the end of *Hilary Term*, and after the end of *Trinity Term*, two by two of these principal Judges, ride several Circuits; and at the principal Town of every County, sit to hear and determine all Causes of lesser moment, both Civil and Criminal; a most excellent wise Constitution, begun by King *Henry the Second*, *Anno 1176*. who at first divided *England* into six Circuits (not the same that are now) and to each Circuit allotted three Judges. *Wales* also is divided into two Circuits, *North* and *South Wales*, for which are designed in like manner two Sergeants at Law for each Circuit. These Judges give Judgment of the *Pleas* of the Crown, and all Common *Pleas* within those Counties, dispatching ordinarily in two or three days all Controversies in a County that are grown to issue in the forementioned Courts at *London*, between Plaintiffs and Defendants, and that by their Peers: a Jury of Twelve Men, *ex vicenito*, out of the Neighbourhood, where about the business lies. So that twice a year, in *England* and *Wales*, Justice may be said to be rightly and speedily administered even at our own doors.

Besides the forementioned Courts at *Westminster*, *Henry the Eighth* erected for the more ease of the Subject, a Court in the *North* of *England*, another for the Country of *Wales*, and Counties adjoyning; and intended another for *Cornwall* and *Devonshire*; and these in manner of those Courts

Courts, called in *France Parlements*, where all Cases might be decided both according to the *Laws of England*, and according to Equity in *Chancery*: Of these Courts, that for *Cornwall* was never fully erected, those people desiring rather to come to *London* for Justice; that of the *North*, was by the late Long Parliament taken away, and so was that of *Wales*; but this last since the Restoration of the King again erected. Of this Court or Council of the *Marches of Wales* is a Lord President, at present the Lord *Shaughan*, Earl of *Carbury*, divers Councillors, Secretary, Attourney, Solicitor, Surveyor, who have Salaries from his Majesty.

HAVING given a brief Account of the Civil Government of all *England* in General; next shall be described the particular Government of Counties, Hundreds, Cities, Burroughs, and Villages.

For the Civil Government of all Counties, the King makes choice of some of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Lawyers, Men of worth and parts, who have their usual residence in the County, so many as His Majesty pleaseth, to keep the Peace of the County, and these, by Commission under the Great Seal, are called Justices of Peace, at first stiled Wardens of the Peace, and such of them in whom the King doth more particularly confide, or respect,

are called Justices of the *Quorum*, from those words in the Commission, *Quorum* A. B. *unum esse volumus*, that is, some business of more importance, may not be transacted without the presence or concurrence of one of them.

One of the principal Justices of Peace and *Quorum*, is by the Lord Chancellour made *Custos Rotulorum*, so called, because he hath the Custody of the Rolls, or Records of the Sessions, and is to bring them to each Quarter-Sessions.

The Original of Justices of Peace is from the first year of *Edward* the Third

Their Office is to call before them, examine and commit to Prison all Theeves, Murderers, Wandring Rogues, those that hold Conspiracies, Conventicles, Riots, and almost all other Delinquencies that may occasion the breach of peace and quiet to the Kings Subjects; to commit all such to prison, as either cannot, or by Law are not, to be bailed (that is, cannot be set at liberty by Sureties, taken for their appearance at a place and time certain) and to see them brought forth in due time to Tryal.

Every Quarter or three months, the Justices meet at the Chief or Shire-Town, where the Grand Enquest or Jury of the County is summoned to appear, who upon Oath, are to inquire of all Traitors, Heretics, Theeves, Murderers, Money-Coiners, Riots, &c. Those that appear to be guilty, are by the said Justices committed

ted to prison, to be tryed at the next Assises, when the Judges of *Westminster* come their Circuits aforementioned.

For execution of Laws in every County except *Westmorland* and *Durham*; the King every *Michaelmas Term*, nominates for each County, a Sheriff, that is, a Reeve of the Shire, *Præpositus*, or *Præfectus Comitatus*, a Governour, or Guardian of the County, for the words of the Patent are, *Commisimus tibi Custodiam Comitatus nostri de N.*

The Sheriff's Office is to execute the Kings Mandates, and all Writs directed to him out of the Kings Courts, to empannel Juries, to bring Causes and Criminals to Tryal, to see the Sentences both in Civil and Criminal Affairs executed; to wait on and guard the Itinerant Judges twice a year, so long as they continue within the County, which at the Assises is performed with great Pomp, Splendor, Feasting, &c In order to the better execution of his Office, the Sheriff hath attendant his Under-Sheriff, divers Clerks, Stewards of Courts, Bayliffs of Hundreds, Constables, Gaolers, Sergeants or Beadies, besides a gallant Train of Servants in rich Liveries, all on Horsback at the Reception of the Judges.

He was antiently chosen as Knights of the Shire, but to avoid Tumults it is now thus.

Every year about the beginning of *November*, the Judges Itinerant nominate six

fit Men of each County, that is Knights, or Esquires of good Estates, out of these the Lords Chancellor, Treasurer, Privy Counsellors, and 12 Judges assembled in the *Exchequer Chamber* and sworn, make choice of three, of which the King himself after chooseth one to be Sheriff, for that year only, though heretofore it was for many years, and sometimes Hereditary; as at this day to the *Cliffords*, who by descent from *Robert de Vipont*, are Sheriffs hereditary of the County of *Westmorland*, by Charter from King *John*.

Furthermore, the Sheriffs Office is to collect all publick Profits, Customs, Taxes of the County, all Fines, Distresses and Annuities, and to bring them into the Kings Exchequer or Treasury at *London*, or elsewhere, as the King shall appoint.

The Sheriff of each County hath a double function, first Ministerial to execute all Processes and Precepts of the Courts of Law, and to make returns of the same. Secondly, Judicial, whereby he hath Authority to hold two several Courts of distinct nature, the one called the *Sheriffs Turn*, which he holdeth in several places of the County, enquiring of all Criminal Offences against the *Common-Law*, not prohibited by any Statute: The other called the *County-Court*, wherein he hears and determines *Civil Causes* of the County under 40 s. which antiently was a considerable sum; so that by the great fall of the *Moneys* now, the Sheriffs Authority in that part is much diminished.

He is said to be the Life of Justice, of the Law, and of the County, for no Suit begins, and no Process is served but by him; then no execution of the Law, but by him; Lastly, he is the Chief Conservator of the Peace in the whole County. Every County being subdivided into Hundreds, (so called at first, either for containing an hundred Houses, or an hundred Men bound to find Arms) or Wapentakes, so called, from touching a Weapon, when they swore *Allegiance* (as the manner at this day is in *Sweden*, at their solemn Weddings, for the Chief Witnesses to lay all their hands upon a *Lance* or *Pike*) every such Wapentake or Hundred hath commonly a Bayliff, a very antient Officer, but now of small Authority: also Officers called *High Constables*, first ordained by the Statute of *Winchester*, 13 *Edw. 1.* for conservation of Peace and view of Armour, they disperse Warrants and Orders of the Justices of Peace to each Petty Constable.

There are also in every County two Officers, called *Coroners*, whose Office is to enquire by a Jury of Neighbours how and by whom any person came by a violent death, and to enter the same upon Record, which is matter Criminal, and a plea of the Crown, and thence they are called *Crowners* or *Coroners*.

These are chosen by the Free-holders of the County, by virtue of a Writ out of the *Chancery*. They were antiently Men of Estates, Birth, and Honour: and therefore

in the Reign of *Edward* the Third, a Merchant being chosen a Coroner was removed, *quia communis Mercator fuit*, whereas he ought to have been a Gentleman, which no Tradesman is reckoned to be by our Laws.

Every County also hath an Officer called Clerk of the *Mercat*, whose Office is to keep a Standard of all Weights, and Measures exactly, according with the Kings Standard kept in the *Exchequer*, and to see that none others be used in the same County, to Seal all Weights, and Measures made exactly by the Standard in his custody, and to burn such as are otherwise. He hath a Court, and may keep and hold Plea therein.

Of the Civil Government of Cities.

EVERY City of *England* by their Charters or Priviledges granted by several Kings, is a little Common-wealth apart, governed not as the Cities of *France*, by a Nobleman or Gentleman placed there by the King; but wholly by themselves, they choose amongst themselves their own Governor; in Cities a Mayor is chosen, commonly out of 12 Aldermen. In some other Corporations, a Bailiff is chosen out of a certain number of Burgeses.

They

They are not taxed, but by their own Officers of their own Corporation, every Trade having some of their own alwayes of the Council, to see that nothing be enacted contrary to their profit.

Every City by Charter from the King hath *haute moyenne & basse Justice*, a Jurisdiction amongst themselves, to judge in all matters *criminal* and *civil*, onely with this restraint, that all *civil* causes may be removed from their Courts to the Higher Courts at *Westminster*.

The Mayor of the City is the Kings Lieutenant, and with the Aldermen and Common-Council (as it were King, Lords and Commons in Parliament) can make Laws called *By-Laws*, for the Government of the City.

He is for his time (which is but for one year) as it were a Judge to determine matters, and to mitigate the Rigour of the Law.

The next in Government of Cities are two principal Officers, called, though improperly, the *Sheriffs*, who are Judges in civil causes within this City, and to see all execution done, whether penal or capital, and should rather be called *Stat-reeves*, or *Port-reeves* (i. e.) *Urbis vel Portus Praefecti*.

In Cities the people are generally made more industrious by Manufactures, and less idleness suffered then in other places, so that in some Cities, children of six or seven years old are made to gain their own expences. In the City of *Norwich*, it hath of.

late years been computed and found, that yearly, children from six to ten years of age, have gained twelve thousand pounds more than what they spend, and that chiefly by knitting fine *Jersey* Stockings.

The Government of *Burroughs*, and other Towns Corporate, is much after the same manner. In some there is a Mayor, in others one or two Bailiffs, who have equal power with a Mayor and Sheriffs, and during their Offices, they are Justices of the Peace within their Liberties, and have there the same power that other Justices of the Peace have in the *County*.

For the better Government of Villages the Lord of the place hath ordinarily power to hold a *Court-Baron*, so called, because antiently such Lords were called *Barons*, as they are still in many parts of *France*: or else *Court-Baron* (i. e.) *Court of Freeholders*, as the Barons of *Germany* are called *Freyherren*; so the Barons of the *Cinque Ports* in *England* are but the Freeholders of the *Cinque Ports*. And this *Court* may be held every three weeks.

Also, for the Government of Villages there is a *Petty Constable* chosen every year by every one that is Lord of the place: this Officer is to keep the Peace, in case of quarrels, to search any house for Robbers, Murderers, or others that have any way broken the Peace: to raise the *Hue and Cry* after Robbers fled away, to seize upon them, and keep them in the Stocks or other Prison till they can bring them before some Justice

of Peace, to whom the Constables are subservient upon all occasions, either to bring Criminals before them, or to carry them by their command to the Common Prison.

Every little Village almost hath an *Epitome* of Monarchical Government, of Civil and Ecclesiastical Policy within it self, which if duly maintained, would render the whole Kingdome happy.

First, for the *Civil* Government, there is the Lord of the Soil, who from the Crown immediately or mediately holds *Dominium soli*, and is said to have in him the Royalty, as if he were a little King, and hath a kind of Jurisdiction over the Inhabitants of the Village, hath his *Court-Leet*, or *Court-Baron*, to which they owe *suit* and *service*, and where may be tryed smaller matters happening within the Mannour, Escheats upon Felonies, or other accidents, Custody of Infants and Lunaticks, power of passing Estates, and admitting of Tenants, Reliefs, Hariots, Hunting, Hawking, Fishing, &c. under the Lord, is the Constable or Headborough, to keep the Peace, to secure Offenders, to bring them before the justice, &c.

Then for the Ecclesiastical Government of Villages, there is (as before hath been mentioned) the Parson or Vicar, who hath *Curam Animarum*, the Care of Souls (as the Lord of the Mannor hath in some measure, *Curam Corporum*) for which he hath the Tythes, Glebe, and Church Offerings, hath under him the Church-wardens and
Sides-

Sides men to take care of the Church, and Church Assemblies; the Overseers of the Poor, to take care of the Poor, Sick, Aged, Orphans, and other Objects of Charity, and lastly, the Clerk to wait on him at Divine Service.

Thus admirable and excellent is the Constitution of the present *English Government* above or beyond any other Government in Christendom.

*O Fortunatos nimium beuasi sua norint
Angligenas---*

If English Men did know their Bliss,
Too great would be their Happiness.

Of the Military Government of England.

IT was a smart *Motto* that the Great Henry the IV. of France, Grandfather to our Gracious King now Raigning, caused to be engraven on his Great Guns, *Ratio Ultima Regum*: Intimating thereby, that when Subjects refuse to submit to the Laws of the Land, or Neighbours to the Law of Nations; then Kings have recourse to Force and Arms, to bring them to Reason.

So long as Subjects are prone to Sedition, and Neighbour Princes and States to Ambition, there will be a necessity of a Military

litary Power in every State, both by Land and likewise by Sea, where the Country is any where bordering on the Sea.

Of the *Military Power of England*, both by Land and Sea, the King of *England* hath the sole Supreme Power, Government, Command and Disposition. And neither one nor both Houses of Parliament, have any right to levy any Forces, or make any War Offensive or Defensive, as they have at large declared in Parliament, *Anno 14. Car. 2.*

By Land, the next under the King was the late Duke of *Albemarle*, who by His Majesties Commission dated the 14th of *April*, 1660, at *Breda*, was made *Generalissimo* of all His Majesties Forces, in all his Three Kingdoms, Horse and Foot, Land Soldiers in pay, as well within Garrison as without.

Since the Death of the afore-mentioned Duke, the Horse and Foot which are in constant Pay are thus ordered: there are four excellent Regiments of Foot. The first is called the Kings Regiment, consisting of 24 Companies, and near 1700 Men, commanded by Coll. *John Russell*, whose Lieutenant Coll. is *Edw. Grey*, brother to the Lord Grey, and whose Major is *William Rolleston*.

The next is the Duke of York's Regiment 720 Men, Commanded by Sir *Charles Littleton*, whose Lieut. Coll. is Sir *John Griffith*, and his Major *Nath. Dorrel*.

Of the third Regiment, 600 Men, Sir *Walter*

Walter Vane is Coll. *Thomas Howard* of *Suffolk* Lieft. Coll. and *Sir Thomas Ogle* Major.

Of the Fourth Regiment, 960 Men, the Coll. is the Earl of *Craven*, his Lieft. Coll. is *Sir James Smith*, his Major *Winter*.

There is also a Gallant Regiment of Horse, consisting of 8 Troops, about 500 Horse, besides Officers, commanded by the Earl of *Oxford*, and his Major is *Francis Windham*.

His Majesty hath besides, 3 compleat Troops for his Life-Guard: whereof one is called the Kings Troop, consisting of 200 Horse, and commanded by the Duke of *Moumouth*: Another the Queens Troop, 130 Horse, and commanded by *Sir Philip Howard*; and the third the Duke of *Yorks* Troop, 150 Horse, and commanded by the Marquis of *Blanquesfort*, whereof see more in the first part of the *Present State of England*.

The Pay of a Colonel of Foot is 20 s. *per diem*, and of a Colonel of Horse 12 s. *per diem*, the other Officers have proportionable pay. Each Foot Soldier in *London*, hath 10 d. a day, and each Horseman 2 s. 6 d. a day. Onely those of the Life Guard have each 4 s. a day.

The rest of His Majesties Forces that are in constant pay, are disposed of into several Garrisons, a List whereof follows Alphabetically, with the Names of their several Governors.

Barwick, Lord Widdrington.
 Calshot Castle, H. Paulet Esq;
 Carlisle, Sir Philip Musgrave.
 Chepstow, Captain Roger Vaughan.
 Chester, Sir Jeofry Shakerly.
 Dartmouth Castle, E. Vowel, Esq;
 Dover, Cap. Strode.
 Deal, Capt. Digby.
 Guernsey, Lord Hatton.
 Gravesend, Sir Francis Leak.
 Harwich, Sir Charles Littleton.
 Hull, John Lord Bellasis.
 Hurst Castle, Capt. Strange.
 Jersey, Sir Thomas Morgan.
 Languard Fort, Sir Charles Littleton.
 St. Marks, Sir Viel Vivian.
 Pendenis, Richard Lord Arundel.
 Plymouth, Earl of Bath.
 Portsmouth, Duke of York, Sir Philip Hany-
 wood, Lieutenant Governor.
 Portland Castle, Humphrey Weld, Esq;
 Sandgate Castle, Sir Thomas Allen.
 Sandown Castle, Captain Freeman.
 Scarborough, Sir Tho. Slingsby.
 Seyilly Isle, Sir William Godolphin.
 Shereness, Sir Boucher Wray.
 Timmouth, Col. Edward Villars.
 Tower, Sir John Robinson.
 Upner Castle, Capt. Fortescue.
 Walmer Castle, Sir Tho. Engeb:
 Windsor Castle, Prince Rupert.
 Isle of Wight, Sir Robert Holmes.
 York, the Lord Freskiville.

In some of these Garrisons His Majesty is at the charge of above 500 Men constantly ; each Garrison Souldier hath 8-pence a day.

Of all the Land Forces in pay, the Commissioners Gen. of Musters are *Henry Howard of Suffolk*, and *Sir Cecil Howard*.

The Pay-Master of all the Forces is *Sir Stephen Fox*.

The Judge Advocate, Doctor *Sam. Barrow*.

For regulating and ordering His Majesties Land Forces, that are in constant pay, there are no Orders, yet settled by Act of Parliament, as there are for his Sea Forces, but may be in a short time.

Besides, the aforementioned Forces there is the standing *Militia* by Land of all *England* settled in the King, to be governed, ordered, and enlarged from time to time as His Majesty shall see occasion.

For the management of these standing Land Forces, the King himself makes choise of divers of the principal Peers of his Kingdom, and by Commission creates them Lord Lieutenants of the severa Counties of *England*, with power to arm, array, and form into Companies, Troops, and Regiments, to conduct (upon occasion of Rebellion or Invasions) and employ the Men so armed within the Counties and Places for which the said Lords are commissioned, or into any other County, as the King shall give order. To give Commissions to Colo-

nells,

nels, or other Commissionated Officers to present to the King the Names of the Deputy-Lieutenants, who have in the absence of the Lord Lieutenant the same power (and these are to be of the prime Gentry of the County) to charge any person in the County with Horse, Horsemen, and Arms, or Foot Souldiers and Arms within the said County, proportionably to their Estates, with limitation that no person be charged with a Horse, unless he hath 500 *l.* yearly Revenue, or 6000 *l.* personal Estate. No person can be charged with a Foot Souldier, unless he hath 50 *l.* yearly Revenue or 600 *l.* personal Estate. Those that have meaner Estates are to joyn two or three together; to find a Horse and Horseman, or a Foot Souldier.

The forementioned Horse and Foot are to muster once or twice a year, and each Horseman during the time of the Muster, to be allowed him for whom he serves 2 *s.* a day, and each Foot Souldier 12 *d.* a day.

For turnishing Ammunition and other Necessaries, the Lord Lieutenant, or Deputy Lieutenants may levy every year one fourth-part (if they judge it expedient) of each Mans proportion in the Tax of 70000 *l.* a month upon the whole Kingdom: and in the case of marching against an Enemy, they have power to cause every Man so charged to allow each Souldier one Months pay, which the King is after to repay before they may be charged with another Months pay.

These

These Forces are always in readiness with all things necessary at the beat of a Drum, or sound of Trumpet, to appear, muster, and be compleat with Men, Horse, and Armes, and are at certain times trained and disciplined, that they become able, skilful, and useful Souldiers.

These are to be commanded onely within the Kingdom, for the security of the King and Kingdom.

Subservient in the standing *Militia* to the Lord Lieutenant, and Deputy Lieutenant are the Justices of Peace of every County, who upon all occasions, according to the orders of their Superiours, are to send their Warrants to the High Constable of the Hundred, or Petty Constable of the Parish, &c.

These are commonly called the Trainbands of every County, whereof the number is so great, that in only five of the bigger Counties of *England*, there are to be found well provided forty thousand able lusty men, ready to assist the King upon all occasions, so that in all times of peace the King hath six or sevenscore thousand Men enrolled, and wholly and solely at his disposing for the defence of his Kingdom of *England*.

For the better securing of the Kingdom from forreign Invasion, besides the Ships of War (whereof more anon) there are upon certain eminent places of all parts of *England*, mediterrane, as well as maritime, high Poles erected, whereon are fastned pitch-
Barrels,

Barrels to be fired by night, and a smoke made by day, and thereby to give notice in few hours to the whole Kingdom of the approaching Invasion; whereupon the Inhabitants in Arms make hast to the sea-coasts. These are called Becons, from the Saxon *Beacen* or *Beacnian*, to shew by a sign. In all times of danger some are set to watch at every Beacon.

Antiently there were many Castles in all parts of *England*; but inland Castles generally have either been demolisht in latter times, or wittingly suffered to decay, that to Rebels they might be no shelter, to Invaders no stay, nor to the Invaded any refuge in flight, and consequently, that there may not be any lingering War again in *England*, which is the greatest misery and calamity that can ever happen to a Nation.

In 1588 upon expectation of the Spanish Armado stiled invincible, there went forth from the Queen Commissions to muster in all parts of *England*, all Men that were of perfect sence and limbs, from the age of 16, to 60, except Noblemen, Clergymen, University Students, Lawyers, Officers, and such as had any publick charges, leaving only in every Parish so many Husbandmen, as were sufficient to Till the Ground. In all those Musters there were then numbred three Millions; but of those fit for War, about six hundred thousand.

In.

In another Muster of Queen *Elizabeth*, there were found in all *England* fit for War of common Souldiers, about four hundred thousand, and of those Armed and Trained, one hundred eighty five thousand, besides Horse near forty thousand, and that the Nobility and Gentry were then able to bring into the field of their Servants and Followers, twenty thousand Men Horse and Foot choise men, and excellent Horses, and in all fit for War, and ready upon all occasions, six hundred forty two thousand, leaving sufficient to Till the Ground, and to furnish Trades, besides Nobility, Gentry, &c.

A List of the present Lords Lieutenants of the several Counties and Places of England, in Alphabetical Order.

Bedford, Earl of Alistbury.
Berks, Lord Lovelace.
Bristol, Duke of Ormond.
Bucks, Earl of Bridgewater.
Cambridge, Earl of Suffolk.
Cheshire, Earl of Derby.
Cornwall, Earl of Bath.
Cumberland, Earl of Carlisle.
Derby, Earl of Devonshire.
Devon, Duke of Albemarle.
Dorset, Lord Paulet.
Durham, Bishop of Durham.
Essex, Earl of Oxford.
Glocester, Marquis of Worcester.
Hereford, Marquis of Worcester.
Hertford, Earl of Essex.
Huntingdon, Earl of Sandwich.
Kent, Earl of Winchelsea.
Lancaster, Earl of Derby.
Leicester, Earl of Rutland.
Lincoln, Earl of Lindsey.
Middlesex, Earl of Craven.
Monmouth, Marquess of Worcester.
Norfolk, Lord Townsend.
Northampton, Earl of Peterborough.

Nor-

Northumberland, Earl of Ogle.
Nottingham, Duke of Newcastle.
Oxford, Lord Norreys.
Purbeck Isle, Sir Ralph Banks.
Rutland, Viscount Camden.
Shropshire, Lord Newport.
Southwark Borough, Earl of Craven.
Somerset, Duke of Ormond.
Southampton, Lord St. John.
Stafford, Lord Brook.
Suffolk, Earl of Suffolk.
Surrey, Lord Mordant.
Sussex, Earl of Dorset.
Wales, Earl of Carbery.
Warwick Earl of Northampton.
Westmerland, Earl of Carlisle.
Wilts, Earl of Essex.
Worcester, Lord Windsor.
York East-riding, Lord Bellasis.
York West-Riding, Earl of Danby.
York North-Riding, Vicount Falconbridge.

The City of *London* is a Lieutenancy of
 it self, not subject to any Lord Lieutenant,
 but executed by the Lord Mayor, Alder-
 men, and other Principal Members of the
 City Authorised, by a peculiar Commis-
 sion from His Majesty.

*of the present Maritime Power
belonging to the Crown of Eng-
land.*

THE Kingdom of *England* being a Peninsula, almost surrounded with the Sea, there will always be a necessity of Maritime Forces. And as next Neighbours grow potent at Sea, the King of *England* will be necessitated to augment his Maritime forces proportionable (how great soever the charges thereof may be) or else to quit his antient right to the Sovereignty of the narrow Seas, and to suffer his Merchants to be abused, and their traffique every where interrupted.

It is true, that in the 24 of *Eliz.* upon a general view and muster there were found but 13 Ships of War, and 135 Ships of considerable burden belonging to all the Subjects of *England*: and in the year 1600 her Majesty had but 36 Ships of War, and 13 or 14 Pinaces, the biggest Ships was then of one thousand Tun, carried Three hundred and forty Mariners, one hundred and thirty Souldiers, and but Thirty piece of Ordnance: The lesser Ships of War were of one hundred Tun, Forty or Fifty Mariners, Seven or Eight Souldiers, and Eight Guns. The Pinnaces of Thirty Tun, Eighteen or Twenty Mariners, and two or
four

four Guns; so small was the Royal Fleet in those days, when our next Neighbour Nations were weak, and always engaged with Civil and Forreign Wars; but now that their strength at Sea, is of late so prodigiously increased, it will be most expedient for this Kingdom, to be always well provided: And God be thanked, we have a King that understands better, and takes more delight in Maritime Affairs, and Ships of War, then any of his Royal Ancestors, or any Sovereign Prince now living in the World, and who hath made it his chief business that way, to fortifie this Kingdom.

The Forces of Potentates at Sea, *Sont des Marques de Grandeur d'Etat*, saith a French Author, Whosoever commands the Sea, commands the Trade of the World; he that commands the Trade, commands the Wealth of the World, and consequently the World it self.

Again, As he that is Master of the Field, is said to be Master of every Town, when it shall please him; so, he that is Master of the Sea, may, in some sort, be said to be Master of every Countrey, at least of such as are bordering on the Sea; for he is at liberty to begin, or end a War, where, and upon what terms he pleaseth, and to extend his Conquests even to the *Antipodes*.

To the Crown of *England* belongs the Dominion of all the narrow Seas, round about the whole Island of *Great Britain*, by Ancient Right whereof, it hath had possession

possession in all times. First the *Aborigines* or *Ancient Britains* were possess'd thereof, (as *Mr. Selden* makes appear) and in their Right, the *Romans* held it; then the *Saxons* having gotten possession of *England*, kept that Dominion, their King *Edgar*, amongst his Royal Titles, calling himself *Sovereign of the Narrow Seas*.

Afterwards the *Normans* possessing *England*, claimed and quietly possess'd the same Dominion; in Testimony whereof, the *Swedes*, *Danes*, *Hans-Towns*, *Hollanders*, *Zealanders*, &c. were wont to ask leave to pass the *British Seas*, and to take Licenses to fish therein: and to this day, do strike Sail to a'l the Ships of War belonging to the King of *England*, as oft as they pass by any one of them, thereby to express, that they acknowledge the Sovereignty of the *British Seas* to belong to the King of *England*, according to an Ordinance made at *Hastings* in *Suffex*, by *John* King of *England*, about Four hundred and fifty years ago.

To maintain this Right and Title to protect Trade, to subdue Pirates, to defend this Kingdom against hostile Invasions, and to reduce foreign Potentates to Reason, the Kings of *England* have had (especially of later times) a considerable number of Ships of War, for Strength, for Beauty and Sailing (it not for number) surpassing all those of our Neighbor Nations: For Strength, by reason of the most excellent *English* Timber, they are like so many Floating Castles and *Barbicans*; for Beauty,
fo

so proportionably and spaciouſly built, and ſo curiouſly and richly adorned, that they are as ſo many Royal Palaces. Amongſt other Ships at Sea, they are as ſo many Lions amongſt other ſilly Beaſts, or as Eagles amongſt other Birds.

Hiſtories mention a great Fleet of *Julius Caſar*, a Fleet of the forementioned King *Edgar*, conſiſting of Three thouſand ſix hundred Sail; a Fleet of *Lewis* Son to *Philip* King of *France*, of Six hundred Sail, that arrived at *Sandwich* to aſſiſt the *Engliſh Barons* againſt King *John*; but thoſe doubtleſs were but as ſo many Cottages to Caſtles, in reſpect of the preſent Ships of War.

Henry the Eighth, in the Fifth year of his Reign, built a Ship, then accounted the greateſt, that ever had been ſeen in *England*, and named it *Henry Grace de Dieu*, or the *Great Henry*; it was of One thouſand Tun.

In the Eighth year of King *James* was built by the *Londoners*, a Ship of Twelve hundred Tun, and called *The Trades Increase*, which being loſt in the *East Indies*, King *James* cauſed another to be built of Fourteen hundred Tun, which being given to Prince *Henry*, was by him named the *Prince*.

King *Charles*, the Martyr, perceiving the great increaſe of Shipping in our Neighbor Nations, and that the Sovereignty of theſe Seas was like to be diſputed; amongſt other great Ships of War, built

one greater than any Ship of War, either in England, or in any Countey in Europe, and named it the *Royal Sovereign*; which for a little diversion, shall here be more particularly described.

The *Royal Sovereign*, being a Ship of the first Rate or Rank, built in the Year One thousand six hundred thirty and Seven, is in length by the Keel, one hundred twenty seven Foot, in breadth by the Beam Forty seven Foot, in depth Forty nine Foot, her draught of Water Twenty one Foot. of Burden, in all two thousand seventy and two Tuns, and 1492 Tuns, besides Guns, Tackle, &c. This mighty Moving-Castle hath Six Anchors, whereof the biggest weighs 6000 *l.* and the least 4300 *l.* It hath Fourteen Cables, whereof the greatest is Twenty one Inches in compass, and weighs 9000 *l.* Her least Cable being eight Inches in compass, weighing near 1500 *l.*

To the *Royal Sovereign* belong Eighteen Masts and Yards, whereof the greatest, called the *Main Mast*, is one hundred and thirteen Foot long, and Thirty eight Inches Diameter; her *Main Yard* One hundred and five Foot long, and Twenty three Inches Diameter, and her *Main Top*, Futeen Foot Diameter: She hath Ten several sorts of Sails of several names (as every Ship of every one of the six Rates hath) whereof her greatest Sail, called her *Main Course* (together with her *Banner*) contains one thousand six hundred and

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forty

forty Yards of *Canvas*, *Ipswich* double, and the least Sail called *The Fore-Top gallant sail*, contains one hundred and thirty yards of *Canvas*. The charge of one compleat Sute of Sails for the *Severaign* is 404 *l.* Sterling Money. The weight of the *Store*, in point of Ground Tackle and other Cordage, is Sixty Tuns, Eight hundred and odd pounds.

She carries a long Boat of Fifty Foot, a Pinance of Thirty six Foot, and a Skiff of Twenty seven Foot long.

The weight of her Rigging is Three and thirty Tun.

She hath three Tire of Guns, all of Brass, whereof there are Forty four in her Upper Tire, Thirty four in her second Tire, and Twenty two in her Lower Tire, in all One hundred Guns.

She carries in all, of Officers, Souldiers, and Mariners, Eight hundred and fifty Men.

Finally, her whole Charges for Wages, Victuals, Ammunition, wear and tear, for every Month at Sea, costs the King 3500 *l.* Sterling, as hath been computed by a very skilful person.

The Charges of Building a Ship of the First Rate, together with Guns, Tackle, and Rigging (besides Victualing) doth ordinarily amount to about 62432 *l.* Those of lower Rates proportionably.

Here followeth a List in Alphabetical order, of the Ships of War, whereof His Majesties Navy did consist before the late Dutch War, together with the Rates, Tuns, Men, and Guns, usually accounted) which may serve as an instance whereby to judge of the Naval Strength of this Nation.

First Rate Ships.	Tuns.	Men.	Guns.
St. Andrew,	1298	750	90
Charles,	1229	750	96
London,	1312	750	90
St. Michael,	1389	550	90
Prince,	1404	800	100
Sovereign,	1492	850	100

One Building at Portsmouth.

Second Rate.

One Building at Portsmouth.

St. George,	1937	640	64
Henry,	1220	530	74
Old James,	938	500	58
Royal Katherine,	1021	530	76
Rainbow,	807	410	56
Tryumph,	1229	500	74
Victory,	1168	530	80
Unicorn,	730	420	56
I 2			Third

Third Rate.	Tuns	Men	Guns.
<i>Anne,</i>	742	340	58
<i>Cambridge,</i>	881	400	66
<i>Dreadnought,</i>	738	360	58
<i>Dunkirke,</i>	629	340	58
<i>Edgar,</i>	1055	400	70
<i>Fairfax,</i>	785	340	66
<i>Glocester,</i>	755	340	53
<i>Henrietta,</i>	768	340	58
<i>Lyon,</i>	728	340	58
<i>Mary,</i>	741	360	60
<i>Monke,</i>	697	340	58
<i>Monmouth,</i>	822	400	66
<i>Montagus,</i>	780	360	60
<i>Plymouth,</i>	711	340	53
<i>Resolution,</i>	885	400	60
<i>Revenge,</i>	746	360	58
<i>French Rubie,</i>	823	460	66
<i>Rupert,</i>	791	400	66
<i>Warspight,</i>	898	400	66
<i>Tark,</i>	734	340	58

Two Building at *Harwich*, and one at *Chatham*.

Fourth Rate.

<i>Adventure,</i>	574	170	40
<i>Advice,</i>	513	220	46
<i>Antelope,</i>	483	220	46
<i>Assistance,</i>	521	220	44
<i>Appearance,</i>	337	170	36
<i>Bonaventure,</i>	450	220	46
<i>Bristol,</i>	532	220	48

Gen.

Ships.	Tuns	Men	Guns.
<i>Centurion,</i>	351	200	46
<i>Crown,</i>	556	200	46
<i>Constant Warwick,</i>	305	170	34
<i>St. David,</i>	646	260	48
<i>Diamond,</i>	545	220	48
<i>Dover,</i>	554	200	48
<i>Dragon,</i>	422	200	38
<i>Faulstich,</i>	345	170	40
<i>Foresight,</i>	522	220	46
<i>Greenwich,</i>	646	280	60
<i>Hampshire,</i>	479	200	40
<i>Happy Return,</i>	605	240	48
<i>Gerzey,</i>	560	220	48
<i>Leopard,</i>	645	280	54
<i>Mary Rose,</i>	528	220	43
<i>Newcastle,</i>	631	240	48
<i>Nonfuch,</i>	359	170	40
<i>Portsmouth,</i>	422	200	33
<i>Portland,</i>	655	240	45
<i>Princess,</i>	556	240	52
<i>Reserve,</i>	513	220	46
<i>Ruby,</i>	556	220	48
<i>Swallow,</i>	543	220	46
<i>Sweepstakes,</i>	338	170	36
<i>Tiger,</i>	448	180	40
<i>Tarmouth,</i>	608	240	52

One Building at Bristol.

Fifth Rate.

<i>Algiers</i>	337	160	30
<i>Dartmouth,</i>	260	150	28
<i>Eagle,</i>	297	150	28

I 3

Forester :

Ships.	Tuns	Men	Guns
<i>Forester,</i>	245	140	28
<i>Gaurland,</i>	265	150	28
<i>Guernsey,</i>	245	150	28
<i>Holmes,</i>	158	110	22
<i>Mermaid,</i>	285	140	30
<i>Nightingal,</i>	287	140	28
<i>Norwich,</i>	265	160	26
<i>Pearle,</i>	285	150	24
<i>Phoenix,</i>	345	170	38
<i>Richmond,</i>	232	130	24
<i>Spedwell,</i>	232	140	26
<i>Success,</i>	309	155	30
<i>Welcome,</i>	279	150	32

Sixth Rate.

<i>Depftford Ketch,</i>	89	50	10
<i>Drake,</i>	146	70	10
<i>Emsworth,</i>	59	30	6
<i>Eaglet Ketch,</i>	72	30	
<i>Fanfan,</i>	33	30	6
<i>Francis Fireship,</i>	141	80	6
<i>Old Francis Fireship,</i>	74	25	6
<i>Portsmouth Pink,</i>	92	50	8
<i>Quarter Ketch,</i>		45	8
<i>Roebuck,</i>	136	80	18
<i>Spye,</i>	28	30	6
<i>Swallow Ketch,</i>	48	40	4
<i>True love,</i>	103	30	14
<i>Wivenhoe,</i>	79	50	8
<i>Young Lyon,</i>	50	25	6
<i>Golden Hand,</i>	287	50	12
<i>Hardaranc,</i>	138	40	16
<i>Greyhound,</i>	190	80	16

Be.

Besides 30 Fireships, and several other small Vessels, for Tenders and Victuallers.

All His Majesties Maritime Forces are under the Command of the *Lord High Admiral of England*, touching whose Name, Titles, Power, Priviledges, &c. See the first Part.

The *Lord Admiral* hath under him many Officers of high and low condition, some at Sea, others at Land; some of a *Military*, some of a *Civil* capacity; some *Judicial*, others *Ministerial*; so that the Dominion and Jurisdiction of the Sea, may justly be stiled another *Commonwealth* or *Kingdom* apart. *In Mari sunt Regna distincta idque Jure Gentium, sicut in arida terra*, saith *Baldus*, that Learned Oracle of the *Civil Law*, and the *Lord High Admiral of England*, may fitly be stiled, or at least reputed as a *Viceroy of the Maritime Kingdom of England*.

The *Vice Admiral of England* is an Officer, to whom next under the *High-Admiral*, it belongs to see the Royal Navy kept in good repair, the Wages of Mariners and Ship-wrights duly paid, and the Ships provided of all things necessary for any Expedition.

The *Lord High Admiral of England* doth by vertue of his place appoint in divers parts of the Kingdom his several *Vice-Admirals*, with their Judges and Marshals by Patent, under the Great Seal of the *High Court of Admiralty*. These *Vice-*

Admirals and Judges do exercise Jurisdiction in Maritime affairs within their several limits, and in case any person is aggrieved by any Sentence or Interlocutory Decree, that hath the force of a Definitive Sentence, he may appeal to the High Court of Admiralty.

The present Vice-Admirals of the several Coasts of England, with their Judges, are these that follow in Alphabetical order.

Bristol City, Sir Thomas Bridges Vice-Admiral.

Cheshire and Lancashire, the Earl of Derby Vice-Admiral.

Sir Timothy Baldwin Kt. Doctor of Laws, Judge.

Cornwall South parts, Trelawny Vice-Admiral.

Cornwall North parts, Sir John Godolphin, Vice-Admiral.

Mr. Scawen Judge.

Cumberland, Earl of Carlisle, Vice-Admiral.

Durham, Earl of Carlisle, Vice-Admiral.

Devonshire, John Vowel Esq; Vice-Admiral.

Dr.

Dr. Masters Judge.

Dorsetshire, *Bullen Rejms Esq;* Vice-Admiral.

Essex, *Sir John Bramston*, Vice-Admiral.
Sir Mundisford Bramston Judge.

Glocester, *Thomas Cheston Esq;* Vice-Admiral.

Kent, *Duke of Richmond*, Vice-Admiral.

Lincoln, *Lord Castleton*, Vice-Admiral.

Newcastle, *Earl of Carlisle*, Vice-Admiral.

Norfolk, *Lord Townsend*, Vice-Admiral.

Sir Justinian Lewin Kt. Dr. of Laws, Judge.

Northumberland, *Earl of Carlisle*, Vice-Admiral.

Somersetshire, *Sir Thomas Bridges*, Vice-Admiral.

Sussex, *Sir John Pelham*, Vice-Admiral.

Dr. Low Judge.

Suffolk, *Sir Henry Pelton*, Vice-Admiral.
Dr. Clark, Judge.

Southampton and Isle of Wight, *Sir Robert Holmes*, Vice-Admiral.

Dr. Lloyd Judge.

Wales North parts, *Col. John Robinson*, Vice-Admiral.

Mr. Walter Mansel, Judge.

Westmorland, *Earl of Carlisle*.

York, *Earl of Mulgrave*, Vice-Admiral.

For handling of *Maritime Affairs*, the *Lord High Admiral* hath Courts of his own, whereof that at *London* is the principal or supreme, where all *Process* and *Proceedings* runs in his name, and not in the Kings, as it doth in all *Common-Law* Courts; in this Court usually called the *Court of Admiralty*; he hath a Lieutenant called *Judge of the Admiralty*, who is common'y some Learned Doctor of the *Civil Law*, and is at present Doctor *Jenkins*, lately Knighted for his great worth, and now called Sir *Lionel Jenkins*.

The Proceeding in this Court in all *Civil Matters*, is according to the *Civil Law*, because the *Sea* is without the limits of the *Common Law*, but under the *Admirals Jurisdiction*; therefore the *Civil Law* onely (a'l *Common Law* secluded) is made use of, and by Libel they proceed to the Action, the Plaintiff giving caution to prosecute the Sure, and to pay what shall be judged against him, if he fail in the Sure; the Defendant on the contrary securing the Plaintiff by sufficient surety or caution, as the Judge shall think meet, that he will appear in Judgment, and pay that which shall be adjudged against him, and that he will ratifie and allow all that his Proctor shall do in his name, whereby the Clients are well assured to obtain that which by Law shall be adjudged to them, let the cause fall on which side soever.

In the *Admiralty Court* of *England* use is made, not only of the *Civil Laws*, but
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the Laws of *Rhodes* and *Oleron*, whereof the former is an Island in the *Mediterranean Sea*, about 20 Miles distant from the Continent of *Asia Minor*, and is now under the Turk, the Antient Inhabitants whereof, by their mighty Trade and Power at Sea, grew so expert in the Regulation of all *Maritime Matters* and *Differences*, and their *Determinations* therein, were esteemed so just and equitable, that their Laws in such affairs have ever since been observed for *Oracles*. Those Laws were long ago incorporated into the Volumes of the *Civil Law*: And the *Romans*, who gave Laws to other Nations, and excelled all Nations in making of good Laws; yet for their *Sea Affairs*, referred all Debates and Controversies to the Judgment of these *Rhodian* Laws.

Oleron is an Island antiently belonging to the Crown of *England*, seated in the Bay of *Aquitane*, not far from the Mouth of the *Garonne*, where our famous Warrior King *Richard the First*, caused to be compiled such excellent Laws for Sea Matters, that in the Ocean Sea Westward, they had almost as much repute as the *Rhodian* Laws in the *Mediterranean*; and these Laws were called *La Rool d'Oleron*.

King *Edward the Third* (who first erected this Court of *Admiralty*, as some hold) made at *Quinborough* 1375. very excellent Constitutions concerning Maritime Affairs, and many Statutes and Ordinances have been made by other Princes, and

and People, as at *Rome, Pisa, Genoa, Marseilles, Barcelona, and Messina*, yet, that fragment of the *Rhodian Law*, still extant with the Comments thereon, by the old *Juriconsults* inserted in the *Pandects*, and the Constitutions made by the Roman Emperors contained in the *Code*, and in the *Novelles*, still holds the Preeminence.

The Customs and former Decrees of the *English Court of Admiralty*, are there of force for deciding of Controversies. Under this Court there is also a *Court of Equity*, for determining differences between Merchants.

In Criminal Affairs, which is commonly about Piracy, the Proceeding in this Court was by Accusation and Information, according to the *Civil Law*, by a Mans own Confession, or Eye-witnesses found guilty before he could be condemned: But that being found inconvenient, there were two Statutes made by *Henry the Eighth*, That Criminal Affairs should be tried by Witnesses, and a Jury, and this by special Commission of the King to the *Lord Admiral*; wherein some of the Judges of the Realm are ever Commissioners, and the Tryal according to the Laws of *England*, directed by those Statutes.

Between the Common Law of *England*, and the *Admiralty*, there seems to be *Divisum Imperium*; for in the Sea, so far as the Low-water Mark is observed, that is covered, *Infra Corpus Comitatus adjacentis*,
and

and Causes thence arising are determinable by the Common Law, yet when the Sea is full, the Admiral hath Jurisdiction there also (so long as the Sea flows) over matters done between the Low-water Mark, and the Land, as appears in Sir Henry Constables Case, 5. Report, Coke p. 107.

For regulating and ordering His Majesties Navies, Ships of War, and Forces by Sea. See those excellent Articles and Orders in Stat. 13 Car. 2. cap. 9.

of the Navy-Office, where the whole business concerning the Kings Vessels of War is managed.

First, there is the Treasurer of the Navy, *Edward Seymour Esq;* whose Office is to receive out of the Exchequer, by Warrant from the Lord Treasurer of *England*, and to pay all charges of the Navy, by Warrant from the principal Officers of the Navy, for which he had formerly salary, 220 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* besides 3 *d.* in the pound of all Money paid by him, but hath now an Honourable Allowance certain from His Majesty in lieu thereof.

Next the Controller of the Navy, *Sir Tho. Allen*, whose Office is to attend and controll all payments of Wages, to know the Market Rates of all Stores belonging to shipping, to examine and *audit* Treasurers, Victuallers, and Store-keepers, Accounts, &c. his Salary is 500 *l.* yearly. This Office is executed at present by the Lord Vicount *Brouncker*, the forementioned *Sir Tho. Allen*, and *Sir Jeremy Smith*, and *Sir John Earnly*.

Sur-

Surveyor of the Navy, *Jo. Tippelly Esq;* whose Office is generally to know the state of all stores, and see the wants supplied; to find the Hulls, Masts, and Yards, and estimate the value of repairs, by Indentures to charge all *Boatswains*, and *Carpenters* of His Majesties Navy, with what stores they receive, and at the end of each voyage, to state and audit their Accounts, his Salary is 490 l.

Clerk of the Acts *Samuel Pepys Esquire*, whose Office is to record all Orders, Contracts, Bills, Warrants, and other businesses transacted by the principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy, &c.

Next the Commissioners of the Navy, viz. the forementioned Lord *Brounker*, Sir *Jeremy Smith*, and Sir *Jo. Earnley*, *Edw. Samour*, Sir *Jo. Harman*, and Sir *John Worden*, whose Office is as above specified; and salary to each 500 l. yearly.

Two other Commissioners, *Anth. Dean*, and *Tho. Middleton Esquires*, whose particular work is to be at *Portsmouth* and *Chatham*, alwayes in readiness, to give Orders for the better management of His Majesties Affairs in his Yards or Store-houses there, Salary to each is 350 l. yearly.

Each of these Officers above-named, have two Clerks, and some of them more, all paid by the Treasurer of the Navy, all hold their Places by Patent from the King, and the most of them during Pleasure.

The King hath for his Navy Royal and
Stores,

The present State

Stores, 4 great Yards or Store-houses, viz. at *Chatham*, *Deptford*, *Woolwich*, and *Portsmouth*, where his Ships are Built, repaired and laid up after their Voyages. In which Yards are employed divers Officers, whereof there are six Principal, whose Office, Names, and Salaries follow.

	Chat.	Dep.	Wool.	Port.
Clerk of the Check. }	181	108	98	126
Store-Keep- er. }	236	164	128	119
Master atten- dants, two at Chatham. }	200	100	100	108
Master Ship- Wright. }	103	113		130
Clerk of the Controll. }	100	120	80	80
Clerk of the Survey. }	140	102		84

Note, that the charges of their Clerks and Instruments are included in the aforementioned Salaries.

Besides these four Yards, His Majesty hath divers Rope-Yards, as at *Chatham*, *Woolwich*, and *Portsmouth*, where are made all his Cables and Cordage for his Navy.

Also in time of a Sea-war, the King hath another Yard at *Harwich*, where there is out of War time continued an Officer at the charges of 100 *l.* yearly.

All the Forementioned Officers, and the whole Navy Office are governed by the Lord High-Admiral of *England*, whose Lieutenant Admiral is Prince *Rupert*, Salary 20 *s.* *per diem*, and 10 *s.* *per mensem* for each Servant, whereof he is allowed 16.

Lord Admirals Secretary, is Sir *Jo. Worden* Baronet, his Salary from the King is 500 *l.* yearly.

All the other under Officers, as well those in the several Yards, as those belonging to any of His Majesties ships, hold their places by Warrant from the Lord High Admiral *durante bene placito*.

The ordinary yearly Charge of His Majesties Navy, in times of Peace, continuing in Harbour, is so well regulated, that it amounts to scarce 70000 *l.* besides all charges of building of Ships, &c. or setting forth any Fleets, which some years even in peaceable times, amounts to 12 or 130000 *l.* more, as may easily be conjectured by the charges of Building and Rigging of Ships, and of one Months expences at Sea, afore specified, so that the

English.

English Subject need no long wonder how their late large Contribution and Aids have been spent, but rather how this Kingdomes necessary Expences should be discharged with so much less then our Neighbouring Nations can with all their frugality defray theirs, where the daily complaints are, that by Customs and Excises, by Tailles and Gabells more Money is every year squeezed from the Subject then was done in twenty years together in their Ancestors days.

OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

LONDON, being the *Epitome* of *England*, the Seat of the British Empire, the Chamber of the King, and the chiefest *Emporium* or Town of Trade in the World; it will not be impertinent to give some account thereof.

To describe particularly all things in this City worthy to be known, would take up a whole Volumn; therefore according to the intended brevity of this *Treatise*, here shall be inserted onely τὰ μεγάλα τῆς πόλεως *Magnalia Londini*, such things as Strangers and Foreigners commonly count remarkable.

Take then a summary account of the Name, Antiquity, Scituation, Magnitude, Streets, Houses, Number of Inhabitants, Parish-Churches, Cathedral, Royal Exchange, River, Conduits, Aqueducts, Trade, Government, Publick Halls of Companies,
of

of the Tower, Bridge, Custom-House, Publick Offices, Colledges, Schools, Hospitals, Work-Houses, &c.

Name. L O N D O N, so called, as some conjecture, from *Llondin* the British word, signifying in the Saxon Tongue *Shipton*, or Town of Ships; was built, as some write, 1108 years before the Birth of our Saviour, that is, now 2779 years agoe, in the time of *Samuel* the Prophet, and about 356 years before the building of *Rome*.

Situation. In the most excellent situation of *London*, the profound wisdom of our Ancestors is very conspicuous and admirable. It is seated in a pleasant ever-green valley, upon a gentle rising Bank in an excellent Aire, in a wholesome soyl mixt with gravel and sand, upon the famous Navigable River *Thames*, at a place where it is cast into a *Crescent*, that so each part of the City might enjoy the benefit of the River, and yet not be far distant one from the other, about 6 miles from the Sea, not so near, that it might be in danger of Surprisal by the Fleets of Forreign enemies, or be annoyed by the boysterous Winds, and unwholesome Vapours of the Sea; yet not so far, but that by the help of the Tide every twelve hours Ships of great Burden may be brought into her very Bosome, nor yet so far, but that it may enjoy the milder, warmer Vapours of the *Eastern*, *Southern*, and *Western Seas*, yet so far up in the *Country*, as it might also easily partake even of all the *Country* commodities: in

an excellent air, upon the North side of the River (for the Villages seated on the South-side are noted to be unhealthy, in regard of the vapours drawn upon them by the Sun) burroughed by gentle hills, from the North and South Winds; it lies in 51 Degree 30 Minutes Latitude.

The High-wayes leading from all parts to this Noble City are large, straight, smooth, and fair; no Mountains nor Rocks, no Marishes nor Lakes, to hinder Carriages and Passengers, so that as Corn may easily be brought, and Cattle commodiously driven unto it by Land; so those heavy though necessary Commodities, Hay and Fuel, are more cheaply conveyed by water: in a word all the blessings of Land and Sea near about, and by the benefit of Shipping, all the blessings of the Terrestrial Globe may be said to be here enjoyed, above any City of the World.

The City of *L O N D O N* with its Sub-*Magni-*
urbs and places adjacent, is of a vast ex-*tude.*
tension: from *Linne-House*, measured to the end of *Torhill*, or *Tuttle-street*, from East to West, is above 7500 Geometrical paces, that is, above seven English Miles and a half; and from the farther end of *Blackmanstreet* in *Southwark*, to the end of *St. Leonard Shoreditch* is 2500 paces, or two miles and a half.

In this great City, the Streets, Lanes, *Streets.*
and Alleys, as they are called, are in number above 500, and yet, some of them above half a measured mile in length: Dwelling
Houses

Houses, before the late dreadful Fire were computed onely within the Walls, above fifteen thousand, and that was accounted but a fifth part of the whole City, as may be judged by the weekly Bills of Mortality.

Houses.

The Buildings, especially of late years, are generally very fair and stately, but within the City, the spacious Houses of Noblemen, rich Merchants, the Halls of Companies, the fair Taverns, are hidden to strangers, by reason that they are generally built backward, that so the whole room toward the Street might be reserved for Tradesmens Shops. If they had been all built toward the Street, as in other Countries, no Forreign City would, even in this particular, much surpas *London*; Yet, if a Stranger shall view *Lincolns-Inne-fields*, *Southampton-Buildings*, *Covent-Garden*, *St. James-fields*, *Hatton-Garden*, *Cheapside*, *Lumbard-street*, *Canon-street*, *Fleet-street*, and indeed most of the other last built Streets within the City, he must confess, that for fair *Piazza's*, or open Places, for stately uniform Buildings, for spacious streight Streets, there is scarce the parallel in *Europe*.

*Number
of Inha-
bitants.*

That the Reader may the better guess at the number of Inhabitants, or humane Souls, within this great City, he must know; that in one year there were computed to be
eaten

eaten in *London*, when it was less by one fourth part, 67500 Beefs, ten times as many Sheep, besides abundance of Calves, Lambs, Swine, all sorts of Poultry, Fowl, Fish, Roots, Milk, &c. Also that *communibus annis* to supply *London* with *Newcastle Coal*, there is brought into the River of *Thames* two hundred and seventy thousand *Chaldron*, and every *Chaldron* is 36 Bushels.

Again, the number of Inhabitants may be guessed at by the Burials and Births in *London*, which in ordinary years, when there is no *Pestilence*, amount of late to Twenty thousand in a year, three times more than in *Amsterdam*, and but one 20th part less than in *Paris*, as may be seen by the Bills of these three Cities.

As also by the quantity of Beer drank in *London* in a year, which to all Forreigners will be incredible, for in the year 1667, when the greatest part of the Buildings within the Walls, and some without lay in Ashes, and very many of the Inhabitants forced to retire into the Countrey for habitation, according to exact computation, there was brewed within that year in *London*, four hundred fifty two thousand five hundred sixty three Barrels of strong Beer, sold at 12 s. 6 d. the Barrel, and five hundred and eighty thousand and four hundred twenty one Barrels of Ale, sold at 16 s. the Barrel, and four hundred eighty nine thousand seven hundred ninety seven Barrels of Table Beer, or small Beer, sold

fold at 6 s. 6 d. the Barrel. The Beer strong and small is 36 Gallons to the Barrel, and the Ale 32 Gallons to the Barrel, and now since the Pestilence and the Fire, that this City is again fully peopled, there is much more Liquor brewed.

It is true, that some hereof is transported beyond the Sea, but that is scarce considerable.

Besides a'l this Beer and Ale, there is consumed in *London* a vast quantity of French and Spanish Wines, much Rhenish-Wine, Sider, Mum, Coffee, Chocolate, Brandy and other Drinks.

The Excise only of Beer and Ale for the City of *London* (though it be a very moderate Imposition) is farmed or rented of the King at above one hundred and twenty thousand pounds a year, and about one fourth part of all that Excise throughout *England*.

Churches. Parish Churches, besides Chappels, there were in all 130; that is, double the number of Churches Parochial to be found in any City of *Christendom*, the Mother Church whereof, is Dedicated to the Memory of *St. Paul*, (the onely Cathedral of that Name in *Europe*, and founded by *Sebert* a Saxon King, about the year 610, in a place where had stood a Temple Dedicated to *Diana*, and afterward enlarged by *Erkenwald* the Fourth Saxon Bishop thereof; and that old Fabrick being almost destroyed by Fire, *Mauritius* another Bishop of *London*, in one thou-

tion and eighty three began and finished a great part of the present magnificent Pile, in the space of twenty years, but the Quire and Tower were not finished till 1221, and then it was dedicated in a most solemn manner (as was the Temple of *Solomon*) the King, the Bishops, and a vast number from all parts of the Nation assisting therat.

It is seated on the highest part of all the City, and was more conspicuous, perhaps, than any Cathedral Church in the world; it was a structure for length, height, and antiquity, surpassing all other Churches; the length of it was 690 Foot (therein excelling by 20 Foot *St. Peters* in *Rome*, which for beauty, proportion, and divers other things, excels all other Temples) it was in height 102 Foot, and in breadth 130, and stood upon so much ground as contained above three Acres and a half. The Church was built as other Cathedrals, in a perfect Cross, and in the midst of the Cross, upon mighty high Arches, was a Tower of Stone 260 foot high, and on that a Spire of Timber covered with Lead, in height 260 Foot more, in all from the ground 520 Foot; above which was a Bole of Copper gilt, of 9 Foot in compass, whereon stood the Cross, 15 Foot and a half high, and almost 6 Foot across, made of Oak, covered with Lead, and another cover of Copper over the Lead; above all stood the Eagle, or Cock of Cop-

per Gilt, four foot long, and the breadth over the Wings 3 foot and a half.

In the year 1561, a part of this magnificent Pile was much wasted, and the rest endangered by a Fire begun in that stately Timber Spire, by the negligence of a Plummer, who left his Pan of Fire there, whilst he went to Dinner, as he confess of later years on his Death-Bed: but by the great Bounty and Piety of *Queen Elizabeth*, of the Citizens of *London*, and of all the Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, it was again repaired in the space of Five years. After which, the Stone-work decaying apace, by reason of the corroding quality of the abundance of Sea-coal Smoak, the Learned and Pious Martyr Doctor *Laud*, coming to be Bishop of *London*, and after of *Canterbury*, was so zealous and vigorous for upholding this most Antient Church, Stately Monument of *England*, and glory of the City of *London*, that by the Kings favor, and liberal contribution of Godly People (maugre all opposition of the *Puritans*) the work was so eagerly pursued, that before the year 1640, the whole Body was finished with *Portland Stone*, excellent against all smoak and weather, and the Tower scaffolded up to the top, with a purpose to take it all down, and to rebuild it more fair, and of a greater height; with a stately Pinnacle at each corner, because the Arches were not thought strong enough to support another Steeple, and to place in that Tower the biggest and
most

most tunable Bells in the World : for performance whereof, and for adorning the Church, there was in the Chamber of *London*, above one hundred and seventy thousand pounds, all taken out soon after, and employed in an Unnatural War, by a stiff-necked People, against the best of Kings, in which one single act, a great part of the Citizens of *London*, and of the *Long Parliament*, became deeply guilty of a horrid Rebellion, and detestable Sacrilege.

After the Murther, or rather Martyrdom, of the forementioned Archbishop, the Scaffolds were taken away and sold, with some of the Lead, which covered this famous Structure, and this House of God made a Stable for Horses by the disloyal Army, and almost all suffered to decay; till the Restauration of the King, who having a Pious intent to set upon the Repair thereof again, it was all ruined by the late dreadful Conflagration in 1666. Which yet hath not so discouraged our gracious Sovereign, but that in the year 1673 having already with vast Charges pulled down the huge burnt Walls, removed the Rubbish, and cleared the Foundations, His Majesty, like another *Solomon*, intends to lay a new Foundation of such a Fabrick as for Magnificence, Splendor, Solidity, Figure, and curious Architecture, the World perhaps never saw the like; the Model whereof hath been designed by that Prince of Architects, Sir *Christopher Wren*,

and approved of by the King : so that they who have seen the Old Temple, shall have no occasion (as the people in *Exod. chap. 3. 12.*) to weep with a loud voice, but rather to shout for joy, when they shall see by the Foundation of the New, that it is likely to surpass the old as much as the present King doth surpass in dominions, in Power and Revenue, that King in whose reign the Old Church was erected : for the speedy promoting whereof, to the Glory of God, to the Memory of the Prince of Apostles *St. Paul*, to the great Renown of King *CHARLES* the Second, and to the high Honour of this City and Nation, both King and Parliament, City and Countrey, Clergy and Laity, High and Low, seem to stand engaged to lend their utmost aid and assistance ; amongst other things, considering that probably it may be a lasting Monument, to evidence to all posterity, that in the midst of a crooked and perverse Generation, in the midst of many thousands, who had openly forsaken the Community of the Church of *England*, there wanted not a *David* to raise Money and provide Materials, nor a *Solomon* to begin and finish such a mighty Work of Piety, nor a *Bezaleel* and an *Aholiab*, curious Workmen, nor a People willing-hearted and liberal, in bringing in their Plate and Jewels in such abundance, till their liberality (as theirs, *Exod. chap. 35, 36.*) was thought fit to be restrained.

Of the fore-mentioned Fire, that was able to destroy such a vast solid Structure as the Cathedral of *St. Paul*, a brief account may here be acceptable, especially to Foreigners, who have had imperfect Relations thereof.

THE City of *LONDON*, within the Walls, was seated upon, near Four hundred and sixty Acres of Ground, whereon was built about Fifteen thousand Houses, besides Churches, Chappels, Halls, Colledges, Schools, and other Publick Buildings, whereof about four parts of five, were utterly devoured in the late dismal Conflagration, and about one part of five, of the whole City and Suburbs, counting therein *Westminster* and *Southwark*: There were then destroyed Eighty seven Parochial Churches, six Consecrated Chappels, most of the Principal Publick Edifices; as the forenamed Cathedral of *St. Paul*, the great *Guild-Hall*, wherein are held nine several Courts belonging to the City; the *Royal Exchange*, the *Custom-House*, most Halls of Companies, which were so many Basilicks, or Palaces, &c. whereof the whole damage is almost incredible.

In that one commodity of Books only, wherewith *London* abounded, was lost, as Judicious *Stationers* have computed, One hundred and fifty thousand pounds; for the loss fell most upon that, and three or four other cumbersome Commodities, not easily

on a sudden to be removed , *viz.* Wines, Tobacco, Sugars, and Plums , wherewith this City was furnished beyond any City in the World , in so much that one person Alderman *Jeffryes* , lost of Tobacco to the value of Twenty thousand pounds. Yet , in this vast Incendy, not above Six or Eight persons were burnt : Of this dreadful Fire, there were many concurrent occasions.

First , the Drunkenness or Supine negligence of the *Baker* and his Servants , in whose House it began.

Nex^t, the dead time of the night, wherein it began, *viz.* between One and Two of the Clock after Midnight, when some were wearied with working, others filled with drink, all in a dead sleep.

Thirdly , the dead time of the week being Saturday night, when Traders were retired to their Countrey-houses, and none but Maid Servants , or young Apprentices left to look to the City Houses.

Fourthly , the dead time of all the year, being then the long Vacation ; on the Second of *September*, when Tradesmen were generally abroad in the Countrey , some in the remotest parts of *England* , to fetch in their Debts.

Fifthly, the closeness of the Buildings in that place , facilitating the progress of the Fire, and hindring the usual remedy, which was by Engines to shoot Water.

Sixthly , The matter of the Buildings thereabouts, which was generally Wooden, and of old Timber.

Seventhly,

Seventhly, The long continued Drought of the preceding Summer, even to that day, which had so dried the Timber, that it was never more apt to take Fire.

Eightly, The matter of Wares in those parts, where were the greatest Magazines and Store-houses of the City, of Oyles, Pitch, Tar, Rozin, Wax, Butter, Brimstone, Hemp, Cordage, Cheefe, Wine, Brandy, Sugars, &c.

Ninthly, An Easterly Wind, the driest of all other that had continued long before, and then did blow very strongly.

Tenthly, the unexpected failing of the Water, the *Thames* Water-Tower, near to the place where the Fire began, then out of order, and burnt down, immediately after the beginning of the Fire, so that most Water Pipes were soon dry.

Lastly, An unusual negligence at first, and a confidence of easily quenching the Fire, on a suddain changed into a general consternation and despondency, all People chusing rather by flight to save their Goods, then by a vigorous opposition to save their Houses and the City.

These Causes thus strangely concurring, (to say nothing of Gods just indignation, for the notorious impenitency of the Citizens, for their great abominations in abetting and instigating the shedding of the precious innocent Blood, both of Gods Anointed, and of their other Chief Governours, both in Church and State, for their still going on in their old hainous sins

of despising Dominions, and speaking evil of Dignities, till there be no remedy) those fore-mentioned causes, so wonderfully concurring by a general prodigious Conflagration, did make greater spoil in the space of three days, *viz.* from *Sunday* morning to *Wednesday* morning, then three or four Armies, unresisted, could easily have done in twice the time; for (to give the Reader some little prospect of the huge damages done by this Fire) it hath been computed by an ingenious Person, that there were burnt in all, within the Walls of this City, Twelve thousand Houses, and without the Walls, One thousand Houses; all which valued one with another, at no more then 25 *l.* yearly Rent, which at the low Rate of Twelve years purchase, will amount in the whole to Three millions and nine hundred thousand pounds *Sterling*. Then the Eighty seven Parish Churches, the most spacious Cathedral Church of *S. Paul*, Six Consecrated Chappels, the *Royal Burse* or *Exchange*, the great *Guild-Hall*, the *Custom-House*, the many magnificent Halls of Companies, the several principal City Gates, with other publick Edifices, may well be valued at Two Millions.

The Wares, Household-stuff, Moneys, and other moveable Goods lost and spoiled by the Fire, may probably amount to Two Millions of pounds, some say much more.

The Money spent in a general removing of Wares and Goods, during the Fire, and bringing them back afterward, in the hire of

of Boats, Carts, and Porters, may be well reckoned at the least Two hundred thousand pounds; the Total whereof is Nine Millions, and Nine hundred thousand pounds; which reduced into *French Money*, will amount unto One hundred twenty eight millions, and seven hundred thousand *Livres Tournois*. And yet notwithstanding these huge Losses by Fire, notwithstanding that most devouring Pestilence in the year immediately foregoing, and the then very chargeable War against Three Potent Neighbours, the Citizens recovering, after a few moneths, their native courage, have since so chearfully and unanimously set themselves to rebuild the City, that (not to mention whole Streets, built and now building by others in the Suburbs) within the space of four years, they have erected in the same Streets Ten thousand Houses, and laid out for the same Three millions of pounds *Sterling*, counting but 300 l. a House one with another; besides several large Hospitals, divers very stately Hall, Nineteen fair solid Stone Churches, that will cost above One hundred thousand pounds, were last year all at the same time erecting, and will be suddenly finished; which is here the rather mentioned, to stop the mouths of our *Romish* Adversaries, who oft alledge, that since our Reformation, scarce one solid Structure hath been Erected for Gods Worship, by the *English Protestants*; and that although they have done divers considerable Works of

Charity in founding of Hospitals and Almshouses, yet they have been very deficient in Works of pure Piety for advancing the Worship, the Praise, and the Glory of our Creator, which ought to be regarded in the first place; Moreover, as if the late Fire had onely purged the City, the Buildings are become infinitely more beautiful, more commodious, and more solid (the three main virtues of all Edifices) then before, nay, as if the Citizens had not been any way impoverished, but rather enriched by that huge Conflagration, they may be said to be even wanton in their Expences upon the stately Italian *Facciata's* or Fronts of their new Houses, Churches, and Halls, (many of *Portland Stone*, as durable almost as Marble) upon their richly adorned Shops, Chambers, Balconies, Signs, Portals, &c. Their Publick Halls are so richly adorned with curious Architecture Carved Work in Stone and Wood, with Pictures and Wainscote, not onely of Firre and Oak, but some with the sweet smelling Cedar. Their Churches beautified with excellent various Towers and Fronts of true Roman Architecture. They have made their Streets much more large and strait, paved each side with smooth hewen Stone, and guarded the same with massy Posts for the benefit of Foot Passengers; and whereas before they dwelt in low, dark, Wooden Cottages, they now live in lofty, lightsome, uniform Brick Buildings, so that although our gracious

cious King cannot say of this his Capital City, as one of the Emperors said of Rome, *Lateritiam inveni, Marmoream reliqui*, yet he may say of it what is almost equivalent, *Ligneam inveni, Lateritiam reliqui*, and of a Principal Structure of this City, the Royal Exchange, His Majesty may say, *Lateritiam inveni, Lapideam reliqui*; whereof take here this following brief Account.

THe former Burse began to be erected in the year 1566, just one hundred years before it was burnt: it was built at the cost and charges of a Noble Merchant Sir *Thomas Gresham*, and in a solemn manner by a Herald and sound of Trumpet, in the presence and by the special Command of Queen *Elizabeth*, proclaimed and named the *ROYAL EXCHANGE*: it was built most of Brick, and yet was the most splendid Burse (all things considered) that was then in *Europe* (before the building whereof the Burse for Merchants was kept in *Lumbard street*.)

Now it is built within and without of the forementioned excellent Stone, with such curious and admirable Architecture, especially for a Front, a Turret, and for Arch-work, that it surpasseth all other Burses, *Quantum lenta solet inter Viburnæ Cupressi*.

It is built Quadrangular, with a large Court, wherein the Merchants may assemble, and the greatest part in case of rain.

or hot Sun-shine, may be sheltered in Side-Galleries or Portico's. The whole Fabrick cost above Fifty thousand pounds, whercof one half is disbursed by the Chamber of *London*, or Corporation of the City, and the other half by the Company of *Mercers*: and to reimburse themselves there will be let to hire 190 Shops above Stairs, at 20 *l* yearly Rent each, and 30 *l*. Fine, besides the several Shops below, on the East and West sides, and the huge vaulted Cellars under ground; so that it will be the richest piece of ground, perhaps, in the whole World; for, according to exact dimensions, the ground whereon this goodly Fabrick is erected, is but 171 Foot from North to South, and 223 Foot from East to West (for it is *Quadratum oblongum*) so that it is but very little more then three quarters of an Acre of Ground, and will produce above 4000 *l*. yearly Rent.

River.

The River whereon is seated this Great City, for its breadth, depth, gentle, strait, even course, extraordinary wholesome Water and Tides, is more commodious for Navigation, then perhaps any other River in the World. The Sea flows gently up this River fourscore miles, that is, almost to *Kingstone*, twelve miles above *London* by Land, and twenty by Water, bringing the greater Vessels to *London*, and the smaller beyond; then against the Stream, Boats are drawn to *Oxford*, and higher many miles. It

It is High Water at this City as oft as the Moon comes to the North-East and South-West points of Heaven, the one in our Hemisphere, and the other in the other Hemisphere. The highest Tides are upon a Land-flood, the Wind North-West at the Æquinoctial, and the Moon at full: when these four causes concur (which is very rare) then the *Thames* swells in some places over its banks, and *Westminster* is a little indamaged in their Cellars, not in their Chambers and Upper Rooms, as the City of *Rome* sometimes is by the over-flowing of the *Tiber*, and *Paris* by the *Seyne*.

This River opening Eastward towards *Germany* and *France*, is much more advantageous for Traffick then any other River of *England*. To say nothing of the variety of excellent Fish within this River, above all, of the incomparable Salmon, the fruitful fat Soil, the pleasant rich Meadows, and innumerable stately Palaces on both sides thereof; in a word, the *Thames* seems to be the very Radical moisture of this City, and, in some sense, the natural heat too; for almost all the Fuel for Firing is brought up this River from *Newcastle*, *Scotland*, *Kent*, *Essex*, &c.

From this River the City by Water-Engins is in many places supplied with excellent wholesome Water; also from almost twenty Conduits of pure Spring Water, so commodiously placed, that they serve all
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the chiefest parts of this City ; and moreover, by a New River, brought at a vast charge and exquisite skill (by Sir *Hugh Middleton*, who deserves his Statue in Brass) from *Amwell* and *Chadwell*, two Springs near *Ware* in *Hartfordshire*, from whence in a turning and winding course, it runs threescore miles, before it reaches this City ; in some places the Channel is necessarily thirty foot deep, in other places it is carried over Valleys more then twenty foot high above ground, in open Troughs. Over this New River are made eight hundred Bridges, some of Stone, some of Brick, and some of Wood : Six hundred Men have been at once employed in this great Work. It was begun 1608, and finished in five years. It serves the highest parts of *London* in their lower Rooms, and the lower parts in their highest Rooms ; moreover, this City is so situated, that in all parts (though on the highest ground) it is abundantly served with Pump Water, and those Pumps in many places, not six foot deep in the ground.

Trade.

The vast Traffick and Commerce whereby this City do flourish, may be guessed at chiefly by the Customs which are paid for all Merchandise imported or exported, which are but very moderate Impositions in comparison of the Imposts of most other Countries of *Europe*, and yet the Customs of the Port of *London* onely (without

(without counting the Customs of other Cities) did lately amount to above Three hundred thousand pounds a year, and are now risen to a much greater sum, by the infinite number of Ships, which by their Masts resemble a Forest, as they lie along this stream, besides many that are sent forth every year to carry and fetch Commodities to and from all parts of the known World, whereby it comes to pass, that no small number of Merchants of *London*, for Wealth, for stately Houses within the City for Winter, and without for Summer, for rich Furniture, plentiful Tables, honourable living, for great Estates in Money and Land, &c. excel some Princes in divers of our Neighbour Nations. Moreover, one may conjecture at the huge Commerce, by the infinite number of great well furnished Shops; which a *Spaniard* once observing, together with the great number of Law Suits in Term time, made this Report of *London* to his Country-men, that it was indeed a great City, but made up of nothing but *Tiendas y Contiendas*, Shops and Suits: whereas he might rather have said more truly, in a few more words, *viz* That *London* is a huge Magazine of Men, Money, Ships, Horses and Ammunition, of all sorts of Commodities necessary or expedient for the use or pleasure of Mankind: That *London* is the mighty Rendezvous of Nobility, Gentry, Courtiers, Divines, Lawyers, Physicians, Merchants, seamen, and all kinds of excellent Artificers, of the most refined Wits

and

and most excellent Beauties; for it is observed, that in most Families of *England*, if there be any Son or Daughter that exceeds the rest in Beauty or Wit, or perhaps Courage or Industry, or any other rare quality, *London* is their *North-Star*; and they are never at rest till they point directly thither.

Government.

The Government of this City, considering the greatness and populousness thereof, is very admirable, and might take up a Volume in the description thereof.

The Ecclesiastical Government is by a Bishop, was in the time of the *Britains* by an Archbishop, but when it became subject to the *Saxons*, the Archiepiscopal See was placed at *Canterbury*, not because that was the more worthy City, but for the sake of St. *Austin*, who first preached the Gospel there to the Heathen *Saxons*, and was there buried. Since which time it hath been under a Bishop above ten Centuries and a half in a continual Succession; in which space there are reckoned 99 Bishops of *London* to the present worthy Bishop thereof, the Grave, Learned, Pious Divine, Doctor *Humphrey Henchman*, Consecrated Bishop of *Salisbury* 1660. and Translated to *London* 1663. To this Cathedral also belongs a Dean, a Chapter, a Treasurer, and Thirty Prebendaries, all persons of worth.

For the Ecclesiastical Government of the several Parishes, there are placed many excellent Divines, that have the Cure of
Souls,

Souls, a Rector or Vicar for every Parish, and these have for a long time had the repute of the most excellent way of Sermonizing in *Christendom*, insomuch as divers Divines of Foreign Reformed Churches, have come hither on purpose to learn their manner of haranguing in the Pulpit.

For maintaining these Divines with their Families, there is in every Parish a Parsonage or Vicaridge-house, and in most a competent allowance in Tithes. Antiently the Parsons due in *London*, besides the Tithes of the Tradesmens Gains, and Mortuaries, Obits, &c. was 3 s. 5 d. in the pound, of the yearly Rent of all Houses and Shops; and this was paid as Offerings on Sundays and Holidays, onely a Half-peny for each pound, whereby the Parishioners did hardly feel it, although the Sundays and Holydays were so many, that in a whole year it amounted to 3 s. 5 d. in the pound. Afterwards many Holidays being taken away, and the Clergy Means thereby abated, it was ordained 25 H. 8. that 2 s. 9 d. in the pound of all Rents of Houses and Shops should be paid yearly to the Parson; whereunto the *Londoners* did not onely consent, (as they had good reason, it being much less in the pound then before) but bound themselves by an Act of Common Council to perform the same, and the said Ordinance was confirmed in Parliament 27 H. 8. and again 37 H. 8. with a power given to the Lord Mayor to commit to prison any
Citi.

Citizen that should refuse to pay his Tythes and Dues according to that proportion. But since the Reformation, many Men willing to think Tythes a rag of Popery, or else making no conscience of robbing God, have devised many base and fraudulent wayes by double Leases, by great Fines and small Rents, and several other wayes to cheat the Law and rob their God, *Mal. 3. 8.* complaint whereof being made to King *James 1618.* it was declared in his Court of *Exchequer*, by the Barons there, that the Inhabitants of *London*, and of the Liberties thereof, ought still (according to the afore-mentioned Acts) to pay 2 s. 9 d. in the pound, according to the true yearly value of the Rent of their Houses and Shops from time to time; but the Citizens (who think 2000 l. *per annum*, not enough for an Alderman or for a Lawyer, and yet 200 l. too much for a Pastor of a Parish) opposing the same, the business lies yet unestablished, to the great dishonour of the Reformed Religion.

The Civil Government is not (as it is at *Paris, Rome, Madrid, Vienna*, and other Capital Cities) by a Chief Magistrate, some Nobleman set over the City by the King or Supreme Governour; or, as it was here in the time of the *Romans*, when the Chief Magistrate was called (as it is still in *Rome*) the *Prefect of London*, or, as it was in the time of the *Saxons*, when he was called the *Portgreeve*, that is, *Custos*, or

Guar,

Guardian, and sometimes *Provost* of *London*, but after the coming in of the *Normans*, the Chief Magistrate was called *Bailive* from the French word *Bailler*, *tradere*, *committere*, that is, *Commisarius*, or one that hath Commission to govern others, and there were sometimes two *Bayliffs* of *London*, till King *Rich. I.* *Anno 1189.* changed the name of *Bailiff* into *MAYOR*, which also being derived from the French, hath continued ever since, a Citizen chosen by the Citizens annually, unless sometimes for the disloyalty of the Citizens, their Priviledges and Franchises have been taken from them, and a Guardian set over them, as was done by *Hen. III.* and *Edw. I.*

Of later times, the Mayor of *London*, though alwayes a Citizen and Tradesman, hath been of such high repute and esteem, that in all writing and speaking to him, the Title of *Lord* is prefixt, which is given to none others, but either to Noblemen, to Bishops, Judges, and of later times to the Mayor of *York*, or to some of the highest Officers of the Realm. He is also for his great Dignity usually Knighted by the King, before the year of his Mayoralty be expired; unless he had received that honour before, whilst he was Alderman, as of late hath been usual.

His Table is, and also the Table of each Sheriff, such, that it is not only open all the year to all comers, strangers and others, that are of any quality, but so well furnished, that it is alwayes fit to receive the greatest

est Subject of *England*, or of other Potentate ; nay, it is recorded, that a Lord Mayor of *London* hath feasted four Kings at once at his Table ; and the present King and Queen have been by some of the late Lord Mayors treated at their Table.

Also for the Grandeur of the Lord Mayor there is allowed above 1000*l.* a year for his Sword-bearers Table in the House of the Lord Mayor.

His Domestick Attendance is very honourable ; He hath four Officers that wait on him, who are reputed Esquires by their places, that is, the Sword-bearer, the Common Hunt, who keepeth a gallant Kennel of Hounds for the Lord Mayors Recreation abroad ; the Common Cryer, and the Water-Bailiff. There is also the Coroner, three Sergeants Carvers, three Sergeants of the Chamber, a Sergeant of the Channel, four Yeomen of the Water-side, one Under-Water-Bailiff, two Yeomen of the Chamber, three Meal-Weighers, two Yeomen of the Wood-Wharf, most of which have their Servants allowed them, and have Liveries for themselves.

His State and Magnificence is remarkable, when he appears abroad, which is usually on Horse back with rich Caparison, himself always in long Robes, sometimes of fine Scarlet Cloth richly furred, sometimes Purple, sometimes Puke, and over his Robes a Hood of black Velvet, which some say is a Badge of a Baron of the Realm, with a great Chain of Gold
about

about his Neck, or Collar of SS. with a great rich Jewel pendant thereon, with many Officers walking before, and on a fallow of him, &c. but more especially on the 29 of October, when he goes to *Westminster* in his Barge, accompanied with all the Aldermen, all his Officers, all the several Companies or Corporations in their several stately Barges, with their Arm, Colour, and Streamers; and having there in the *Exchequer-Chamber* taken his solemn Oath to be true to the King, returns in like manner to *Guild-Hall*, that is the great Common Hall of Guilds, or incorporated Confraternities, where is prepared for him and his Brethren a most sumptuous Dinner, to which many of the great Lords and Ladies, and all the Judges of the Land are invited, and the last year the King and Queens Majesty, the Duke of York and Prince Rupert were pleased to honour that Feast with their presence.

This great Magistrate upon the death of the King, is said to be the Prime Person of England; and therefore when King James was invited to come and take the Crown of England, Robert Lee, then Lord MAYOR of London, subscribed in the first place, before all the Great Officers of the Crown, and all the Nobility.

He is usually chosen on *Michaelmas-day*, by the Livery men or Members of the several Companies within the said City, out of the Twenty six Aldermen, all Persons of great Wealth and Wisdom, in which Election

Election the Senior Alderman that hath not been Mayor, hath usually the precedence, yet in this particular the said Electors are at their liberty.

The Lord Mayor on the day of the Kings Coronation, claims to be Chief Butler, and bears the Kings Cup amongst the highest Nobles of the Kingdom, which serve on that day in other Offices.

His Authority reaches not only all over this great City, and a part of the Suburbs, but also on the famous River of *Thames* Eastward, as far as *Tendale* or *T.lect*, and the mouth of the River *Medway*, and Westward as far as *Colny-Ditch* above *Stanes-Bridge*. He hath power to punish and correct all that shall annoy the Stream, Banks, or Fish; and for that end he yearly keeps several Courts in the Counties adjacent to the *Thames*, for conservation of the River and punishment of Offenders: Onely the strength and safety of the River against an Invasion, and securing Merchandizing and Navigation by Block houses, Forts, or Castles, is the care of the King.

The two Sheriffs of this City are also Sheriffs of the County of *Middlesex*, and are annually chosen by the Citizens from among themselves in the *Guild-Hall* upon *Midsummer-day*, a high Priviledge, among many other antiently granted to this City, by several Kings and Queens of this Kingdom, but they are not sworn till *Michaels-Eve*, and then are also presented at the *Exchequer*, to be allowed by the Barons

rons and sworn, after which they enter upon their Office. If the persons so chosen refuse to hold, they incur a penalty, unless they will take a solemn Oath that they are not worth Ten thousand pounds.

The 26 Aldermen do preside over the 26 Wards of the City, when any of these die, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen chuse another out of the most substantial Men of the City; if any so chosen refuse to hold he is usually fined 500 l.

All the Aldermen that have been Lord Mayors, and the three eldest Aldermen that have not yet arrived to that Honourable Estate, are by their Charter Justices of the Peace of this City.

To the Lord Mayor and the City of London belong divers Courts of Judicature of high importance. The highest and most ancient Court is that called the *Hustings*, (i. e.) *Domus Causarum*, which doth preserve the Laws, Rights, Franchises, and Customs of the City. There is a Court of *Requests* or *Conscience*. The Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, where also the Recorder and Sheriffs (who are usually Aldermen, or else constantly chosen upon the next Vacancy) sit. Two Courts of the Sheriffs, one for each Counter. The Court of the City Orphans, whereof the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have the Custody. The Court of Common-Council consisting (as the Parliament of England) of two Houses, one for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and the other for the Commoners

moners: in which Court are made: all By-Laws, which bind all the Citizens of *London*; for every man either by himself, or by his Representative, gives his Assent thereunto, wherein consists the great happiness of the English Subject above all the Subjects of any other Prince in the World, that neither in Laws, nor By-Laws, neither in Taxes or Imposts, any man is obliged, but by his own consent. There is another Court of the Chamberlain of the City, to whom belongs the Receipts of the Rents and Revenues of the City, and to his Court, the business of Apprentices, over whom he hath a great authority. To the Lord Mayor also belong the Courts of Coroner and of Escheator, and another Court for the conservation of the River of *Thames*. Lastly, the Court of Gaol-delivery, held usually eight times a year, at the *Old-Bailey*, both for the City and *Middlesex*, for the Trial of Criminals, whereof the Lord Mayor is the Chief Judge; and hath power of Reprieving condemned persons.

There are other Courts called *Ward-mote*, or the meeting of Wards, whereof there are 26 in the whole City: in which Court, inquiry is made into all things that can conduce to the regulating and well-governing of the City. Also the Court of *Hall-mote*, or Assembly of every Guild or Fraternity, for regulating what belongs to each Company in particular.

The Traders of *London* are divided into Companies, or Corporations, and are so many

many Bodies Politique: Of these there are 12, called the Chief Companies, and that is chosen Lord Mayor must be Free of one of these Companies, which are 1. Mercers, 2. Grocers, 3. Drapers, 4. Fishmongers, 5. Goldsmiths, 6. Skinners, 7. Merchant-Tailors, 8. Haberdashers, 9. Silversmiths, 10. Ironmongers, 11. Vintners, 12. Clothworkers; and if it happens that the Lord Mayor Elect is of any other Company, he presently removes to one of the Twelve: all which Companies have Assembly places called Halls, which are so many Basilikes or Palaces, and many of them worthy to be viewed by all Strangers. It hath been the custom of some of our Kings, to Honour some of these Companies, by taking their Freedom thereof; and the present King was pleased to be made free of the Company of Grocers, and the present Prince of *Orange*, lately chose to be made Free of the Company of Drapers.

Each Company or Mysterie hath a Master annually chosen from among themselves, and hath other Subordinate Governors called Wardens or Assistants. These do exactly correspond to the General Government of the City by a Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council; who are selected out of those several Companies: so excellent an Harmony there is in that Government.

There are besides near 60 other Companies, or Corporations, all enjoying large Priviledges by the Kings Gracious Charter granted unto them, and fair Halls to Meet in.

*A List of the present Lord Mayor,
Aldermen, &c.*

Sir William Hooker, Lord Mayor.

Sir Richard Cheverton, Kt.

Sir Thomas Allen, Kt.

Sir John Frederick, Kt.

Sir John Robinson, Kt. and Bar.

Sir John Lawrence, Kt.

Sir Thomas Bludworth, Kt.

Sir William Peak, Kt.

Sir William Turner, Kt.

Sir Richard Ford, Kt.

Sir George Waterman, Kt.

Sir Robert Hanson, Kt.

These above have been all Lord Mayors.

Sir John Howel Kt. Recorder.

Sir Robert Viner, Kt.

Sir Joseph Sheldon, Kt.

Sir Denis Gawden, Kt.

Sir Thomas Davies, Kt.

Sir Francis Chaplyn, Kt.

John Forth, Esq;

Sir John Smith, Kt.

Sir James Edwards, Kt.

Daniel Forth, Esq;

Petience Ward, Esq;

Sir Robert Clayton, Kt.

Sir John More, Kt.

Sir William Prichard, Kt.

Sir James Smith, Kt.

Sir

Sir Nathaniel Herne, Kt. Sheriff.

Le Tuillier, Esq; Sheriff.

Sir Thomas Player, Kt. Chamberlayne.

George Jeffreys Esq. Common Sergeant.

William Wagstaffe Esq; Town Clerk.

Joseph Lane Esq; Comptroler of the Chamber, and Vice-Chamberlayne.

Something of the Military Government both Antient and Modern, of this mighty Populous City, is also well worthy to be known, both to English and Forreigners. In the 23 of *Henry the Eight*, 1532 at a general Muster in *London*, were first taken the Names of all Men within this City and Liberties only (which reach not far without the Walls) from the age of 16 to 60. and also the Number of all Harnesses, and of all sorts of Weapons for War, then they drew out of these only such able Men, as had White Harness, and caused them all to appear in White Coats, White Breeches, and White Caps and Feathers, and because Notice was given, that the King himself would see them Muster, they all prepared to appear as splendidly as they could, and to that end the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs, and all who had been Sheriffs, had all White Harness, and over that Coats of black Velvet, with the Arms of the City Embroidered thereon, each one a great Gold Chayn, and mounted on a goodly Horse, with rich Trappings, on their Heads Velvet Caps, in their hands Battle Axes Gilt: Each Alderman and the

Recorder had four Halberdiers in white Silk, or else Buff Coats, waiting on them with Gilt Halberds; and the Lord Mayor had 16 tall Men apparelled in White Satin Doublets, Caps, and Feathers, Chains of Gold and other gorgeous Attire, with long Gilt Halberds following his Lordship at a distance, but next to him he had four Footmen in White Satin, then two Pages clothed in Crimson Velvet and Cloth of Gold, riding on gallant Horses richly furnished, one of them carrying the Lord Mayors Helmet, and the other his Pole-Ax, both richly gilt and adorned. Most of the Citizens of any Quality or Office, were in White Satin or White Silk Coats, with Chains of Gold and some with rich Jewels. What was the number then of Men in Arms was not recorded, but that may be guessed at by what follows. They mustered in *Mile-end-Fields*, and before Nine of the Clock in the Morning began to march, entering at *Algate* in excellent Order down to *Westminster*, where the King and Court stood to view them passing by, thence they marched about *St. James's Park*, so thorough *Holborn*, up to *Leaden Hall*, and there disbanded immediately; and yet this was not done till Five of the Clock in the Evening, which was Eight hours continual March.

At the time of the happy Restauration of His Majesty now Raigning, there were in *London* and the *Liberties*, six Regiments of Train Bands, and Six Regiments of Auxiliaries, and One Regiment of Horse.

There

These Thirteen Regiments about six weeks before His Majesties arrival mustered in *Hyde Park*, being then drawn out for promoting and securing His Majesties Return. These Twelve Regiments of Foot were 18000 compleat. Eight of those Regiments had Seven Companies in each, and the other four had Six Companies in each, in all Eighty Companies. The Regiment of Horse of Six Troops, and a hundred in each Troop. This considerable Army drawn together before the 29th of *May*, the day of His Majesties Return, was judged to be highly useful for facilitating that Happy Work. Some Months after, His Majesty sent to the City a Commission of Lieutenancy, appointing several persons to act as his Lieutenants in *London*; giving them the same power that the Lord Lieutenants have in their respective Counties, and in pursuance of that Commission, the Regiments were new settled. There were Six Regiments of Train Bands, Comman led by Six Citizens, Knights, and their Lieutenant Colonels were all Knights; and there were Six Regiments of Auxiliaries. In all these Twelve Regiments were Twenty thousand Men; then there were listed Two Regiments of Horse, each consisting of Five Troops, in all Eight hundred Horse. These were all drawn into *Hyde-Park*, where His Majesty was pleased to take a view of them. But in case of need, it is certain that in *London*, and within the Liberty, there may in

few dayes be raised Forty thousand Men. Besides *Southwark*, one Regiment of Train Band, Fifteen hundred Men, the Hamlets of the Tower, Two Regiments, in all Three thousand Men; then *Holbourn* Regiment and *Westminster* Regiment, Two thousand each; and in case of necessity, they can raise Twenty thousand more.

Besides these Train Bands and Auxiliary Men, there is the *Artillerie Company*, which is as a Nursery of Souldiers, and hath been so above Threescore years. The present King listd himself there when he was Prince of *Wales*, and so did his Royal Highness the Duke of *York* at the same time, who since His Majesties Return, hath taken the Command thereof, and owns as his Company: Under his Highness there is a Leader who exercises this Company every Tuesday fortnight, and the other Tuesday the Exercise is performed by the severall Members of the Company, who are there trained up to command. Of this Society are many of the Nobility, also the Lord Mayor and most of the Aldermen. All the Commanders of the Train Bands and Auxiliaries here exercise Arms. This Company consists of Six hundred Men. Their Officers are, a Leader, two Lieutenants, two Ensigns, two Sergeants, a Provost Marshal, four Gentlemen of Arms, &c. They have also a Court Marshal, consisting of a President, Sir *John Robinson*, a Vice-President, Sir *Joseph Sheldon*, a Treasurer Colonel *John Mew*, and Twenty four Mem-

Members of the Company. On the second Tuesday in February, at a general Rendezvous every year the Officers are elected.

For the security and defence of this famous City and River, there have been antiently divers Fortresses; but that called the *Tower of London*, hath been eminent above all others. It is not only a Fort or Cittadel, to defend and command both City and River, but a Royal Palace; where our Kings with their Courts have sometimes lodged, a Royal Arsenal, where are Arms and Ammunition for 60000 Soldiers; the Treasury for the Jewels and Ornaments of the English Crown; the only Mint for Coyning of Gold and Silver; the great Archive where are conserved all the Records of the Courts of *Westminster*; the Chief Prison for the safe custody of great Persons that are *Criminals*: in short, if the great extent thereof within the Walls be considered, and its authority over the several Hamlets without, and the many high Priviledges and Liberties belonging thereto, it may rather be reputed a City than a Cittadel.

The Tower of *London* is out of all County or *Parish* (onely a small part, some hold to be in *Middlesex*) is a liberty of it self, exempt from all Taxes to the King, to the Church, or to the Poor. It hath a *Parochial Church* exempt from all Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Archbishop, and

is a Donative bestowed by the King without Institution or Induction. There are Thirteen Hamlets in several Parishes, of large extent, belonging to the Tower, whose Train Bands are all bound to assist the *Constable* or *Lieutenant* of the Tower; they are all called the *Kings Company*, are to wait on the Kings Person in time of need, and to go no farther than the King.

Within the Tower is kept the Office of His Majesties Ordnance, which hath been always an Office of great Accompt and Importance, as being the only standing and Grand Magazine of the Principal Preparatives, Habiliaments, Utensils, and Instruments of War, as well by Sea as Land, for the defence and safety of the Kingdom; and consequently hath influence in the Navies, Forts, Castles, and Armies thereof: having the superintendence, ordering, and disposing, as well of the Grand Magazine lodged in the Tower, as at the *Minories*, *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Windsor*, *Portsmouth*, *Plymouth*, *Hull*, and elsewhere; Wherein is Ammunition at all times for as many Land and Sea Forces, as may not only defend *England*, but be formidable to all our Neighbours. It is under the Government in Chief of the Master of the Ordnance, who is commonly a Person of great Eminence and Integrity, and is in *France* called *Le Grand Maistre d'Artillerie*; which word *Artillerie*, is either *ab arte telorum mittendorum*, or else as it denotes all manner of Ord-

Ordnance, may possibly be derived from the *Italian Artiglio*, signifying the Talons or Claws of *Vultures*, *Eagels*, and such rapacious Birds of Prey, as also of *Dragons*, *Basilisks*, and *Griffons*, by which they not onely defend themselves, but tear and rend in pieces all that oppose them. Hence the several sorts of Canons seem to be denominated from such kind of Creatures, as *Falcons*, *Falconets*, *Sakers*, *Culverines*, from the Latine *Coluber*, signifying a Serpent or Dragon, and *Basilickes*, &c.

The Place of Master General of the Ordnance is, since the Death of that accomplished Gentleman Sir *William Compton*, conferred upon the eminently deserving Sir *Thomas Chicheley* Knight, under whom the Administration, and Management of the said Office is committed to these Principal Officers following, *viz.*

The Lieutenant-General, Surveyour, Clerk of the Ordnance, Keeper of the Stores, Clerk of the Deliveries, and the Treasurer and Paymaster, who all hold their Places by Patent under the Great Seal.

The Lieutenant of the Ordnance, since the Death of Collonel *William Legg*, is *David Walter* Esquire, Groom of His Majesties Bedchamber, whose duty is, In the absence of the Master of the Ordnance to impart all Orders and Warrants directed to the Office, and to see them duly executed, and to give Order for discharging the great Ordnance, when required, upon Corona-

tion-dayes, Festivals, Triumphs, and the like; as also to see the Train of Artillery, and all its Equipage fitted for motion upon any occasion, when it shall be ordered to be drawn into the Field.

The Surveyour is *Jonas More* Esquire, whose Charge it is to survey all His Majesties Ordnance, Stores and Provisions of War, in the Custody of the Store-keeper, which he is to see so distinguished and placed, as shall be best for their Preservation and Safety, for a decent view, and a ready Accompt. To allow all Bills of Debt, and to keep Check upon all Labourers and Artificers Works; and to see that all Provisions received, be good and serviceable, and duly proved with the Assistance of the rest of the Officers, and the Proof Masters, and marked with the Kings Mark, if they ought so to be.

The Clerk of the Ordnance is *Edward Sherburne* Esquire, whose Place is to Record all Orders and Instructions given for the Government of the Office; as likewise all Patents and Grants, and the Names of all Officers, Clerks, Artificers, Attendants, Gunners, Labourers, and others, who enjoy the said Grants, or any other Fees from the King for the same; to draw all Estimates for Provisions and Supplies to be made, and all Letters, Instructions, Commissions, Depurations, and Contracts for His Majesties Service; to make all Bills of Imprest, and Debentures for the Payment and Satisfaction of the respective

Artificers and Creditors of the Office, for Work done, or Provisions received; and Quarter-Books for the Sallaries, Allowances and Wages of all Officers, Clerks, and other Ministers belonging to the said Office; as also to keep Journals and Liegers of the Receipts and Returns of all His Majesties Stores, that nothing be bought, borrowed, given, received, lent, or imployed without due Record thereof, to serve as a check between the two Accomptants of the Office, the one for Money, the other for Stores.

The Store-Keeper is *Sir George March*, who is to take into his Charge and Custody, all His Majesties Ordnance, Munitions, and Stores thereunto belonging; and to indent and put in Legal Security for the safe keeping thereof, and for making just and true Accompt from time to time; to receive no Provisions whatsoever that are manifestly unserviceable, or before they have been surveyed by the Surveyour; nor to issue any Proportion of Ordnance, Munition, or Stores, except the said Proportion be agreed upon, and signed by the Officers, according to the signification and appointment of the Master of the Ordnance, grounded upon Order of His Majesty, or Six of the Privy Council, or the Lord Admiral, for matters concerning the Navy. Nor to receive back any Stores formerly issued, until they have been reviewed by the Surveyor, and registred by the Clerk of the Ordnance.

Ordinance in the Book of Remains, to look that all His Majesties Store-houses be well repaired, and well accommodated, and the Stores kept in such Order and Lustre, as is fit for the Service and Honour of the King.

The Clerk of the Deliveries, since the surrender of the said place by *George Wharton* Esquire, is *Samuel Forterey* Esquire, whose special and proper duty is to draw all Proportions for Deliveries of any Stores and Provisions, and to be at present at the Delivery, and by Indenture to charge the Particular Receiver of His Majesties Munition, whether Captain, Gunner, or other, and to register as well the Copies of all Warrants for Deliveries, as the proportions delivered, thereby to discharge the Store-keeper.

The Place of Treasurer and Pay-Master of the Office, was formerly an Appendix to that of the Lieutenant of the Ordnance, but His Majesty that now is, for several Reasons, was pleased to Order, that after the Vacancy of that Charge, by the Death of Colonel *Legg*, the said Office of Treasurer should be no more executed by the Lieutenant, or any other Person having other Charge or Employment in the Office of the Ordnance, and accordingly hath been since pleased to erect the said Place into a Particular Office, distinct from any the aforesaid Offices, and to confer the same by Patent upon *George Wharton* Esq; who now enjoys the same.

There

There are other subordinate Officers, who likewise hold their Places by Patent, as,

First, the Master Gunner of *England*, Captain *Valentine Price*, who is to teach and instruct all such as desire to learn the Art of Gunnery, and to administer to every Scholar an Oath, which, beside the duty of Allegiance, bindeth him not to serve any Foreign Prince or State, (without leave) nor to teach the Art of Gunnery unto any, but such as have taken the said Oath, And to certifie to the Master of the Ordnance the sufficiency of any person recommended to be one of His Majesties said Gunners, and his ability to discharge the duty of a Gunner.

Secondly, the Keeper of the small Guns, Mr. *Richard Batchler*, who hath the charge and custody of His Majesties Small Guns, as Musquets, Harquebuzes, Carabines, Pistols, &c. with their Furnitures.

There are divers other inferiour Ministers, Attendants, & Artificers, as the Clerks, Proof-Masters, Messenger, Master-Smith, Master-Carpenter, Master-Wheelwright, Master-Gunsmith, Furber, and the like, which, for brevity sake, shall be passed over.

Yet it may not here be omitted, that there is a further superintendency and jurisdiction, peculiar to the Master of the Ordnance, over all His Majesties Engineers, employed in the several Fortifications of this Kingdom, most of whom have their Salaries and Allowances payable in the said Office,

to which they are accountable, and from whence they receive their particular Orders and Instructions, according to the Directions and Commands given by His Majesty, and signified by the Master of the Ordnance.

His Majesties principal Engineer at present is Sir *Bernard de Gomm* Knight.

Moreover, in the *Tower* is kept the Office of Warden of the Mint, where onely, of later times, is Minted all the Bullion that is Minted in *England*; although the King hath power to set up a Mint in any other place of His Kingdom.

In this Office are divers Persons of quality and worth, whereof the Principal Officer is called the Warden of the Mint; whose Office is to receive the Silver and Gold brought in by Merchants, Goldsmiths, or others, to pay them for it, and to oversee all the rest, and is at present Sir *Anthony St. Leger*, Fee 100 *l. per Annum*.

Next is the Master-worker, who receives the Bullion from the Warden, causes it to be melted, delivers it to the Moneyers, and when it is Minted, receives it again from them. His allowance is not any set Fee, but according to the pound weight; is at present *Henry Slingsby* Esq.

The third Officer is the Comptroller, who sees that the Money be all made according to the just Assize, to oversee the Officers, and Control them, if the Money be

be not as it ought to be; his Fee is 100 Marks, and is now *James Hues Esquire*: These three Officers hold by Patent of the King.

The Fourth is the Assay-Master, who weighs the Bullion, and sees that it be according to the Standard; whose Fee is also 100 Marks, and is Mr. *John Brille*.

The Fifth is the Auditor, to take the Accounts, and make them up.

The Sixth is the Surveyor of the Melting, who is to see the Bullion cast out, and not to be altered after it is delivered to the Melter; which is after the Assay-Master hath made Trial thereof.

There is moreover a Clerk of the Irons, a Graver, a Weigher, a Teller, Melters, Blanchers, Moneyers, with some other Officers belonging to the Mint.

Touching the Moneys there Minted, the Gold or Silver Coin, a large account hath been given in the First Part of the *Present State of England*.

The Office of His Majesties Records, kept in the *Tower of London*, is of venerable Antiquity, and the place of Keeper, and Deputy of the same, dignified with special Trust, whereof Sir *Aigernon May Knight*, is at present the Keeper, Salary 500 *l. per Annum*; and *William Ryley Esquire*, of the *Inner Temple*, is Deputy thereof.

This place is properly in the Master of the Rolls his Gift; and then His Majesty by

by His Letters Patents hath usually confirmed it.

As the *Chappel* of the *Rolls* in *Chancery-Lane*, and *Petty-Bag Office*, doth fill with Records out of other Offices, they are transmitted into the *Tower* after some year, for it hath been the wisdom and care of former Ages, to send the Records of several Courts to the *Tower*, for their preservation and safety, not onely as a Policy of State, but the particuler Interest of all men, having Estates requiring it, there being many Precedents for it remaining in the Records of the *Tower*; and a particular form of a Writ to send the Records in the Chappel of the *Rolls* to the *Tower* of *London*. The Records of the *Tower* (amongst other things) contain the Foundations of Abbeys, and other Religious Houses, and the Records in the *Rolls* contain the dissolution of those Abbeys, and the Donation of the Lands, of which many Families are now possess; and if those Records were all in one place, the People might have access unto them, all under one and the same Search and Charge; which would be a great ease and benefit to the People, and a safety to the Records of this Nation.

Besides these Records at the *Rolls* being joyned to those in the *Tower*, will make a perfect continuance of all the Antient Rights of the *English Nation*, which are
now

now set forth in the Records of the *Tower*, whereof these following are a few heads or particulars of them, viz.

The Leagues of Foreign Princes, and the Treaties with them.

And all the Achievements of this Nation in *France*, and other Foreign Parts.

The Original of all the Laws that have been Enacted or Recorded, until the Reign of *Richard* the Third.

The Homage and Dependency of *Scotland* upon *England*.

The Establishment of *Ireland*, in Laws and Dominions.

The Dominion of the *British Seas*, totally excluding both the *French* and *Hollander* to Fish therein, without Licence from *England*, proved by Records before the Conquest.

The Interest of the *Isle of Man*, and the *Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, and Alderney*; which four last are the remaining part of the *Norman Possession*.

The Title to the Realm of *France*, and how obtained.

And all that the Kings or Princes of this Land, have until that time done abroad, or granted or consumed unto their Subjects at home or abroad.

Tenures of all the Lands in *England*, Extents or Surveys of Mannors and Lands, Inquisitions *post mortem*, being of infinite advantage upon trials of Interest or Descent.

Liberties and Priviledges granted to Cities and Towns Corporate, or to private Men, as Court-Leets, Waif-, Estray-, Mercats, Fairs, Free-waren, Felons Goods, or what else could come to the Crown, or pass out of it

Several *Writs*, Pleadings, and proceedings, as well in *Chancery*, as in all the Courts of *Common Law* and *Exchequer*.

Inspeximus's, and Inrolments of Charters and Deeds, made and done before the Conquest, Deeds and Contracts between Party and Party, and the just establishment of all the Offices in the Nation.

The Meres and Bounds of all the Forests in *England*, with the several respective Rights of the Inhabitants therein to Common of Pasture, &c. Besides many other Priviledges and Evidences, which are too long to be here repeated or inserted.

And are therefore in the Petition of the Commons of *England* in Parliament, *An. 46 Edw. 3. Num. 43.* said to be the perpetual Evidence of every mans Right, and the Records of this Nation; without which, no story of the Nation can be written or proved..

These Records are repositied within a certain Place or Tower, called *Wakefield Tower*, adjoyning to the *Bloudy Tower*, near *Traitors Gate*. There is another place called *Julius Casars Chappel* in the *White Tower*: The going up to this Chappel is in *Cold Harbor*, eighty four steps up, with
six

fix or eight great Pillars on each side, and at the upper end thereof, there was a Marble Altar, which in the late times of Rebellion was caused to be beaten down, as a Monument of Tyranny and Superstition.

There are many Cart load of Records lying in this place, out of which, William Pryne Esquire, late Keeper of the same, with indefatigable labour, Collected and Printed many of publick Utility, *Annis* 1659, 1660, 1662, 1664. in four several Volumes, beginning *Primo Regis Johannis*; for before that time there were no Rolls, but onely *Charta Antiqua*, or Ancient Transcripts made and done, before and since the Conquest, until the beginning of King *John*. Then follows his Son *Henry the Third*, where the first Office *Post Mortem* begins. Then there is *Edward the First*, *Second*, and *Third*, *Richard the Second*, *Henry the Fourth*, *Henry the Fifth*, *Henry the Sixth*, and *Edward the Fourth*; and the Inquisitions *Post Mortem* of *Richard the Third*, who Reigned onely three years. The Rolls of that King are in the Chappel of the Rolls in *Chancery Lane*.

The Rolls of the *Tower* are variously distinguished, viz. *Rotuli Patentium Cartarum Parliamentorum, Clausarum finium Scotia, Vasconæ, Franciæ, Hiberniæ, Walliæ, Normaniæ, Alemanniæ, Oblatæ, Liberatæ, Extraclæ, Perambulationes, Forestæ, Scutag. Rotul. Marshal, Rota, de Treugis Chart. & Patent. post in partibus trans*

transmarinis. Patent de Domibus Judaeorum Protection de Perdonation, &c. Statuta, cum multis aliis, which are lately depicted upon the outside of every Press in the Repository belonging to each Kings Reign, and very easily to be brought forth for the use of the Client, by a Table of Orders hanging up in the said Office, and subscribed by the Keeper hereof.

The same is to be kept open, and constantly attended for all Resorters thereto, from the hours of Seven till Eleven of the Clock in the Morning, and from One till Five in the Afternoon, every day of the week, except in the moneths of *December, January, and February*, and in them, from Eight till Eleven in the Morning, and from One to Four in the Afternoon, except on Holy-days, Publick Fasting, and Thanksgiving Days, and Times of great Pestilence.

The Governour of this Great and important Fortrefs, being called *The Lieutenant of the Tower*, is usually a person of great worth and fidelity, who is, *Virtute Officii*, to be in Commission of the Peace for the Counties of *Kent, Surrey, and Middlesex*. He is High Steward of a Court there held, hath a Deputy, and may refuse an *Habeas Corpus*, may give Protection to all Debtors belonging to the *Tower, infra Regnum Angliae*. Hath the Priviledge to take *Uzam lagenam*, Two gallons and a Pint, *Ante malum & retro*, of all Wine-Ships that come, and to be, as some hold, *Custos Rotularum*
of

of the County of *Middlesex*. His Salary is 200 *l. per annum*. His usual Fee for every Prisoner sent to the *Tower*, who are commonly Men of Estates, is 20 *l.* and 3 *l.* a week for an Esquire, and 5 *l.* for a Knight. For a Baron or above 50 *l.* at entrance, to whom the King allows weekly 10 *l.* whereof two parts go to the Prisoner, the third to the Lieutenant for Lodgings and Diet; and 50 *l.* to the Lieutenant upon the Prisoners Discharge.

The present Lieutenant of the *Tower*, is Sir *John Robinson* Baronet.

The Gentleman Porter of the *Tower* holds his place by Patent, and at the entrance of a Prisoner, hath for his Fee *Vestimenta superiora*, or else a Composition for the same.

The Gentleman Jayler is put in by the Lieutenant of the *Tower*, his Fee is 40 *s.* of a Gentleman, and 5 *l.* of a Knight. Then there are Forty Warders of the *Tower*, accounted the Kings Domestick Servants, and sworn by the Lord Chamberlain of His Majesties Household, or by the Clerk of the *Check*.

The Moneys allowed by the King to the several Officers and Servants in the *Tower*, and for keeping in repair that huge Structure, amounts to a vast sum.

Near the *Tower* is *St. Catherines*, which hath a Royal Jurisdiction for the Ecclesiastical Causes and Probate of Wills, and belongeth to the Queen; Dr. *Bud* is Comptroller; from whom, if any will appeal, must be to the King in his Court of *Chancery*,

Chancery, who thereupon issueth out a Commission under the Great Seal, as in Appeals from the *Archies* or *Prerogative*.

Bridges. The next thing remarkable in the City of *London*, may be the *Bridge*; which for admirable Workmanship, for vastness of Foundation, for all Dimensions, and for solid stately Houses, and rich Shops built thereon, surpasseth all other in *Europe*; it hath nineteen Arches, founded in a deep broad River, and some say on a soft, ozy ground; is Eight hundred foot in length, Sixty high, and Thirty broad; hath a Draw-bridge almost in the middle, and Twenty foot between each Arch; it was built *Anno* 1209. in the Reign of King *John*. The first Stone-Bridge in *England*, having been built above One hundred years before, by *Queen Maud*, Wife to *Henry* the First, at *Stratford*, on the River *Lee*, Three miles from *London*; so called from the High-way there passing over a Ford, and since called *Stratford Bow*, from the Arched Bridge; a piece of Architecture then new to the *English* Nation.

The building of this Bridge of *London*, was an exceeding difficult and costly piece of Work, and to those that consider the constant great Flux and Reflux at that place, it seems almost impossible to be done again. The charges of keeping it in repair, is so great, that it hath been thought
fit

fit by our Ancestors to have a large House, a vast Revenue in Lands and Houses, divers considerable Officers, &c. to be set apart for the constant care and repair thereof: The principal whereof are the two Bridge-Masters, chosen out of the Body of the Liveries upon *Midsummer-day*, after the Sheriffs and the Chamberlain.

Concerning this *Bridge*, and the stupendious Site and Structure thereof, take here the fancy of an Ingenious Person deceased.

When Neptune from his Pillows London spy'd,
Brought proudly thither by a High-Spring-Tide:
As through a floating Wood he steer'd along,
And moving Castles cluster'd in a throng.
When he beheld a mighty Bridge give Law
Unto his Surges, and their fury aw;
When such a Shelf of Cataracts did roar,
As if the Thames with Nile had chang'd her Shore.
When he such massie Walls, such Towers did
eye,
Such Posts, such Irons on his back to lie:
When such vast Arches he observ'd, that
might,

Nineteen Rialto's make; for depth and height.

When the Cernlean God these things survey'd,

*He shook his Trident, and, astonish'd, said,
Let the whole Earth now all her Wonders count,*

This Bridge of Wonders is the Paramount.

Not far from this wonderful Bridge is the fatal place, where the dreadful Fire aforementioned first began, near which is now erecting (as was ordered by an Act of Parliament, immediately after the Fire) a Pillar, in perpetual memory thereof. It will be of the *Dorick* Order, 175 Foot high, and 15 Foot Diameter, all of solid *Portland Stone*, with a Stair-case in the middle of black Marble, with an Iron Balcone on the top, not unlike those two ancient White Marble Pillars at *Rome*, erected in Honour of the Emperours, *Trajan* and *Antoninus*, those two excellent Princes; they were there built above 1500 years ago, and are still standing entire. The Pedestal of this our Pillar, is also all of *Portland Stone*; and is 21 Foot square, and 40 Foot high, whereon is to be a large Inscription.

Not far below this famous Bridge is placed the *Custom-house*, where is received and managed all the Impositions laid on Merchandise, Imported or Exported from this City, which are so considerable, that of all the Customs of *England*, divided into three parts, the Port of *London* pays
Two

Two thirds, that is above 330000 *l.* yearly.

In this Office are employed a great number of Officers, whereof divers are of considerable quality and ability.

First seven Commissioners, who have the charge and oversight of all His Majesties Customs in all Ports of *England*, and are at present these,

Sir Richard Temple, Bar.

Sir William Trompson, Kt.

Sir William Lowther, Kt.

William Garway, Esq;

Francis Millington, Esq;

John Upton, Esq;

Salary to each one 2000 *l.* a year, these have many Deputies or Wayters in the Port of *London*, and also in all the out Ports.

Then there are Customers, Collectors, Comptrollers, Surveyers, Searchers, Wayters, &c.

Sir Nicholas Crispe, Collector of the Subsidies or Customs outwards. Fee 276 *l.*

Phillip Warwick Esq; Customer of the Cloth and Petty Customs, Fee 277 *l.*

Sir John Shaw Collector of the Customs inwards, Fee 466 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

Sir John Shaw also for the Act of Navigation, Fee 500 *l.*

George Wilmer Esq; Petty Customer inwards, Fee 62 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

William Thorn, one of the Customers of the great Customs, Fee 50 *l.*

Edward Brewer Senior, the other Customer, Fee 50 l.

Edward Backwell Esq; Comptroller of the Customs inwards and outwards, Fee 255 l.

Britain Esq; Comptroller of the Cloth and Petty Customs, Fee 100 l.

George Porter Esq; Surveyour of the Customs inwards and outwards, Fee 300 l.

George Nicholas Surveyour Gen. Fee 500 l.

Francis Holges, Comptroller of the great Custom, Fee 30 l.

Culliford, Register of the Sci-fures, Fee 106 l.

Thomas Alwey Esq; chief Searcher, Fee 120 l.

Five under Searchers, *Daniel Colweal*, *Thomas Burton*, *Robert Foster*, *William Dockwera*, *John Seymour Esquires*.

Eighteen Kings Wayters, Fee to each 52 l. yearly.

Sir Edmund Turner, Surveyour of the out-Ports, Fee 250 l.

Note that the due Perquisites belonging to each of these Officers above mentioned, are very considerable, and to some are much more then their respective Salaries.

In all the out Ports His Majesty hath the like Officers, who all likewise receive Salaries out of his Majesties Revenues.

The House where this great Office was kept, being destroyed by the late Fire, is now rebuilt in a very much more magnificent uniform, and commodious manner by

by the King, and hath cost His Majesty 10000 l. the Building.

There are at present within this City of London, divers other very considerable Officers, whereof take the account following.

Of the Office of Post-Master-General.

THE Profits of the said Office, are settled by Act of Parliament, on his Royal Highness the Duke of York; but His Majesty doth constitute his *Post-Master General* by Letters Patents under the Great Seal of England; and accordingly hath conferred that Office upon the Right Honorable Henry Earl of Arlington Lord Chamberlain of His Majesties Household.

The present Post-Master General keepeth one Grand or General Office in the City of London, from whence, Letters and Pacquets are dispatched.

Every Monday to France, Italy, Spain, Flanders, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, &c. and to Kent.

Every Tuesday to the United Netherlands, Germany, &c. and to all parts of England, Scotland and Ireland.

Every Wednesday to Kent onely, and the Downs.

Every Thursday to France, Spain, Italy and all parts of England and Scotland.

Every Friday to the *Spanish* and *United* *Netherlands*, *Germany*, *Sweden*, *Danemark*, and to *Kent*.

Every Saturday to all parts of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

And the Answers of the said Letters and Pacquets, are received in the said Office in due Course; and from thence dispersed, and delivered, according to their respective directions, with all expedition.

The said Office is managed by a Deputy, and other Officers, to the number of Seventy seven persons; who give their actual attendance respectively in the dispatch of the business.

Upon this Grand Office depends One hundred eighty two Deputy Post-Masters in *England* and *Scotland*; most of which keep Regular Offices in their Stages, and Sub-Post-Masters in their Branches, and also in *Ireland*, another General Office for that Kingdom, which is kept in *Dublin*, consisting of Eighteen like Officers, and forty five Deputy Post-Masters.

The present Post-Master-General keeps constantly for the transport of the said Letters and Pacquets,

Between Eng- land and	{	<i>France</i> , Two Pacquet-Boats.
		<i>Flanders</i> , Two Pacquet-Boats.
		<i>Holland</i> , Three Pacquet-Boats.
		<i>Ireland</i> , Three Pacquet-Boats.
		And

And at *Deal*, Two Pacquet-Boats for the *Downs*.

All which Officers, Post-Masters, Pacquet-Boats, are maintained at his own proper charge.

And as the Master piece of all those good regulations, established by the present Post Master-General, for the better government of the said Office, he hath annexed and appropriated the Market Towns of *England*, so well to the respective Post-stages, that there is no considerable Market-Town, but hath an easie and certain Conveyance for the Letters thereof to and from the said grand Office, in the due course of the Miles every Post.

Though the number of Letters missive in *England*, were not at all considerable in our Ancestors days, yet it is now so prodigiously great (since the meanest people have generally learnt to write) that this Office is Farmed for thirty thousand pounds a year.

Note also, that Letters are conveyed with more expedition and less charges, then in any foreign Countrey.

A Letter containing a whole sheet of Paper, is conveyed 80 miles for 2 *d.* 2 sheets 4 *d.* and an ounce of Letters but 8 *d.* and that in so short a time by night as well as by day, that every 24 hours, the Post goes 120 Miles, and in five days, an answer of a Letter may be had from a place 600 Miles distant from the Writer. More.

over if any Gentleman desire to ride Post to any Principal Town of *England*, Post-Horses are always in readiness (taking no Horse without the consent of his owner) which in other Kings Reigns was not duly observed; and onely 3 *d.* is demanded for every English mile, and for every Stage to the Post boy 4 *d.* for conducting.

Besides this excellent convenience of conveying Letters and Men on Horseback, there is of late such an admirable commodiousness both for Men and Women of better rank to travel from *London*, to almost any great Town of *England*, and to almost all the Villages near this great City, that the like hath not been known in the World, and that is by Stage Coaches, wherein one may be transported to any place, sheltered from foul weather and foul ways, free from endamaging ones health, or body by hard jogging, or over violent motion, and this not onely at a low price, as about a shilling for every 5 miles, but with such velocity and speed, as that the Posts in some Forreign Countries make not more Miles in a day: for the Stage Coaches called flying Coaches make Forty or Fifty miles in a day, as from *London* to *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, and that in the space of Twelve hours, not counting the time for Dining, setting forth not too early, and coming in not too late. The Post Office is now kept in *Bishopsgatestreet*.

Of the Kings Great Wardrobe.

This Office was usually kept within the City, near *Puddle Wharfe*; in an antient House built by *Sir John Beauchamp*, Son to *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, and afterwards sold to King *Edward the Third*.

The Master or Keeper of the Great Wardrobe is an Officer of great Antiquity and Dignity.

High Privileges and Immunities were conferred by *Henry the Sixth*, and confirmed by his Successors; King *James* enlarged the same, and ordained that this Great Officer should be an Incorporation or body Politique for ever.

His Office is to make Provisions for Coronations, Marriages, and Funerals, to furnish the Court with Beds, Hangings, Carpets, and other necessities; to furnish Houses for Ambassadors at their first arrival here; Presents for Foreign Princes and Ambassadors, Cloaths of Estate, and other furniture for the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, Lord President of *Wales*, and all His Majesties Ambassadors abroad; to provide all Robes for Foreign Knights of the Garter, for the Officers of the Garter, Coats for Herald and Pursuivants at Arms, Robes for the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer,

Ec. Rich Liveries for the two Lords Chief Justices, all the Barons of the Exchequer, divers Officers in those Courts: all Liveries for his Majesties domestick Servants, all Linnen for the Kings Person, Ec.

To defray all the forementioned charges, ordinarily there is expended yearly, about twenty five thousand pound, besides all Extraordinaries, as Coronations, Funerals, Ec.

This Office is at present enjoyed by *Ralph Montague Esq;* Son to the Lord *Montague of Boughton*, and one of His Majesties most Honourable Privy Council.

The present Salary to him, in compensation of all other Antient Fees and Allowances, is yearly 2000 *l.*

The said House near *Puddle Wharfe* was long ago annext for ever to the Master of this Office; but since the great Fire this Office is kept in the *Savoy*.

The Chief Officers under the Master are a Deputy, *Thomas Townsend Senior*, Esq; his Salary 200 *l.* and a Clerk, *Thomas Townsend Junior Esquire*, whose Salary in compensation of all Fees and Allowances is yearly 300 *l.*

Both these Officers had likewise fair dwelling houses, which were also consumed by the Fire.

Belonging to this Office are divers Tradesmen, Artificers, and others, to the number of about forty, all sworn Servants to the King.

To this Office have lately been added by Patent, during pleasure, two considerable Officers, viz. a Controulor, *Andrew Newport* Esquire, Brother to the Lord *Newport*: and a Surveyour, Colonel *Bullen Reymes*, whose Salaries are 300 l. yearly to each one.

of the Colledges in London.

THe Famous City of *LONDON* may not unfitly be stiled an University, for therein are taught all Liberal Arts and Sciences, not onely Divinity, Civil Law, Physick, which in other Universities are usual, are read here; but also the Municipal or Common Law of the Nation is here taught, and Degrees taken therein, which can be said in no other Nation: Moreover, all sorts of Languages, Geography, Hydrography, the Art of Navigation, the Art of Fortification, Anatomy, Chyrurgery, Chymistry, Calligraphy, Brachygraphy or Short-hand, the Arts of Riding, Fencing, Dancing, Art Military, Fire-works, Limning, Painting, Enameling, Sculpture, Architecture, Heraldry, all sorts of Musick, Arithmetick, Geometry, Astronomy, Grammar, Rhetorick, Poetry, and any other thing that may any way contribute to the accomplishment of an Ingenious Nobleman or Gentleman.

The Colledges of Municipal or Common-Law Professors and Students, are called still *Innes*, the old English word for Houses of Noblemen or Bishops, or Men of extraordinary note, and which is of the same signification with the French word *Hôtel* at *Paris*.

There are two *Innes* of Sergeants, four *Innes* of Court, and Eight *Innes* of Chancery.

The *Innes* of Chancery were probably so named; because there dwelt such Clerks as did chiefly study the forming of Writs, which regularly appertain to the Curstors that are Officers of Chancery. The first of these is called *Thavies Inn*, begun in the Reign of Edward the Third, and since purchased by *Lincolns Inn*, as was also *Furnivals Inn*; then there is *Bernards Inn*, *New Inn*, *Clements Inn*, *Cliffords Inn*, antiently the House of the Lord *Clifford*; *Staple Inn*, belonging to the Merchants of the *Staple*; and *Lions Inn*, antiently a common *Inn*, with the Sign of the *Lyon*.

These were heretofore preparatory Colledges for younger Students, and many were entred here, before admitted into the *Innes of Court*.

Now they are for the most part taken up by Attorneys, Solicitors and Clerks, who have here their Chambers apart, and their Dyet at a very easie rate in a Hall together, where they are obliged to appear in grave long Robes, and black round

round knit Caps. These Colledges belong all to some Inns of Court, who send yearly some of their Barrellers to read to these. In each of these Inns of Chancery one with another, may be about sixty persons.

The Inns of Court were so named, as some thinke, because the Students therein are to serve the Courts of Judicature; or else because anciently these Colledges received onely the Sons of Noble Men, and better sort of Gentlemen, as *Fortescue* affirmeth.

Of these there are four: First, The *Two Temples*, heretofore the dwelling of the Knights Templers, and purchased by some Professors of the Common Law, above three hundred years ago. They are called the *Inner and Middle Temple*, in relation to *Essex House*, which was a part of the Knights Templers, and called the *Utter Temple*, because it is seated without *Temple Bar*.

The two other Inns of Court, are *Lincolns Inn*, belonging anciently to the Baris of *Lincoln*; and *Greys Inn*, belonging to the Noble Family of the *Greys*.

In the Reign of *Henry the Sixth*, they so flourished, that there were in each of these about two hundred Students, and a Student then expended yearly about 20 l. which was as much as Two Hundred pounds now; for they had usually (as the French Nobles have now in their Academies);

mies) every one an old discreet Servant; and divers Mastersior to instruct them in all laudable qualities; and therefore, saith the same *Fortescue*, *Ultra Studium legum; sunt quasi Gymnasia omnium morum*. And the Students were onely, saith he, *Nobilium Filii*, that is, Gentlemen, at least, for so the word *Nobilis* was then taken here, and is still in *France*: And therefore by command of King *James*, none were to be admitted into these Colledges, but Gentlemen by descent. Our Ancestors thought those of inferiour rank, would rather debase the Honor of the Law, and would be prone to *chicane*, or play tricks, and not like to be so fit for Trusts and Honors, whereas the consideration of Birth and Fortune, makes Men more careful of their Honor and Reputation.

These Societies are no Corporations, nor have any Judicial power over their Members, but have certain Orders among themselves, which have by consent the Force of Laws: For lighter offences they are only excommuniced, or put out of Commons, not to eat with the rest; and for greater offences they lose their Chambers, and are expelled the Colledge; and being once expelled, they are never received by any of the three other Societies. Which deprivation of Honour to young generous Spirits, is more grievous then perhaps deprivation of life.

These also, when they meet at Chappel or Hall, or at Courts of Justice, wear a grave

grave black Robe and Cap, at other times walk with Cloak and Sword.

There are no Lands or Revenues belong to these Societies, which being no Corporations, are not enabled to purchase, or have they any thing for defraying the Charges of the House, but what is paid at Admittances, and Quit-Rents for their Chambers.

The whole Company of Gentlemen in each Society, may be divided into Four parts, Benchers, Utter Barristers, Inner Barristers and Students.

Benchers are the Seniors, to whom is committed the Government, and ordering of the whole House; and out of these, is chosen yearly a Treasurer, who receiveth, disburseth, and accounteth for all Monneys belonging to the House.

Utter Barristers are such, as Far their Learning and Standing, are called by the Benchers to plead and argue in the Society doubtful Cases and Questions, which are called *Moots* (from meeting the old *Saxon* word for the *French Assemble*, or else from the *French Mot* a word.) And whilst they argue the said Cases, they sit uttermost on the Formes or Benches, which they call the Bar.

Out of these Mootmen are chosen Readers for the *Inns of Chancery*, belonging to the *Innes of Court*, whercof they are Members; where in Term-time, and Grand Vacations they argue Cases in the presence of Attorneys and Clerks.

All the rest are accounted Inner-Barristers, who, for want of Learning or Time, are not to argue in these Moots; and yet in a Moot before the Benchers, two or three Inner Barristers sitting on the same Form with the Utter-Barristers, do, for their Exercises, recite by heart the pleading of the same Moot Case; in *Law-French*; which Pleading is the Declaration at large, of the said Moot Case, the one taking the part of the Plaintiff, and the other of the Defendant.

The year also amongst them, is divided into three parts, The *Learning Vacation*, the *Term-times*, and the *Dead or Mean Vacation*.

They have two *Learning Vacations*, *viz.* *Lent-Vacation*, which begins the first *Monday* in *Lent*, and continueth three weeks and three days; and *Summer-Vacation*, which begins *Monday* after *Lammas-day*, and continueth also three weeks and three days. In these Vacations are the greatest Conferences and Exercises of Study in manner following:

The Benchers appoint the Eldest Utter-Barrister to read among them openly in the Hall, whereof he hath notice half a year before. He then, the first day, about eight of the clock, makes choice of some Act or Statute; whereupon he grounds his whole Reading for that Vacation, and declares such mischiefs and inconveniencies as were unprovided before the same Act, and

and now are provided by the said Act, and then reciteth certain doubts and Questions, which he hath devised, that may grow upon the said Statute, and declareth his Judgment therein: After which, one of the younger Utter-Barrellers repeateth one Question propounded by the Reader, and doth by way of Argument labour to prove the Readers Opinion to be against Law; and after him, the Senior Utter-Barreller and Readers, one after another, according to Seniority, do declare their Opinions and Judgments in the same: And then the Reader, who did put the Case, endeavoureth to confute Objections laid against him, and to confirm his own opinion: After which, the Judges and Sergeants, if any be present, declare their Opinions; then the youngest Utter-Barreller again rehearseth another Case, which is prosecuted as the former was. And this Exercise continueth daily about three or four hours.

Out of those who have read once in the *Summer-Vacation*, and are Benchers, is chosen always one to Read in *Lent*, who observes the like manner of Reading, as before is expressed.

Out of these Readers usually the Sergeants are chosen.

*The manner of Mooting in the
Inns of Court, is thus:*

IN these Vacations, after Supper, in the Hall, or after Drinking on Fasting-nights, the Reader with one or two of the Benchers comes in, to whom one of the Utter-Barresters propounds some doubtful Case; which being argued by the Benchers, and lastly, by him that moved the Case; the Benchers sit down on the Bench, at the upper end of the Hall, whence they are called *Benchers*: And upon a Form, in the middle of the Hall, sit two Inner Barresters; and on both sides of them, on the same Form, sitteth one Inner Barrester, who doth in *Law French* declare to the Benchers (as Sergeants do at the Bar in the Kings Court to the Judges) some kind of Action; the one being, as it were, retained for the Plaintiff, and the other for the Defendant. Which ended, the two Utter Barresters argue such Questions, as be disputable within the Case. After which, the Benchers do likewise declare their Opinions, how they take the Law to be in those Questions.

In these Mootings, the Junior always argueth first, as is used among the Judges in the *Exchequer Chamber*, and amongst the Sergeants in open Courts of Judicature. The Inner and Utter Barristers plead
here.

here in *Law French*, and the Benchers in *English*; and at the Readings the Readers Cases are put in *English*.

*Mootings in the Inns of Chancery,
are thus :*

IN the Learning Vacations, each Utter-Barrester, who is a Reader in the Inns of *Chancery*, go with two Students of the same Inn of Court, to the Inn of *Chancery*, where he is appointed to Read, and there meet him commonly two of each Inns of Court, who sitting as the Benchers do in the Inns of Court at their Moots, they hear and argue his Case.

In the Four Inns of *Chancery* that are situated in *Holborn*, the Moots are read, either by those of *Greys-Inn*, or *Lincolns-Inn*; the others by those of the two *Temples*.

In Term-time, the onely Exercises of Learning, is arguing and debating Cases after Dinner, and Mooting after Supper, in the same manner as in the Vacation-time.

The time between the Learning Vacations and Terms, is called the Mean Vacation, during which time, every day after dinner, Cases are argued as at other times; and after Supper, Moots are brought in and pleaded by the Inner-Barresters, in the presence of the Utter-Barrester, which sit there

there in the Room of the Benchers, and argued by them, as the Benchers do in *Term-time*, and *Learning-Vacation*.

The Manner of Keeping a Christmas in any of the Innes of Court, thus,

THE Students hold a Parliament before *Christmas*, and in case there be in *London* no Pestilence, and that the House is furnished with such a number of Students, and of such quality as are meet to keep a solemn *Christmas*; then are chosen and appointed certain of the Students to be Officers, in imitation of the Kings Court; as Comptroller of the *Inner Temple* (an Office lately performed with much splendor and reputation by *Thomas Walker Esquire*) so of the *Middle Temple*, styled Lieutenant of the *Tower*, and Treasurer, &c. These bear rule in the House during the whole time of *Christmas*; and are to behave themselves in that Port, Gravity, and Authority, as if they were so in the Kings House, that so hereafter they may know the better to behave themselves, in case they should be promoted to that Honour: for these Gentlemen are usually of such quality, as come not hither with intent to profess the Law, but to learn so much

much Law, as may be necessary to preserve their Estates, and to make themselves accomplished in other qualities, necessary for Gentlemen.

At such time, they have here divers divertisements, as Feasting every day, Singing, Dancing, Musick, Diceing, which last is allowed there to all Comers, and is so excessive, that what the Dicers allow out of each winning to the Butlers Box, usually amounts to above 50 *l.* a day and night, wherewith, and a small Contribution from each Student, are the great charges of the whole *Christmas* defrayed.

Sometimes, when their Publick Treasury is great, they create a Prince among themselves, with such Title as they please to give him, and he hath all his Officers, and a Court suitable to a great Prince, and many of the Prime Nobility and great Officers of State, are feasted and entertained by him with Interludes, &c. as was late done at *Lincolns-Inn*, with very much Magnificence, by Sir *John Lort*, by the Title of *Prince de la Grange*.

From *All-Saints day* to *Candlemas*, each House usually hath Revels on Holy-days; that is, Musick and Dancing; and for this is chosen some young Student to be Master of the Revels.

Note, That the manner of their Parliament is briefly thus;

Every Quarter commonly, the Benchers cause one of the standing Officers of the House

House to summon a Parliament, which is onely an Assembly and Conference of Benchers and Utter-Barresters, which are called the Sage Company, and meet in a place called the Parliament-Chamber, and there Treat of such matters, as shall seem expedient for the good ordering of the House, and the Reformation of such things as they shall judge meet to be reformed, Here are the Readers for *Lent* and *Summer-Vacation* elected; also the Treasurer is here chosen, and the Auditors appointed to take the Accounts of the Old Treasurer, &c. Here Offences committed by any of the Society are punished, &c.

These Inns of Court are most wisely situated by our Ancestors, between the Kings Courts of Judicature, and the most Opulent City of *London*.

In the Four Inns of Court are reckoned about 800 Students.

Lastly, there are two more Colledges called *Sergeants-Inn*, where the Common-Law Student, when he is arrived to the highest Degree, hath his Lodging and Dyer. These are called *Servientes ad Legem*, Sergeants at Law, and are as Doctors in the Civil Law; onely these have heretofore been reputed more Noble and Honourable. *Doctoris enim appellatio est Magistratii, Servientis vero Ministerii*: And therefore Doctors of Law are allowed to sit within the Bar in Chairs, and covered; whilst Sergeants stand without the Bar bare-headed, onely with Coif or Caps on.

To arrive to this high Degree, take this brief account.

The young Student in the *Common Law*, being born of a Gentile Stock, and bred two or three years in the University, and there chiefly versed in Logick and Rhetorick, both expedient for a Lawyer, and gotten some insight into the *Civil Law*, and some skill in the *French Tongue*, as well as *Latine*, he is admitted to be one of the Four Inns of Court, where he is first called a Moot-man, and after about Seven years study, is chosen an Utter-Barrister; and having then spent Twelve years more, and performed the Exercises before mentioned, he is chosen a Benchet, and some time after a Reader: During the Reading, which heretofore was Three weeks and three days, as afore-mentioned, the Reader keeps a constant and sumptuous Feasting, inviting the Chief Nobles, Judges, Bishops, Great Officers of the Kingdom, and sometimes the King himself, that it costs them sometimes 800 or 1000 l. Afterward he wears a Long Robe, different from other Barresters, and is then in a capacity to be made a Sergeant at Law, when His Majesty shall be pleased to call him, which is in this manner.

When the number of Sergeants is small, the Lord Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas*, by the advice and consent of the other

other Judges, makes choice of Six or Eight more or less of the most Grave and Learned of the *Inns of Court*, and presents their Names to the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, who sends, by the Kings Writ, to each of them, to appear on such a day before the King, to receive the State and Degree of a Sergeant at Law; at the appointed time, they being habited in Robes of two colours, viz. Brown and Blew, come accompanied with the Students of the *Inns of Court*, and attended by a Train of Servants and Retainers, in certain peculiar Cloth Liveries, to *Westminster-Hall*, there in publick take a Solemn Oath, and are clothed with certain Robes and Coys, without which, they may no more be seen in publick; after this, they Feast the Great Persons of the Nation, in a very magnificent and Princely manner, give Gold-Rings to the Princes of the Bloud, Archbishops, Chancellor and Treasurer, to the value of Forty shillings each Ring: to Earls, Bishops, Rings of Twenty shillings: to other great Officers, to Barons, Great Prelates, &c. Rings of less value.

Out of these are chosen all the Judges of the *Kings-Bench* and *Common-Pleas*; wherefore all those Judges do always wear the White Linen Coys, which is the Principal Badge of a Sergeant, and which he had ever the Priviledge to wear at all times, even in the Kings presence, and whilst he spake to the King, though antiently it was not permitted to any Subject to

to be so much as capped in the presence of the King of *England*, as at present it is not allowed in the presence of the Pope, or of the Emperour.

When any of the afore-mentioned Judges are wanting, the King, by the advice of His Council, makes choice of one of these Sergeants at Law, to supply his place, and constitutes him by Letters Patents, Sealed by the Chancellor, who sitting in the middle of the rest of the Judges, in open Court, by a set Speech, declares to the Sergeant (that upon this occasion is brought in) the Kings pleasure, and to the People the Kings goodness, in providing the Bench with such able, honest men, as that Justice may be done expeditiously and impartially to all His Subjects, and then causes the said Letters Patents to be read; and being departed, the Chief Justice places the said Sergeant on the Bench, *Junior* of all the rest; and having taken his Oath, well and truly to serve the King and His People in the Office of Justice, to take no reward, to do equal and speedy Justice to all, &c. he sets himself to the Execution of his Charge.

The Sergeant being thus advanced to be a Judge, hath thereby great Honour, and a very considerable Salary, besides certain Perquisites; for each one hath at least a Thousand pound a year from the King: And now in some things, his former habit of a Sergeant is altered, his long Robe and Cap, his Hood and Coif are the same, but there is besides, a Chalk

put over him, and closed on his right shoulder; and instead of a *Caputium* lined with Lamb-skin, now a *Caputium* lined with *Miniver*, or *de Minuto vario*, divers small pieces of white rich Furre; onely the two Lord Chief Justices, and the Lord Chief Baron, have their Hoods, Sleeves, and Collars turned up with Ermine.

Note, That to the two *Sergeants Inns* belong the *Twelve Judges*, and about *Twenty six Sergeants*.

Antiently, the Fee expected by a Sergeant from his Client, for Advice given at his Chamber, or for pleading in any Court of Judicature, was no more then Twenty shillings, and the Fee of a Barrister Ten shillings; (which yet is much more then is usually given in any of our Neighbour-Nations at this day) but at present, it is become almost ordinary, to give some Sergeants Ten pound, and sometimes Twenty pound, and to a Barrister half as much, at the hearing of any considerable Cause; whereby it comes to pass, that some Lawyers in one year gain in Fees Three thousand pounds, and some Four thousand pounds; and in few years purchase Estates fit for Lords, and sometimes live to see themselves advanced to be Peers of the Realm, as the late Lord Keepers, *Coventry*, *Finch*, and others.

Now all these fore-mentioned Inns, or Colledges, for the Students in our *Common Law*, being not far distant one from another, do make the most famous Profession

session of the Law that is in the World, and it will be a very difficult thing to find in any one Foreign *University*, so many Students of the Law that are of that ripe age past *Childhood*, and of that high quality, most Gentlemen, and a considerable number of the Sons of the higher Nobility.

Of the Colledge of Civilians, called Doctors Commons.

ALthough Degrees in the *Civil Law* may be held onely in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, and the Theory best there to be acquired; yet the practice thereof is most of all in *London*, where a Colledge was long since purchased by Dr. Henry Harvey, Dean of the Arches, for the Professors of the Civil Law in this City; and where commonly did reside the Judge of the Arches, the Judge of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the *Prerogative Court*, with divers other eminent *Civilians*, who there living (for Diet and Lodging) in a *Collegiate* manner, and Commoning together, it was usually known by the name of *Doctors Commons*, and stood near *St. Pauls*, in the Parish of *St. Bennets Pauls-Warff*; which Buildings being utterly consumed by the late Dreadful Fire, they all

N

reduced

resided at *Exeter-House* in the *Strand*, and are lately returned to their former place fairly rebuilt, at the proper Costs and Charges of the said Doctors, where they now keep their several Courts and Pleadings every Term, which begins and ends almost at the same time with the Term at *Westminster*.

The Chief Court of the Archbishop, is that of the *Arches*, whereof see more in the Chapter of the *Ecclesiastical Government* of *England*.

The Official, Principal of the same, and Judge of this Court, is styled Dean of the *Arches*, and is at present Sir Robert Wiseman, Doctor of Laws; who is now Vicar General to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

He sitteth alone without any Assessors, and heareth and determineth all Causes, without any Jury of Twelve Men, as is necessary in Common Law Courts.

The Office of the Actuary is to attend the Court, set down the Judges Decrees, Register the Acts of the Court, and send them in Books to the Registry. This Office is enjoyed by Robert Thompson Doctor of Laws and Publick Notary.

To this Court belongeth an Actuary, a Register, and a Beadle.

The Register of the Court is John Clements, whose Office is by himself, or Deputy to attend the Court, receive all Libels or Bills, Allegations, and exhibits, Examines all Witnesses, Files
all

all Sentences, and keeps the Records of the Court.

The Beadle attends the Court, carrieth a Mace before the Judge, and calls the Persons cited to appear.

Those that are allowed to be Advocates, and plead in this Court, are all to be Doctors of the *Civil Law*, in one of the *Universities of England*; who upon their Petition to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and his *Fiat* obtained, are admitted by the Judge of this Court, upon condition not to practice for one whole year, after such admittance.

The manner of their Admittance is thus, The Two Senior Advocates in their Scarlet Robes, with the Mace before them conduct him up to the Court, with three low Reverences, and present him with a short *Latine* Speech, and the Rescript of the Archbishop: Then the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and some other prescribed in the Statute of the Arches, being taken, he is admitted by the Judge, and a Place or Seat in the Court assigned unto him, either a *Dextris* or *Sinistris*, which he is alwayes to keep when he pleads.

The Judge, and all the Advocates in this Court, alwayes wear their Scarlet Robes, with Hoods lined with Taffata, if they be of *Oxford*; or White Miniver Fur, if of *Cambridge*; and all round, Black Velvet-Caps, and the Proctors wear or ought to wear Hoods lined with Lambs-skin, if not Graduates, but if Graduates, Hoods according to the Degree. N 2 Here

*Here followeth a Catalogue of the
Names of all the Advocates,
according to Seniority, not Pre-
cedence.*

Doctor Martin.

Dr. King, Chancellor of Ely.

Dr. Pepys.

Dr. Mills Chancellour of Norwich.

Dr. Cruse, Chancellor of St. Davids.

Dr. Baldwin, Kt. Master of Chancery,
and Chancellor of Worcester and Hereford.

Dr. Nicholson, Chancellour of Gloucester.

Dr. Lowen.

Dr. Wake, Chancellour of Peterborough.

Dr. Waikinson.

Dr. Birkenhead, Knight Master of Request,
and Master of the Faculties.

Dr. Warren.

Dr. Bud, Commissary of Huntingdon.

Dr. Aldworth, Chancellor of Oxford.

Dr. Exton, Chancellor of London.

Dr. Hughs.

Dr. Lloyd, Commissary of Westminster, and
Chancellor of Landaff.

Dr. Beucher, Professor of Oxford.

Dr. Masters, Chancellor of Exeter.

Dr. Clark, Professor of Law in Cambridge.

Dr. Leighton, Kt.

Dr.

Dr. Digby.

Dr. Low, Master of Chancery, and Chancellor of Salisbury.

Dr. Trumbal, Chancellor of Rochester.

Dr. Falconbridge.

Dr. Pinfold, Official of the Archdeacon of London.

Dr. Rains.

Dr. Briggs, Chancellor of Chester.

Dr. Oldys.

Dr. Perrot.

Dr. Harrison.

Dr. Thompson.

Dr. Foster.

Dr. Edisbury.

There are divers other Civilians, whereof some, not Advocates of this Court, are Chancellors to Bishops, or Commissaries; as,

Sir Mundiford Bramstone Knight, Doctor of Laws, and Chancellor of Winchester.

Dr. Burrel, Chancellor of York and Durham.

Sir Edward Lake Knight, Doctor of Laws, and Chancellor of Lincoln.

Dr. Dean, Chancellor of Bath and Wells.

Dr. Wainwright, Chancellor of Chester.

Dr. Jones, Chancellor of Bristol.

Chancellor of Carlisle, Rowland Nicols, B. D.

Dr. Pennington, Chancellor of Bangor.

Dr. Powell, Chancellor of St. Asaph.

Here note , That before the Vicar-General or Chancellours of the Bishops, are Tryable all Ecclesiastical Causes within their respective Diocesses, except Letters of Request are granted by the Diocesan Bishop or Ordinary of the place, to the Party, to sue in the Court of Arches, which is ordinary.

Note also , That the Vicars-Generals and Chancellours, are appointed by the respective Archbishops and Bishops, by Letters Patents under their Seals, and confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of the respective Cathedrals.

The Proctors belonging to this Court afore-mentioned, are persons that exhibit their Proxies for their Clients, and make themselves parties for them, and draw and give in Picas or Libels and Allegations, in the behalf of their Clients, produce the Witnesses, prepare the Causes for Sentence, and attend the Advocates with the Proceedings.

A List of the Proctors.

M^{Undy.} Francklin, Kings Proctor.
 Thompson.
 Taylor.
 Arnold, Batchelor of Laws.

Swallow,
Dyer, Bachelor of Laws.
Suckley.
Exton, Bachelor of Laws.
Smith.
Colquite.
Rock,
Tucker.
Cole.
Hill.
Adlington.
Horne.
Smith Junior.
Newman.
Burt.
Nixon.
Chapman.
Tillet.
Swallow Junior.

They are also admitted by the *Fiat* of the Archbishop, introduced by the Two Senior Proctors, and are allowed to practice immediately after their admission; they wear Black Robes and Hoods lined with White Fur, taking the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, &c.

According to the Statutes of this Court, all Arguments made by Advocates, and all Petitions made by the Proctors, are to be in the Latine Tongue.

All Proceſs of this Court, run in the Name of the Judge, thus, *Robertus Wyſeman Miſes. LL. Dr. Alma Curia Cant. de*
N: 4 *Arcu-*

Arcubus Lond. Officialis Principalis; and returnable before him heretofore in *Bow-Church*, now in the *Common-Hall* at *Dock-lane-Common*.

The Places and Offices belonging to this Court, are all in the gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, whose Court it is.

Here note, That the next morning after the sitting of this Court, the Judge of the Court of Audience did usually sit, but since the late Troubles, that Court hath been discontinued.

Next is the Court of *Admiralty*, whereof see more in Chapter of the *Military Government*.

The present Judge of this Court is Sir *Leolin Jenkins* Knight, Doctor of Laws, whose Title is *Suprema Curia Admiralitatis Anglia locum tenens Judex sive Praesidens*. The Writs and Decrees run in the Name of the Lord High Admiral, and are directed to all Vice-Admirals, Justices of Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailliffs, Constables, Marshals, and others, Officers and Ministers of our Sovereign Lord the King, as well within Liberties, as without.

To this Court belongs a Register, *Orlando Gee*, Esquire; a Marshal, who attends the Court, and carries a Silver Oar before the Judge, whereon are the Arms of the King, and the Lord High Admiral.

The Lord Admiral hath here his Advocate and Proctor, and all other Advocates and Proctors are presented by them, and admitted by the Judge.

This Court is held on the same day with the Arches, but in the afternoon, and heretofore at *St. Margarets-Hill* in *Southwark*; but now in the same Common-Hall at *Doctors Commons*. But the Admiralty Session is still held, for the Tryal of Malefactors, and Crimes committed at Sea, at the ancient place aforesaid.

The Places and Offices belonging to this Court, are in the Gift of the Lord High Admiral.

Next, is another Court belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, called the *Prærogative Court*, whereof see more in the Chapter of the *Ecclesiastical Government* of *England*.

The Judge of this Court is the fore-named *Sir Leolin Jenkins*, and his Title here is, *Curia Prærogativæ Cant. Magister, Custos, five Commissarius*.

All Citations and Decrees run in the Name of the Archbishop.

This Court is kept in the same Common-Hall in the Afternoon, next day after the Arches, and was heretofore held in the Consistory of *St. Pauls*.

The Judge is attended by a Register, *Marke Cottle* Esquire, who sets down the Decrees, and Acts of the Court, and keeps the Records, all Original Wills and Testaments of parties dying, having *Bona*

Notabilia, &c. The place is commonly called the *Prerogative Office*, now kept in the *Deans Court* near *St. Pauls Churchyard*, where for a moderate Fee, one may search for, and have a Copy of any such Testament made since the Rebellion of *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw*, by whom many Records and Writings, in several places of *London*, were then burnt and destroyed.

The Places belonging to this Court are the Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

From the fore-mentioned Courts, Appeals do lie to the Court of Delegates, whereof more *pag.* 172 the Judges whereof are appointed by the Lord Chancellour under the Great Seal of *England*, *pro illa vice*, and upon every cause or business there is a new Commission, and new Judges, according to the nature of the Affair or Cause, as sometimes Bishops, Common-Law-Judges, Noblemen, Knights, and Civilians, sometimes Bishops and Civilians, and sometimes Common-Law-Judges and Civilians, and sometimes Civilians onely.

To this Court belongs a standing Register, and the Court is kept in the same Common-Hall, in the afternoon, the day after the *Prerogative*.

The Citations and Decrees here run in the Kings Name.

From this Court lies no Appeal in Common course.

But the King of His meer Prerogative-Royal may, and many times doth grant a
Coin-

Commission of Review, under the Broad-Seal.

In this *Colledge* also usually resides the Vicar-General, belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who, as he is a Primate, hath the Guardianship of the Spiritualities of every Bishop within his Province during the Vacancy, and executes all Episcopal Power and Jurisdiction by his Vicar-General, who is at present in the Province of *Canterbury*, Sir Richard Chaworth Kt. Dr. of Laws.

The Archbishop of *York* hath the like Power in his Province, and his Vicar-General is Dr. Burnel, he hath also a Prerogative Court, whereof the Judge is Dr. Levet.

Of the Colledge of Physicians in London.

Amongst other excellent Institutions in the City of *London*, there is a Colledge or Corporation of Physicians, who by Charters and Acts of Parliament of *Henry VIII.* and since his Raign, have certain Priviledges, whereby no Man, though a Graduate in Physick, of *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, may without Licence under the said Colledge Seal, practice Physick in *London*, or within seven miles of this City, (nor in any other part of *England*, in case he hath not taken any Degree in *Oxford* or *Cambridge*.)

Whereby

Whereby also they can administer an Oath, fine and imprison any Offenders, in that and divers other particulars, can make By-Laws, purchase Lands, &c. Whereby they have Authority to search all the Shops of Apothecaries in and about *London*, to see if their Drugs and Compositions are wholesome, and wellmade; whereby they are freed from all troublesome Offices, as to serve upon Juries, to be Constable, to keep watch and ward, to bear Arms, or provide Arms or Ammunition, &c. any Member of that Colledge may practise Surgery if he please, not onely in *London*, but in any part of *England*.

This Society had anciently a Colledge in *Knight-Rider-street*, the Gift of Doctor *Linacre*, Physician to King *Henry the VIII.* since which, a House and Ground was purchased by the Society of Physicians, at the end of *Amen street*, whereon the ever famous Doctor *Harvey*, Anno 1652. did erect at his own proper charge a Magnificent Structure, both for a Library and a Publick Hall, for the Meeting of the several Members of this Society, endowed the same with his whole Inheritance, which he resigned up, while he was yet living, and in health, part of which he assigned for an Anniversary Harangue, to commemorate all their Benefactors, to exhort others to follow their good Examples, and to provide a plentiful Dinner for the worthy Company.

Anno 1666. This goodly Edifice could not escape the Fury of that Dreadful Fire,
and

and that ground being but a Lease, the present Fellows of this Colledge have purchased with their own Moneys a fair piece of ground in *Warwick-Lane*, whereon they are now raising a very magnificent Edifice.

Of this Colledge there is a President, Four Censors, and Eight Elects, who are all principal Members of the Society, and out of whom, one is chosen every year to preside.

The Four Censors of the Colledge have, by their Charter, authority to survey, correct, and govern all Physicians or others, that shall practise in *London*, or within seven miles of the same; to fine, amerce, and imprison any of them, as they shall see cause.

*Here followeth a List of all the
Principal Physicians, who now
Practise in London.*

Socii Colleg. Med. Lond.

Sir George Ent, President.

Henry Lord Marquis of Dorchester.

Dr. Baldwin Hamcy.

Dr. Francis Glisson.

Dr. Peter Salmon.

Dr. William Stanes, Register.

Sir Alexander Fraser, M. Reg. Prim.

Dr. John Micklethwait, Treasurer.

Dr. Nathan. Paget.

Dr. Jonathan Goddard, Censor.

Dr. John King.

Dr. Tho...

Dr. *Thomas Cox.*
 Dr. *Daniel Whistler, Censor.*
 Sir *Charles Scarborough, Med. Reg.*
 Dr. *Thomas Wharton.*
 Dr. *Christopher Merrett.*
 Dr. *Samuel Collins Sen.*
 Dr. *Luke Rugeley.*
 Sir *William Petty.*
 Dr. *Christopher Terne.*
 Sir *John Baber, Med. Reg.*
 Sir *Edward Greaves.*
 Dr. *Thomas Croxdon, Censor.*
 Dr. *Thomas Woolfe.*
 Dr. *Martin Lluelyn.*
 Sir *John Finch.*
 Sir *Thomas Banes.*
 Dr. *Robert Waller.*
 Dr. *Thomas Burwell.*
 Dr. *George Rogers.*
 Dr. *Walter Mills.*
 Dr. *Zurishaddi Lang.*
 Dr. *John Betts.*
 Dr. *John Twisden.*
 Dr. *Thomas Waldron.*
 Dr. *Peter Barwick.*
 Dr. *Arthur Dacres, Censor.*
 Dr. *Samuel Collins, Jun.*
 Dr. *Gaspar Needham.*
 Dr. *Henry Clerke.*
 Dr. *John Carre.*
 Dr. *John Packer.*
 Dr. *Thomas Allen.*
 Dr. *Nathanael Hodges.*
 Dr. *Thomas Millington.*
 Dr. *John Smith.*

Candidates.

Candidates.

Dr. John Wyberd.
 Dr. Thomas Beare.
 Dr. Theophilus Garencieres.
 Dr. Robert S. rackey.
 Dr. Yerbury.
 Dr. William Parker.
 Dr. John Lawson.
 Dr. Elisha Coysb.
 Dr. Humphrey Brooks.
 Dr. George Smith.
 Sir Thomas Bathurst.
 Dr. John Atfield.
 Dr. John Downs.
 Dr. Richard Trevor.
 Dr. William Croone.
 Dr. Edward Browne.
 Dr. Thomas Burwell.
 Dr. Thomas Skort.
 Dr. William Marshal.
 Dr. Josias Clarke.
 Dr. John Charles.
 Dr. Jameson.
 Dr. Peter Gerrard.
 Dr. Morrice.
 Dr. Richard Lower.
 Dr. Thomas Franckland.
 Dr. Richard Torlesse.

Honorary Fellows,

Dr. William Parker.
 Dr. Aaron Gourden.

Dr.

Dr. William Denton.
 Sir John Collado.
 Dr. Edmond Meare.
 Dr. Nicholas Lampricy.
 Dr. Matthew Bacon.
 Sir Richard Napier.
 Sir John Hinton.
 Sir Joseph Colston.
 Dr. Walter Charleton.
 Dr. Edward D' Awtrey.
 Dr. Theodore Deodate.
 Dr. William Fogart.
 Dr. William Hawes.
 Dr. John Skinner.
 Dr. Thomas Timme.
 Dr. Edward Warner.
 Dr. Richard Harris.
 Dr. Samuel Argall.
 Dr. Thomas Arris.
 Sir William Langham.
 Dr. Owen Meverell.
 Dr. Robert Feilding.
 Sir Theodore de Vaux.
 Dr. Thomas Witherley.
 Dr. Henry Tichbourne.
 Dr. Samuel Woodcock.
 Dr. Thomas King.
 Dr. Arthur Taylor.
 Dr. William Bright.
 Dr. Thomas Moore.
 Dr. James Corfellis.
 Dr. William Waldgrave.
 Dr. John Clarke.
 Dr. Nicholas Stanley.
 Dr. Edward Duke.
 Dr. Thomas Willis.

Dr. *Peter Ball.*
 Dr. *John Fisher.*
 Dr. *Lancelot Harrison.*
 Dr. *Nicholas Barbor.*
 Dr. *Richard Griffith.*
 Dr. *Walter Needham.*
 Dr. *Thomas Trapham.*
 Dr. *John Christopher Moester.*
 Dr. *Nicholas Carter.*
 Sir *Thomas Browne.*
 Dr. *Henry Gliffan.*
 Dr. *Thomas Lawrence.*
 Dr. *Dennis Gourden.*
 Dr. *Henry Payman.*
 Dr. *Henry Cavendish.*
 Dr. *Robert Bidgood.*
 Dr. *Edmond Dickenson.*
 Dr. *John Yardley.*
 Dr. *Robert Grey.*
 Dr. *Sagitary.*
 Dr. *White.*
 Dr. *Waterhouse.*

Licentiates.

Dr. *Wedderburn.*
 Mr. *Priest.*
 Mr. *Lenthall.*
 Dr. *Barrough.*
 Dr. *Brooms.*
 Mr. *Welman.*
 Mr. *Sydenham, B. M.*
 Dr. *Wrench.*

Antiently, the usual Fee of a Doctor was 20 s. and one that had not taken that degree 10 s. at present there is no certain rule: but some that are eminent, have received in Fees yearly two or three thousand pounds, and purchased great Estates; which in other Countreys is very rare.

Besides the worthy Persons mentioned in the List above, there are divers Physicians, that have good practise in *London*, although they never had any Licence, which is connived at by the Colledge; and so is the too much practise of *Empericks*, *Mountebanks*, *pretended Chymists*, *Apothecaries*, *Chyrurgeons*, *Wife-women*, &c. In which piece of folly, the English surpass all the Nations of Christendom.

And yet, by the Law of *England*, if one who is no Physician or Chyrurgeon, or not expressly allowed to practise, shall take upon him a Cure, and his Patient die under his hands; this is Felony in the person presuming so to do.

Of the Colledge of Heralds.

NOT far from the Colledge of Doctors Commons, stood the Colledge of Heralds, (that is, of such as are to be Messengers of War and Peace, that are skilful in Descents, Pedigrees, and Coats of Armories) an antient House, built by *Thomas Stanley*, Earl of *Derby*, who married

ried the Mother of King *Henry* the Seventh, and bestowed by Queen *Mary* on the Kings Herald's, and Pursuivants at Arms for ever, to the end that they, and their Successors, might dwell together (if they so pleased) and assemble, confer, and agree for the good Government of their Faculty; and that their Records might there safely be preserved, &c.

They were made a Colledge or Corporation, by Charter of King *Richard* the Third, and by him had several Priviledges granted unto them; as, to be free from Subsidies, Tolls, and all troublesome Offices of the Kingdom.

Afterwards, another Charter of Priviledges was granted unto this Society by King *Edward* the Sixth, in the third year of his Reign.

Of this Collegiate Society are first, three, styled *Règes Armorum Anglorum*, Kings at Arms, six called *Heralds*, and four Pursuivants at Arms.

Amongst the Kings at Arms, the first and principal is called *Garter*, instituted by King *Henry* the Fifth, whose Office is to attend the Knights of the Garter at their Solemnities, and to Marshal the Solemnities at the Funerals of all the Higher Nobility of *England*; to advertise those that are chosen of their new Election, to call on them to be Installed at *Windsor*, to cause their Arms to be hung up upon their Seats there, to carry the Garter to Kings and Princes beyond the Seas; for which purpose,

purpose he was wont to bejoyned in Commission with some Principal Peer of the Realm, &c.

The next is *Clarencieux*, so called from the Duke of *Clarence*, to whom he first belonged; for *Linnel*, Third Son to *Edward* the Third, marrying the Daughter and Heir of the Earl of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, had with her the Honour of *Clare* in the County of *Tw-mond*; whereupon he was afterwards created Duke of *Clarence*, or the Territory about *Clare*; which Dukedom escheating to King *Edward* 4. by the death of his Brother *George* Duke of *Clarence*, he made this Herald, who properly belonged to that Duke, a King at Arms, and named him *Clarencieux* in *French*, and *Clarentius* in *Latin*. His Office is to marshal and dispose the Funerals of all the lower Nobility, as Baronets, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen on the South-side of *Trent*, and therefore sometimes called *Surroy*, or *Southroy*.

The Third King at Arms is *Norroy*, or *Northroy*, whose Office is to do the like on all the North-side of *Trent*.

The two last are called *Provincial Heralds*, *England* being by them divided into two Provinces.

These by Charter have power to visit Noblemens Families, to set down their Pedigrees, to distinguish their Arms, to appoint Men their Arms or Ensigns, and, with *Garter*, to direct the *Heralds*.

The Six Heralds antiently belonging properly to Dukes, have been sometimes named.

named *Dukes at Arms*, and are thus called and ranked : First, *Windsor* ; Secondly, *Richmond* ; Thirdly, *Chester* ; Fourthly, *Somerset* ; Fifthly, *York*, Sixthly, *Lancaster*. Whose Office was antiently to attend *Dukes* in Marshal Executions : Now they are to wait at Court, attend Publick Solemnities, Proclaim War and Peace, &c. thence perhaps named *Heralds*, from two *German* words, *Here* and *Healt*, that is, the *Armies Champion*, to denounce War, or offer Peace ; as the *Feciales* of the *Romans* did : and from hence probably Seven *Danish* Kings, and some Kings of *Norway*, and of *Sweden*, and some of *England*, before the Conquest, have had the name of *Harold*, which is all one (saith *Verstegan*) with *Herald*.

These have no certain Province under them, but by turns wait upon the Kings at Arms, and have part of their Fees.

Of these *Heralds* in *England* there were antiently many, & so likewise of *Pursuivants*, whereof at present there are but four, thus named, *Ring-Cross*, *Rouge-Dragon*, *Portuculice*, and *Blew-mantle* ; from such Badges heretofore worn by them, as it is thought.

The service of these, and of the *Heralds*, and of the whole Colledge, is used in Marshalling and Ordering Coronations, Marriages, Christenings, Funerals, Interviews, Feasts of Kings and Princes, Cavalcades, Shews, Juits, Tournaments, Combats before the Constable and Marshal, &c. Also they take care of the Coats of Arms, of the Genealogies of the

the Nobility and Gentry; briefly, whatsoever concerns Honour is their care and study; they are *Tanquam Sacrorum Custodes & Templi Honoris Editui*.

All these receive Annual Stipends out of the Kings Exchequer. They are all to be Gentlemen at the least; and the Six Heralds are expressly made Esquires by the King, when they are created Heralds.

Antiently, the Kings at Arms were Created, and solemnly Crowned by the Kings of England themselves, and the Heralds and Pursuivants had their Creations from the Kings Hand; but of later times the Earl Marshal hath had a special Commission for every particular Creation, and to do all that before was done by the King.

For the Creating and Crowning of Garter King at Arms, there are first to be provided a Sword and a Book, whereon to take a Solemn Oath; then a Gilt Crown, a Coliar of S's, a Bowl of Wine, which Bowl is the Fee of the new created King; also a Coat of Arms of Velvet richly embroidered: His Creation is on this manner; First, he kneels down before the Earl Marshall, and laying his hand on the Book and Sword, another King at Armes reads the Oath; which being taken, and the Book and Sword kissed; next are read the Letters Patents of his Office; during which the Earl Marshal poures the Wine on his head, and gives him the name of Garter; then

then puts on him the Coat of Arms and Collar of S's. and the Crown on his head.

The Oath is to obey, first, the Supreme Head of the most Noble Order of the Garter, and then the Noble Knights of that Order, in such things as belong to his Office, to inquire diligently of all the Noble and notable Acts of every Knight of this Order, and therefore to certify the Register of that Order, that he may record the same, and to give notice to the King, and the Knights of the Order, of the death of any of that Society: to have an exact knowledge of all the Nobility, to instruct Heralds and Pursuivants in doubts concerning the Office of Arms; to eschew and avoid all persons of ill reputation; to be more ready to excuse than to blame any Noble Person, unless called by Authority to witness against them, &c. This Officer hath a double Salary, double to the two other Kings, and hath moreover Fees at the Instalments; yearly wages given by the Knights of the Garter, hath the uppermost Garment at their Instalments, &c.

The two Provincial Kings at Arms, *Clarentius* and *Norroy*, are created by Letters Patents, a Book, a Sword, &c. as *Garter*, and with almost the same Ceremonies.

A Herald at Arms is also created with the like Ceremony; onely his Coat of Arms must be Sattin, embroidered and enriched with Gold, and must be brought in with two Heralds, as the King at *Arms* are by two Kings at *Arms*.

They

They take a solemn Oath to be true to the King, to be serviceable to Gentlemen, to keep secrets of Knights, Esquires, Ladies, and Gentlewomen; to assist distressed Gentlemen and Gentlewomen, Widows and Virgins; to avoid Taverns, Dicing, and Whore-houses, &c. Pursuivants at Arms are created also by Letters Patents, a Book, a Bowl of Wine, and a Coat of Arms of Damask, and to be brought in, as the Herald, before the Earl Marshal, or his Deputy; and to swear in solemn manner to be true to the King, to be serviceable to all Christians, to be secret and sober, to be more ready to commend than to blame, to be humble, lowly, &c.

This Office, since the late dreadful Fire, is held in the Queens Court at *Westminster*, where are some always waiting, to satisfy comers touching Descents, Pedigrees, Coats of Arms, &c. as was formerly done at the forementioned House up in *London*, which is now begun to be rebuilt by the Members of the Colledge, and (it is hoped) may in a short time, by the bountiful Contributions of all men that have any sense of Honour remaining, be compleated, to the Glory of this City and Kingdom.

All of this Colledge, being the Kings sworn Servants, the Reader may find a List of their Names, in the First Part, about the Kings Court.

Grisham Within the Walls of *London* also is seat-
Colledge. ed a Colledge, built by the forementioned
worthy

worthy person Sir *Thomas Gresham*, and indowed in manner following: After he had built the *Royal Exchange*, he gave the Revenue thereof, the one Moiety to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and their Successors; and the other Moiety to the Company of Mercers in trust, that the Mayor and Aldermen should find in all time to come, four able persons to read within this Colledge, Divinity, Geometry, Astronomy, and Musick, and to allow to each of them, beside their fair Lodging 50 l. a year. And that the Company of Mercers should find three more able men, to read Civil Law, Physick and Rhetorick, and to allow to each one of them besides fair Lodgings 50 l. a year. And that these several Lecturers should read in Term-time, every day in the week (except Sundayes) aforenoon in Latine, and afternoon the same in English: The Musick Lecture to be read only in English.

The Professors or Fellows of this Colledge have ever been, and still are persons of the choicest Parts, and are at present these that follow: For Divinity Mr. *Giffard*, for Astronomy, Dr. *Pope*, for Geometry Mr. *Robert Hook*, who hath also a Mechanick Lecture for Natural Philosophy, lately instituted by Sir *John Cutler*, yet living, with a Salary of 50 l. per annum, to be read at the time and place where the Royal Society shall meet. Next the Musick Lecturer, is Sir *Thomas Banes*: for Civil Law Doctor *Clerk*; for Physick Doctor

Goddard, and for Rhetorick Mr. *Jenks*.

Divers other worthy Works were done by that most Noble Citizen Sir *Thomas Gresham*, as can testifie his Almes-House in *Broadstreet*, the considerable sums of Money distributed quarterly for ever, to five Prisons and four Hospitals in and about this City.

There is also within *London* another called *Sion Colledge*, Founded by *Thomas White* Doctor in Divinity, for the use of the Clergy of *London*, and of the Liberties thereof; and a part thereof to be for 20 poor people; to perform all which, he gave 3000 *l.* and for the maintenance of those poor he settled 120 *l.* a year for ever, and 40 *l.* a year for a Sermon in Latine, at the beginning of every quarter, and a plentiful Dinner for all the Clergy that shall then meet there. In this Colledge is a air spacious Library, built by *John Symphon*, Rector of *Saint Olaves Hartstreet*, and one of the said Doctor *Whites* Executors, and by the bounty of divers Benefactors, this Library hath been well furnished with Books, chiefly such as are useful for Divines. This Colledge felt the rage of the late Fire, but is almost repaired again.

A little without the Walls stands another Colledge or Collegiate House, called antiently the *Chartreuse*, now corrupted by the *Charter-House*, it being heretofore a Covent of *Carthusian Monas*, called in French

French des Chartreux. This Colledge called also *Suttons Hospital*, consists of a Master or Governor, at present *Matthew Clifford Esq;* a Chaplain, *Doctor Patrick*, a Master and Usher to instruct 44 Scholars; besides fourscore decayed Gentlemen, Soldiers and Merchants, who have all a plentiful Maintenance of Diet, Lodging, Clothes and Physick, &c. and live altogether in a Collegiate manner, with much cleanliness and neatness: and the four and forty Scholars have not onely all necessaries whilst they are here taught, but if they become fit for the *Universities*, there is allowed unto each one, out of the yearly Revenues of this Colledge 20 l. yearly, and duly paid for eight years after they come to the University, and to others fitter for Trades, there is allowed a considerable Sum of Money to bind them Apprentices. There are moreover all sorts of Officers expedient for such a Society, as Physician, Apothecary, Steward, Cooks, Butlers, &c. who have all comperent Salaries. This vast Revenue and Princely Foundation, was the sole Gift of an ordinary Gentleman, *Mr. Thomas Sutton*, born in *Lincolnshire*: and 'twas of such high Account, as it was thought fit, that by the Kings Letters Patents, under the Great Seal, divers persons, of the highest Dignity and Quality in Church and State, should always be the Overseers and Regulators of this Society, as the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Keeper, Lord Treasurer, and Thirteen others.

Besides there are in *London* divers endowed Schools, which in *France* would be styled Colledges; as *Paul's School*, founded 1512, by *John Collet*, Doctor of Divinity and *Dean of Pauls*, for 153 Children to be taught there gratis, for which purpose he appointed a Master, a Sub-master or Usher, and a Chaplain, with large stipends for ever, committing the oversight thereof to the Masters, Wardens, and Assistants of the *Mercers in London*; for his Father *Henry Collet*, sometime Lord Mayor of *London*, was of the *Mercers Company*. This famous School was also lately burnt down, and is now reedified in a far more magnificent, commodious and beautiful manner, the worthy Master thereof is Mr. *Gale*.

There are in *London* divers other endowed Schools, as Merchant Taylors, *Mercers-Chappel*, &c. a particular Account whereof, the designed Brevity of this Treatise will not admit.

It would also make this Book too much swell, to give an Account of the many richly endowed Hospitals, Almshouses, Work-houses, or houses of Correction, the many stately built Taverns, Inns, and Coffee-houses, some whereof surpass all others in *Foreign parts*, and are worthy to be viewed by curious Travellers, who may also find it worthy their pains, to remark the several spacious well built Theaters, which for variety of Scenes, excellent Actors, Language, Designs, Musick, &c. are hardly

hardly to be equalled: Moreover they may observe the many fair Market-places abundantly furnisht with all variety of Vi-
 ctuals, four times every week, the week-
 ly Horse fairs, the great commodiousness
 of Hackney Coaches, of Sedans, of Boats,
 &c. The mighty chargeable and beautiful
 Work, of rendring Navigable the Fleet
 Brook, from the River of *Thames* up to
Hilborn Bridge, the curious Stone Bridges
 over it, the many huge Vaults on each side
 thereof, to Treasure up *Newcastle Coal* for
 the use of the poor. The costly *Brow Tower*
 in *Cheapside*, which for Height, Solidity,
 Architecture, and a Ring of Bells, will
 probably be one of the best in *England*.
 The neatly wrought Conduit in the Mar-
 ket place, at the West end of *Lumbard*
street, whereupon is placed a very magni-
 ficent Statute of King *Charles* the Second
 on Horseback trampling upon an Enemy, all
 in excellent White Marble, at the sole
 cost and charges, of that worthy Citizen
 and Alderman of *London*, Sir *Robert Viner*
 Knight and Baronet; also to consider, the
 City of *Westminster*, and the Burrough of
 of *Southwark*, both which seem now to be
 swallowed up in *London*, whereof let this
 brief Account following suffice.

Within the Precincts of *Westminster* are
 many Magnalia, several things are as re-
 markable as any aforementioned: the an-
 cient stately Abby Church, founded be-
 fore the *Norman Conquest*, by the Pious
 King.

King *Edward* the Confessor, and most richly endowed; afterwards rebuilt from the ground by *Henry* the III. with that rare Architecture now seen, wherein are the most magnificent Tombs and Monuments of our Kings and Queens, of our greatest Nobles, and famous Worthies of *England*. To the East end of which is added a Chapel of King *Henry* the VII, which for the most admirable Artificial Work without and within, for a Monument of massy Brass, most curiously wrought, is scarce to be parallel'd in the World.

This huge Fabrick stands where first was the Temple of *Apollo*, and afterwards King *Sebert*, the East Saxon King, that first built *St. Pauls* aforementioned, built here a Church to *St. Peter*.

Queen *Elizabeth* converted this Abbey into a Collegiate Church, and therein placed a Dean, 12 Secular Canons or Prebendaries, Petty Canons and others of the Quire to the number of 30, ten Officers belonging to the Church, as many Servants belonging to the Collegiate Dyet, two Schoolemasters, 40 Scholars, 12 Almsmen, with plentiful maintenance for all, besides Stewards, Receivers, Registers, Collectors and other Officers; the principal whereof is the High Steward of *Westminster*, who is usually one of the prime Nobility, and was the late Lord Chamberlain. The Dean is entrusted with the custody of the *Regalia* at the Coronation, honoured with a place of necessary service

at all Coronations, and a Commission of Peace within the City and Liberties of *Westminster*; the Dean and Chapter invested with all manner of Jurisdiction, both Ecclesiastical and Civil, not onely within the City and Liberties of *Westminster*, but within the Precincts of *St. Martin le grand*, within the Walls of *London*, and in some Towns of *Essex* exempted in the one, from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*; and in the other, from that of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

For Ecclesiastical Causes and probate of Wills, it hath a Royal Jurisdiction, Dr. *Richard Lloyd* is Commissary, from whom Appeal must be onely to the King in his High Court of Chancery, who thereupon issueth out a Commission of Delegates under the great Seal of *England*.

When the Convocation is adjourned from *St. Pauls* (for the conveniency of being nearer to the Parliament) to *Westminster*, the Bishops first declare (upon a Protestation made by the Dean there) that they intend not thereby to violate that high Priviledge, viz. That no Bishop or Archbishop may come there without leave of the Dean first obtained.

There is also a fair Publick Library, free for all Strangers to study both morning and afternoon alwayes in Term time.

Next this Church stood the Royal Palace; and usual place of Residence for the Kings of *England*, who ordinarily held their

their Parliament, and all their Courts of Judicature, in their dwelling Houses (as was done at *Paris* by the King of *France*, in the *Ille de Notre Dame*, and is done at this day at *Madrid* by the King of *Spain*) and many times sate themselves in the said Courts of Judicature, as they do still in their Court of Parliament.

A great part of this huge Palace was in the time of *Henry* the VIII. destroyed by fire, what remained, hath still been employed for the use of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, and for the chief Courts of Judicature. The great Hall where these are kept, some say was built by King *William Rufus*, others by King *Richard* the II. about 300 years agoe, and for all dimensions is not to be equalled by any Hall in Christendom.

Moreover, Strangers and Forreigners may take notice of the extraordinary commodiousness, conveniency and situation of the present Royal Palace, and usual place of Residence of our Kings, called *Whitehall*, belonging heretofore to Cardinal *Woolsey*, seated between a noble Navigable River, and a most delectable Park; of the great Chamber there, called the *Banqueting-House*, the like whereof for spaciousness, Beauty, Peinture, and exact proportion, no King in *Europe* can parallel; of another Royal Palace, called *Saint Jame's*, of *Clarendon-House*, which, for situation, and an uniform solid Structure is admirable; of *Berkley-House*, of the many
state'y

stately uniform Piles in *S. James's Fields*, of *Wallingford House*, *Northumberland House* and *York House*, of *Brittains Bursc*, or the *New Exchange*, a place excellently furnished with all kind of choice Commodities and Wares for Ladies of *York*, *Salisbury*, and *Worcester-Houses*; of the *Savoy*, a vast Building first erected by *Peter Earl of Savoy* and *Richmond*, Uncle to *Eleanor*, Wife to our King *Henry the Third*, who after purchased the same for her Son *Edmund*, Duke of *Lancaster*, and is now a famous Hospital, built all of huge stone, and more like a Kings Palace; of another Royal Palace called *Somerset House*, built by *Edward Duke of Somerset*, Uncle to King *Edward the Sixth*, of *Arundel*, *Essex*, *Exeter*, *Bedford*, *Leicester*, *Newport*, and *Southampton Houses*, of the uniform stately Buildings, and fore-mentioned large *Piazza's* or open places (for which the Cities in *Italy* are so highly esteemed) in *Covent Garden*, *Lincolns Inn Fields*, and *Southampton Buildings*, not to be equalled in any of our Neighbor Countries.

As for the Borough of *Southwark*, granted by King *Edward the Sixth*, by his Letters Patents to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, called *The Bridge Ward* without, and governed by one of the twenty Six Aldermen of *London*; it hath nothing much remarkable, onely, that it is so rich and populous, that it pays more in a Subsidy to the King, and musters more Men

*South-
wark.*

Men, then any other City in *England*, besides *London*.

Lastly, very remarkable also is the Campaign or Country on all sides of this great City, for the number of Royal Palaces, the multitude of stately Houses, and Gardens of Noblemen; the innumerable fair Summer Dwelling-Houses of the Wealthy Citizens; the pleasant fertile Meadows, enclosed Pastures and Corn Fields; the abundance of Nurseries and Seminaries, where are to be sold all sorts of Fruit-Trees, Flowers, Herbs, Roots, as well for Physic, as for Food and delight; the frequency, populousness, and wealthiness of the Villages, whereas the Campaigns about *Rome* and *Madrid*, are more like Deserts.

The Arms of the City of *London*, are Argent Cross-Gules, with the Sword of *St. Paul*, not the Dagger of *William Walworth*, as some have conceited; for this Coat did belong to this City before *Walworth* slew *Wat Tyler*, the Rebel, as Learned Antiquaries affirm.

*Of the Universities of
England.*

THE *English* Universities are so famous beyond the Seas, and so much surpass all other in the World, that they abundantly deserve a larger account than can sure with the designed brevity of this Manual; however they shall not be passed over in silence.

Nothing was ever devised more singularly beneficial to Gods Church, and Mans happiness, then what our Ancestors have, to their eternal renown, performed by setting such vast Revenues, and erecting such admirable Structures for Learning, as our Universities do contain, and by providing thereby that choice parts after reasonable time spent in contemplation, may be called forth to act and practice in Church and State.

In the beautiful Fabrick of the Kingdom of *England*, the Two Eyes are the Two Universities *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, those Two Nurseries or Seminaries of Learning and Religion, which for number and magnificence of richly endowed Colleges; for liberal Stipends to all sorts of Publick Professors; for well furnished Publick and private Libraries, for large Charters, Priviledges and Immunities; for

number and quality of Students; for exact Discipline and Order, are not to be parallel'd in the whole World.

They were anciently called *Academics*, from a Grove so named near *Atene*, whither *Plato*, *Zenocrates*, and other Philosophers retired, for the study of *Sciences*.

Of later times they have been stiled *Universities*. *A professio Universaliū Scientiarum & Artium liberalium.*

An *University* now is properly an *Incorporation* (under one Government) of many Publick Schools, ordained especially for the Study and Profession of *Divinity*, *Civil Law* and *Physick*, and also of *Philosophy*, and of other Liberal Sciences and Arts, as Hand-Maids to the former.

Oxford, *Quasi* Ou-ford, *Isidus Vadum*, the name of the chief River whereon it is seated or perhaps from *Boris Vadum*, a Ford for Oxen to pass through before the use of Bridges, as *Thracius Bosphorus* signifying the like, is by the *Germans* called *Achenfurt*.

It is seated at the meeting of two clear Fishy Rivers, in such a healthy Air, and pleasant rich Soyl, that it hath anciently been called *Bellofitum Bellasis* or *Beaulieu*.

It lies 51 Degrees, 42 Minutes Latitude; and about 22 Degrees Longitude, almost in the same Climat with that most ancient famous City and University of *Athens*, that once fruitful Mother, and careful Nurse of many Arts and Sciences, and beneficial Inventions.

Oxford was a place of Publick Studies above Nine hundred years ago, and much Augmented (not founded) by the Learned Saxon King, *Alfred*, hath been very antiently reckoned the *Second University* amongst the Four Principal of *Europe*, where of the others are, *Paris* in *France*, *Bononia*, now called *Bologna*, in *Italy*; and *Salamanca* in *Spain*: and although *Paris* hath usually been named in the first place, yet it hath been acknowledged to be *Oxonia Propago*; and if *Paris* for a time was more flourishing, yet since, in many respects, it is excelled by this of *Oxford*.

Oxford is an antient City, consisting of two sorts of Inhabitants, *viz. Students*, and *Citizens*, living one amongst another, though wholly separate for Government, and Manners; for when former Kings of *England* perceived that they could not (as at *Paris*) be separated by a River, they thought best to disjoyn them, as much as might conveniently be, by Priviledges and whole manner of Government; so that there are not the same limits: for the University have them much larger, not the same stroke and authority of Justice, or Power of Magistrates; for the Chancellor of the University, and in his absence, his Vice-Chancellor, is not onely in place, but in all Affairs of moment, (though concerning the City it self) Superior to the Mayor of the Town.

Nor are they governed by the same kind of Laws, for all Members of the University,

sity, are subject to the Vice-Chancellors Judicial Courts; which are ruled wholly by the Civil Law.

Over the *University*, next under the King, is placed the fore-mentioned Magistrate called the Chancellour; who is usually one of the Prime Nobility, and nearest in favour with the Sovereign Prince, Elected by the Students themselves in Convocation to continue *durante vita*; whose Office is to take care of the Government of the whole *University*; to maintain the Liberties and Priviledges thereof, to call Assemblies, to hear and determine Controversies, to call Courts, punish Delinquents, &c

This great Honour is enjoyed at present by *James Duke of Ormond*, Lord Steward of the Kings Household.

The next in *Dignity* amongst the Officers of the *University of Oxford*, is the High Steward, who is nominated by the Chancellor, and approved by the University, and is also *durante vita*; whose Office is to assist the *Chancellor*, *Vice-Chancellor*, and *Proctors*, upon their Requests, in the Execution of their Places; also to hear and determine Capital Causes, according to the Laws of the Land, and Priviledges of the *University*, so oft as the Chancellor shall require him.

This Honour is held by *John Earl of Bridgewater*.

The Third is the Vice-Chancellor, who is yearly nominated by the Chancellor, and
is

is commonly the Head of some Colledge. His *Duty* is in the Chancellors absence to do whatever almost the Chancellor might do if he were present. Moreover he takes care that Sermons, Lectures, Disputations, and other Exercises be performed, that Hereticks, Fanaticks, Nonconformists, Panders, Bawds and Whores, &c. be expelled the University, and the Converse with Students; that the Proctors and other Officers and publick servants of the University, duly perform their Duty; that Courts be duly called, and Law Suits determined without delay; in a word, that whatever is for the Honour and Profit of the University, or may conduce for the advancement of good literature, may be carefully obtained. The present Vice-Chancellor is Doctor *Peter Mews*, President of *St. Johns Colledge*, now Bishop of *Bath and Wells*.

Fourthly, The two Proctors chosen every year out of the several Colledges by turns, these are to assist in the Government of the University, more particularly in the business of Scholastick Exercises, and taking Degrees, in searching after, and punishing all Violaters of Statutes, or Privilege of the University, all Night Walkers, &c,

They have also the oversight of Weights and Measures, that so the Students may not be wronged.

They are at present Mr. *Vernon* of *Exeter Colledge*, and Mr. *Croswait* of *Queens Colledge*.

Next:

Next in order is the Publick Orator, whose business is to write Letters, according to the Orders of the Convocation, or Congregation; also at the Reception of any Prince or great Person that comes to see the University, to make solemn Harangues, &c. He is now *Robert South*, Doctor in Divinity.

Then is the *Custos Archivorum*, or Keeper of Records, whose Duty it is, not only to collect and keep the Charters, Privileges and Records that concern the University, but also to be always ready to produce them before the Chief Officers, and to plead the Rights and Privileges of the said University. This Office is now in the trust of *Dr. Wallis*.

Lastly, Is the Register of the University *Mr. Cooper*, whose Office is to Register all Transactions in Convocations, Congregations, Delegacies, &c.

Besides the forementioned Officers, there are certain publick Servants of the University called *Bedels*, from the *High Dutch Bitten*, or else from the *Low Dutch Bidden*, to summon, admonish, or pray; of these there are six, whereof three are called *Squire Bedels*, and carry large Maces of Silver Gilt; the other three are stiled *Yeomen Bedels*, and carry large Silver Maces ungilt.

Their Office is always to wait on the Vice-Chancellor in Publick, doing what belongs to his place, and at his Command to seize any Delinquent, and carry him to Prison,

Prison, to summon any, to Publish the Calling of Courts or Convocations, to Conduct Preachers to Church, or Lecturers to Schools, &c.

Upon more solemn times and occasions, there is a Seventh that carries in his hand a Silver Rod, and is thence called the *Virger*, who, with all the other Six, walk before the Vice-Chancellor, and is ready to observe his Commands, and to wait on Grand Compounders, &c.

Other publick Servants of less note, shall be passed by.

Many Kings of *England* have been great Favourers of Learning, and esteemed it their Honour, to give or enlarge the Priviledges of the Universities.

By Charter of *Edward* the Third, the Mayor of *Oxford* is to obey the Orders of the Vice-Chancellor, and to be in subjection to him.

The Mayor with the Chief Burgeses in *Oxford*, and also the High Sheriff of *Oxfordshire*, every year in a solemn manner take an Oath, given by the Vice-Chancellor to observe and conserve the Rights, Priviledges, and Liberties of the University of *Oxford*.

And every year on the day of *St. Scholastica*, being on the 'Tenth' of *February*, a certain number of the Principal Burgeses, publickly and solemnly do pay each one a Penny, in token of their submission to the Orders and Rights of the University.

No Victuals to be taken by the Kings Purveyors within five miles of *Oxford*, unless the King himself comes thither.

King *James*, of happy memory, honoured both Universities,, with the priviledge of sending each two Burgesses to Parliament.

It is none of the least Priviledges belonging to the two Universities, that they are subject to the Visitation or Correction of none but the King, or whom he shall please to Commisshionate.

By Charter of *Henry 4*, it is left to the choice of the Vice-Chancellor, whether any Member in the University there inhabiting, accused for Felony or High Treason, shall be tried by the Laws of the Land, or by the Laws and Customs of the University, though now where Life or Limb is concerned, the Criminal is left to be tried by the Laws of the Land.

No Students of *Oxford* may be sued at Common Law for Debts, Accounts, Contracts, Injuries, &c. but onely in the Court of the Vice-Chancellor, who hath power to determine Causes, to imprison as aforesaid, to give corporal punishment, to excommunicate, to suspend, and to banish.

Antiently in *Oxford* (as now in most Universities beyond the Seas) the Students, without any distinction of habit, lived in Citizens Houses, and had meeting places to hear Lectures, and dispute. After that, there were divers Houses for Students onely to live together in Society (as now in
the

the *Inns of Court* and of *Chancery* at *London*) and those places were called either *Inns*, from the *Saxon*, or *Hofiels* from the *French*, and at present are named *Halls*, where every Student lived wholly upon his own charges, until divers bountiful Patrons of Learning, in their great wisdom, thought best to settle for ever, plentiful Revenues in Lands and Houses, to maintain in Lodging, Diet, Cloaths, and Books, such Students, as by Merit and Worth, should from time to time be chosen, and to settle large Salaries for Professors to instruct them, and for a Head to govern them, according to certain Statutes and Ordinances made by the said Patrons or Founders. And these are called Colledges, whereof the first thus endowed in *Europe*, were *University*, *Baliol*, and *Merton* Colledges in *Oxford*, all made Colledges in the Twelfth Century after the Birth of Christ; although *University Colledge* hath been reckoned a place for Students ever since the year Eight hundred seventy two, by the Royal Bounty of our aforesaid *Saxon* King *Alfred*, and was anciently called, *The University Colledge*, where were divers Professors, and all the Liberal Sciences Read.

Of such Endowed Colledges there are in *Oxford* Eighteen, and of *Halls* (where with the like Discipline, Students live upon their own means, onely excepting some certain Exhibitions, or Annual Pensions annexed to some one or two of them) there
are

are Seven; of all which, the Names and Governours, see the First Part of the *Present State of England*.

These Colledges have within their own Walls, Lectures, Disputations, all Professions and Liberal Sciences read and taught, and in some of them, Publick Lectures for all Comers, and large Salaries for the Readers; insomuch that they seem so many compleat Universities, and are not inferiour to some in our Neighbour Countries. *Lipsius* (whose Testimony among the Learned is very considerable) saith of one Colledge of *Oxford*, in his time, what might be said of some others there, and in *Cambridge*, *Non credo in orbe terrarum extra Angliam simile esse, ad idam, aut fuisse: Magna illic opes & veltigalia, &c. Verbo vis dicam, Unum Oxoniense Collegium (rem inquisivi) superat vel decem nostra.*

The whole number of *Students* in *Oxford* that live upon the Revenues of the Colledges,, are about One thousand; and of other *Students* about twice as many; besides *Stewards, Manciples, Butlers, Cooks, Porters, Gardners, &c.*

There were antiently in this University, before the Founding of Colledges, Two hundred *Hospitia Studioforum, Inns, Hostels, or Halls*; and, as *Armachanus* writes, there were Thirty thousand *Students*; and Twenty miles round *Oxford*, were by the Kings of *England* set apart for Provision in Victuals for this City.

The Discipline of these *Colledges* and *Halls*, is far more exact and excellent then in any *Foreign University*.

First, all that intend to take any Degree, are to take their Diet and Lodging, and have a Tutor constantly in some *Colledge* or *Hall*; then they are to perform all Exercises, to be subject to all *Statutes*, and to the *Head* of the House : Next, they are to be subject to the Chief Magistrate of the *University*, to perform Publick Exercise, and to be subject to the *Publick Statutes* thereof. They are to suffer themselves to be shut up by night in their several Houses. They are never to be seen abroad out of their Chambers, much less out of their *Colledges*, without their Caps and Gowns, (an excellent Order, no where observed in Foreign Parts but in *Spain*.) Their Gowns are all to be black, onely the Sons of the higher Nobility are herein indulged; and all *Doctors* are honoured with Purple, or rather Searlet Robes, which antiently were allowed onely to *Emperors* or *Kings*; but now in *England*, besides the *King*, all *Peers* in *Parliament*, all *Doctors* in the *Universities*, all *Mayors* and *Governours* of *Cities*, and all the *Principal Judges*, are at certain times clothed in Searlet.

The Degrees taken in the *University*, are onely two, viz. of *Bachelor* and *Master*, (for so they are antiently called, as well in *Divinity*, *Law*, and *Physick*, as in the *Arts*.) At present, the Degrees in those Three *Professions*, are called *Bachelors* and *Doctors*,

Doctors, onely in the Arts, *Bachelor* and *Master*.

Every year, at the Act, or time of compleating the *Degree of Master*, both in the Three Professions and Arts (which is always the *Monday* after the *Sixth of July*) there are (unless some extraordinary occasion hinders) great Solemnities, not onely for Publick Exercises, but Feastings, Comedies, and a mighty concourse of Strangers, from all parts, to their Friends and Relations, then compleating their Degrees, whereby, and by the set Fees it usually costs a *Doctor* of Divinity, Law, or Physick, about One hundred pounds *Sterling*, and a *Master* of Arts 20 or 30 *l. Sterling*.

In these Three Professions, and in the Arts, there proceed *Masters* or *Doctors* yearly about One hundred and fifty, and every *Lent* about Two hundred *Bachelors* of Arts.

The time required by Statute for Studying in the University, before the taking of the forementioned Degrees, because it is much longer then what is required in any Foreign University, shall here be set down more particularly.

To take the *Degree of Bachelor in Arts*, is required four years, and three years more for to be *Master of Arts*.

Now the year is divided into Four Terms, the First begins the 10th. of *October*, and ends the 17th. of *December*, and is called *Michaelmas Term*: the Second called

called *Hilary*, or *Lent-term*, begins the 14th. of *January*, and ends the *Saturday* before *Palm-Sunday*: The Third called *Easter-Term*, begins the 10th. day after *Easter*, and ends the *Thursday* before *Whitsunday*: The Fourth is called *Trinity-Term*, beginning the *Wednesday* after *Trinity-Sunday*, and ends after the Act sooner or later, as the Vice-Chancellor and Convocation think meet.

To take the Degree of *Doctor of Divinity*, the Student must necessarily, first, have taken the Degree of *Master of Arts*, and then after Seven years more, he is capable of being *Bachelor of Divinity*, and then Four years more is requisite before the Degree of *Doctor* can be had.

To take the Degree of *Doctor of Laws*, the more ordinary way is, in three years after *Master of Arts*, one may be capable of the Degree of *Bachelor*, and in four years more of *Doctor of Laws*; the like for *Doctor in Physick*.

The Exercises required for taking these Degrees are many, and difficult enough; yet not such. but that may be performed in less time, by any Men of good Abilities: But it was the Wisdom of our *Ancestors* so to order, that before those Degrees were conferred upon any, and they allowed to practise, they might first gain Judgment and Discretion, which comes with Time and Years, and perhaps, that those of slower parts might, by Time and Industry, make themselves capable of that Honour, as well as those of quicker abilities.

To

The present State

To speak now particularly of the most magnificent and Stately *Publick Schools* in *Oxford*, of the large Salary to each *Publick Professor*, of the most famous *Bodleian Library*, that for a noble lightsome *Fabrick*, number of choice *Books*, curious *Manuscripts*, diversity of *Languages*, liberty of *Studying*, facility of finding of any *Book*, equals, if not surpasses, the famous *Vaticana*: To speak of the curious *Architecture*, and vast charges of the *New Theatre*, Fabricated by the most ingenious, *Sir Christopher Wren*, at the sole cost and charges of the most Reverend Father in God, *Gilbert*, the present Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for the use of *Scholastick Exercises*, and of those most excellent *Printing Presses* there. To speak of the beautiful, solid *Stone Buildings*, *Chappels*, *Halls*, *Libraries*, large *Revenues*, admirable *Discipline* of several *Colledges*, excellent accommodation for young *Noblemen* and *Gentlemen*, helps and allowances for *Poor Scholars*, &c. To describe the most delightful *Publick Physick Garden*, abounding with variety of choice *Plants*, and surrounded with stately *Stone-Walls*, at the sole Expences of the Right Honourable, *Henry Earl of Danby*, would require another Volume.

What hath been said of *Oxford*, the like may be said of Her Sister *Cambridge*, which for *Antiquities*, Gracious *Priviledges*, Beautiful *Colledges*, large *Revenues*, good *Discipline*, number of *Students*, plenty of *Diet*, and of all other things necessary for
advance-

advancement of Learning (if in complaisance she will at any time give place to *Oxford*, yet at the same time) will challenge precedence before any other University of the Christian world.

The University of *Cambridge*, in some few particulars, differs from that of *Oxford*.

The Chancellor of *Cambridge* (at present the Duke of *Monmouth*) is not so *durante vita*, but may be elected every two years, *aut manere in eodem Officio durante vacito consensu Senatus Cantabr.* He hath under him a Commissary, who holds a Court of Record of Civil Causes for all priviledged Persons and Scholars under the Degree of Master of Arts, where all Causes are tried and determined by the Civil and Statute-Laws, and by the Customs of the University.

They have also a High Steward chosen by the Senate, and holds by Patent from the University, is at present the Earl of *Craven*.

The Vice-Chancellor is at present Dr. *Spencer*, Head of *Corpus Christi* Colledge: This high Officer is chosen every year, on the third of *November*, by the Senate, out of two Persons nominated by the Heads of the several Colledges and Halls. Here note, That the Halls at *Cambridge* are endowed and priviledged as the Colledges, and differ onely in name.

The two Proctors are chosen every year as at *Oxford*, according to the Circle of

Colledges and Halls, they are for this year Mr. *Smallwood*, Fellow of *Queens* Colledge, and Mr. *Ben Johnson*, Fellow of *Sidney* Colledge.

There are chosen after the same manner two, called *Taxers*, who with the Proctors have care of Weights and Measures, as Clerks of the Market.

The *Custos Archivorum*, or University-Register, is Mr. *Matthew Whinne*.

There are also three Esquire Beadles, one Yeoman Beadle.

This University, for the encouragement of Students, hath also divers Priviledges granted by several Kings of *England*. Every *Michaelmas day* the Mayor of the Town of *Cambridge*, at the entrance into his Office, takes a Solemn Oath before the Vice-Chancellor, to observe and conserve the Priviledges, Liberties, and Customs of this University. Moreover, on *Friday* before *St. Simon and Jude*, at a *Magnus Congregatio* in *St. Maries Church*, allotted for the Assembly of the whole University, the Mayor brings with him two Aldermen, four Burgesses, and two of every Parish, to take their Oaths before the Vice-Chancellor for the due search of Vagabonds, Suspected Persons, &c. At the same time are sworn Fourteen Persons for the University, and Fourteen for the Town, to look to the Cleansing and Paving of the Streets.

The University hath also a Court-Leet held twice every year, wherein are presented all Nuisances, &c.

In *Cambridge* there are no unendowed Houses appointed for Students, as is in *Oxford*, and the Houses endowed are no more then Sixteen, but those generally so large, that the number of Students is commonly little different from that of *Oxford*.

Degrees at *Cambridge* are usually taken as at *Oxford*, except in Law and Physick, whereof after six years they may take the Degree of Bacheiar, and after five years more, that of Doctor.

In *Cambridge* the *Lent-Term* begins the 13th of *January*, and ends the *Friday* before *Palm-Sunday*. *Easter-Term* begins the *Wednesday* after *Easter-week*, and ends the week before *Whitsonide*. *Trinity-Term* begins the *Wednesday* after *Trinity-Sunday*, and ends the *Friday* after the Commencement. *Michaelmas Term* begins the 10th of *October*, and ends the 16th of *December*.

The first *Tuesday* of *July* is always *Dies Comitiorum*, there called the Commencement, wherein the Masters of Arts, and the Doctors of all Faculties compleat their Degrees respectively; and the Bachelars of Art do theirs in *Lent*, beginning at *Ashwednesday*.

Cambridge lies in 52 Degrees and 20 Minutes Northern Latitude:

Both these Universities are placed two easie days journey from the Capital City.

City, and about the same distance from each other.

These are the two glorious Fountains of Learning, to the Fame whereof Foreigners come on Pilgrimage to offer up Honour and Admiration; and yet, even these had lately been like to be dried up, by the over-heated zeal of some ignorant Fanatics.

These are the chiefest Store-houses of Lettered men, which send forth yearly a great number of Divines, Civilians, Physicians, &c. to serve all parts of this Kingdom.

To supply these great Store-houses, there are in several parts of *England*, Grammar-Schools, whereof the principal are *St. Pauls*, *Westminster*, *Winchester*, *Eaton*, *Merchant-Taylor*, the *Charter-house*, all richly endowed, to maintain Masters, Ushers, and a certain number of Scholars; so that a Child once admitted into these Schools, if he become capable, may at length be preferred to be Scholar or fellow in some College of one of these Universities, and will want little or no assistance from his Parents all his life-time after.

Besides these, there are of late Grammar-Schools, founded and endowed in almost every Market Town of *England*, wherein the Children of the Town are onely to be taught *gratis*, without any other allowance. But in the multiplying of these Schools, it may be doubted, whether there appeared not more Zeal then Prudence; for the
Parents

Parents of such School-boys, not able to advance them to the Universities, all the rest, besides Reading and Writing, becomes useless; and the Yonks, by Eight or Ten years lazy living, rendered unapt for the labour belonging to the more profitable Plough, and beneficial Manufactures, usually turn either Serving-men, or Clerks to Justices or Lawyers, whereby they learn much Chicanery, they become cunning Petty-foggers, multiply Law-suits, and cozen their Countrey; or if perhaps they are set to Trades, the little smattering in Learning, got at the Grammar-School, renders them commonly proud, stiff-necked, self-conceited, unapt to be governed, apt to embrace every new Doctrine, Heresie, Schism, Sect and Faction: Or in case their Parents are able to put them to the University, yet for want of sufficient maintenance and residence there, they get onely to be half learned, and thereby a propensity to preach Faction, Sedition, and Rebellion, to seduce those that are more ignorant than themselves, as was evident in our late unhappy troubles, where it was observed, that the *Seducers* were generally such, as had been from those Market-Latin-Schools, advanced to be either Commoners or Servitors, for a short time in the University (and not Fellows of Colledges) and the *Seduced*, ordinarily, such as from these Schools became afterward Shop-keepers, or Petty-foggers. If such had been endowed with more, or perhaps with less knowledge, they had probably

been much more Humble, Loyal, and Obedient to their Governours, both Civil and Ecclesiastical: And therefore, the late King of *Spain*, consulting with his ablest Counsellors of State for a general Reformation of matters, that were found, by experience, to be inconvenient and prejudicial to his Kingdom, after mature deliberation, came to this resolution, That amongst other abuses, the great number of Countrey Grammar-Schools, should by a solemn *Prematica*, or *Ordinance*, be diminished; and the Childrens time better employ'd at Manufactures, Trades, Husbandry, &c Besides, upon serious consideration, it will be found, that *England* is over-stocked with Scholars, for the proportion of its Preferments, & for its employments for Lettered Persons, whereby it comes to pass, that too many live discontented, longing for Innovations and Changes, and watching for an opportunity to alter the Government both of Church and State.

Thus the Reader hath had a small Map of a great Monarchy, the most just and easie, that ever any People lived under, (except onely those who lived in *England*, before the late unparallel'd Rebellion) and many ways more happy then that which the great and good States-man, *Philip Comines*, so much admired in his days, when he declared (after he had much commended the Policy of the *Venetian* Common-weath) That amongst all the Seignuries in the World, *England* was the Countrey where
the

the State was best ordered; and where there was the least violence and oppression upon the People.

The Reader may here take notice, that a brief Account was intended to be given of all the rest of His Majesties Kingdoms, Dominions, Countreys, Territories, Plantations and Places; which shall be reserved for another opportunity: onely at present, *maniffæ loco*, shall follow a Catalogue of all the Governours constituted by His Majesty in Foreign Parts, together with all the Ambassadors, Envoys, Residents, Consuls and Agents, at this time employed abroad.

After *England*, the ancient Kingdom of *Scotland* hath the precedence, the chief Governour whereof under His Majesty, is the Lord Chancellor of *Scotland*, who by that Title enjoys the ordinary Power and Authority of a Vice-Roy, and is at present the Right Honourable, *John Earl of Rothes*.

The next is the Kingdom of *Ireland*, the Governour whereof is the Right Honourable, *Artkur Earl of Essex*, who by the Title of Lord Lieutenant, is as Vice Roy of *Ireland*, and lives with more Splendour and Grandeur, then perhaps any other Vice-Roy of *Europe*.

Other Dominions belonging to the King of *England*, which either for number of People, or large extent, may as well deserve the name of Kingdoms, as divers Countreys, which under the King of *Spain* have long enjoyed that Title, as *New-England*, *Virgi-*

nia, Jamaica, &c. but our Kings have never affected those swelling Titles.

The Governours, or Deputy Governours of these and the rest of His Majesties Territories at present, are as followeth ;

New England, Richard Bellingham, Esq;

Virginia, Sir William Berkley.

Jamaica, the Lord Vaughan.

Barbadoes, Sir Jonathan Atkins.

Bermudos, Sir John Heydon.

New-Netherland, now *New-York*, Major Edmund Andros.

New found-Land-----

St. Christopher, and the *Leeward Islands*, Col. Stapleton.

Carolina, Sir John Yeoman.

In the East-Indies.

Bombaim, Mr. Anger.

Fort St. George, Mr. Foxcroft.

Bantam, Mr. Dacres.

In Africa.

Tahgier, at present void of a Governour by the late unhappy death of that Excellent Commander, the Earl of Middleton.

Guinea-----

Fersey, Sir Thomas Morgan.

Garnsey, Lord Hatton.

A List of Ambassadors, Envoy, Residents, and Consuls.

FRance, Sir William Lockhart, *Kt. Ambassador.*

Spain, Sir William Godolphin, *Amb.*

Sweden, Sir Edward Wood, *Envoy extraordinary.*

Denmark, Sir John Paul, *Resident.*

Hanse-Town, Sir William Swan, *Resident at Hambrough.*

Lisbon, Mr. Parry, *Agent.*

Venice, Sir Thomas Higgens.

Constantinople, Sir John Finch, *Ambassador Ordinary.*

Consuls.

Aleppo, Mr. Lannoy.

Smirna, Mr. Ricaut.

Zant, Sir Clement Harby.

Argiers, Mr. Ward.

Tunis, Mr. Erlisman.

Tripoli, Mr. Bradleigh.

Messina.

Naples, Mr. Davies.

Leghorn, Mr. Ephraim Skinner.

Genoua, Mr. Legat.

Marseilles.

Alicant.

Malaga,

Malaga.

Cades, Sir Martin Westcomb.

Sivil.

Canaries, Mr. Webber.

FINIS.

